State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of the negroes is an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin as soon as the General and his troops can be put in place. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people offered any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate, and when they have done all that this measures requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the constitutions made in conformity with the will of this congress and must declare these States entitled to representation in both House. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress; and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bills also denies the legality of the governments of ten States which participated in the ratification of the amendment to the federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three fourths of the States—the requisite number—has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution.

That the measures proposed by this bill violate the Constitution in the particulars mentioned, and in many ways which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of the instrument ought to be obeyed for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we cannot hope to have as a nation; when it ceases to be the rule of our conduct we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty, regulated by law will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best frame of government the world ever saw. No other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American people, combining the serength of the great empire with the unspeakable blessings of local governments having a central power to defend the general interests and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is the sheet anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home. It was ordained to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore and will be again by faithful obedience to it; but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution and to vindicate its supreme authority that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration.—Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives and expended billions of treasure to enforce a constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation; those who advocated the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life, and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and, instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden, and Sidney. No; let us leave them to the infamy they deserve—punish them as they should be punished according to law, and take upon themselves the share of the odium which they should share alone. It is apart of our history which can never be forgotten, that both Houses of Congress in July, 1861 declared, in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to confess the Constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion the contest should cease, with the constitutional rights of the States and of individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House.—It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it many thousands of persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now by refusing to the State and to the individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them a breach of our plighted honor for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I can not voluntarily become a party,

The evils which spring from this unsettled state of our government, will be acknowledged by all, Commercial intercourse is impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from the country it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution will not only be unavailing, but mischievous; that it will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The Constitution, in its whole integrity and vigor, throughout the length and breadth of the land is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and if the co-ordinate branches of the government would unite upon its provisions they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain in time of peace the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "Each State shall have at least one representative," and that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. Each House is made the judge of the election returns and qualification of it own members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen, when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question of his eligibility his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for a want of due allegiance to the government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the government and fidelity to the Union. And is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the constitution than by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States and threaten the subversion of the general government? All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation.

If to-morrow either branch of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials members constitutionally elected and loyal to the general government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal and qualified persons, and if at the same time assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind. While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the counties which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Foreign Congress assembles, on the 4th day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives.—This grave fact, with the important question before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, loosing solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates or the institutions which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, March 2, 1867.

The Closing of the Disunion Rump.

The disunion rump closed its session on Monday, amidst confusion and drunken disorder. On Saturday noon President Johnson sent in his veto to the infamous bill to destroy civil liberty and establish military despotism in the South. After the message was read the House proceeded immediately to its consideration—the chair sustaining the majority in cutting off all debate—and passed the bill by a two third vote. It was then sent to the Senate, and was by that body passed by a two-third vote, about eleven o'clock at night. The scene in the two Houses, lobbies, and corridors, is said to have resembled a bull-bate or fancy dog fight more than anything else Verily how are the mighty fallen.

The session continued all day Sunday, amid general carousal and drunkenness.—The committee rooms were well supplied with whiskey and other intoxicating drinks.

The 'God and morality' party, and the temperence people, will rub their hands and say it was a glorious days' work.

A fraction of the fortieth congress met as soon as the other adjourned. Ben Wade was chosen President of the Senate. A pretty general change has taken place among the subs. The committee appointed to inform the President of the organization reported that he had no communication to deliver at present.

The present prospect is that the few members present will pocket their milage in gold and go home in a day or two.—*Jeffersonian.*

READ THIS.—Moral qualities are not changed. No man has a right to fight with fire. No man has a right to defend his reputation by blackening the man that has aspersed him. No man has a right, because he has been cheated, to cheat when he gets a chance. No man has a right, because another man has put a bad bargain on him, to put a bad bargain on another man. The law of obligation is always the same. Because another man violates the law toward you, it does not follow that you may violate it towards him.

☞ What had been left of the Table Rock, at the Clifton side of Niagara Falls, fell, on Friday last. It has mouldered away, piece by peace, since 1818, the largest mass having fallen in 1850.

The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday. Mar. 13, 1867.

The Veto Message.

We offer no apology—for none will be required—for the amount of space given in to-day's paper, to the veto by the President, of the bill "organizing hell" in the Southern States, of this once glorious union.

No man, woman, or child, who *can* read it should fail to do so.

It has been pronounced by unprejudiced minds, everywhere, as one of the ablest and most convincing state papers of this or any age.

Let it be read and studied at every fire-side; and its startling truths imprinted on the memory of every patriot in the land.

☞ The Fortieth Congress commenced on Monday, inst. Colfax was re-elected speaker of the House. In the Senate Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, the worst Radical in the kitchen, was made Vice President of the United States by choosing him to preside over the Senate. The Radical press throughout the whole country rejoice at this selection. The new Congress will, in all probability, proceed with the ruinous work commenced by the old one. A move was made to adjourn for a few days but did no succeed, The whole country would be rejoiced to hear of an adjournment *sine die.*

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN ROME.—An official communication has been received from Minister King, in which he says: There is no truth in the statement that the American chapel had been removed, by direction of the Papal authorities, outside the walls of Rome; and that the American Minister, assenting to the arrangement, had hired a villa where the services were henceforth to be held, A letter from Amos Bendall, however, says that a Protestant congregation were required to close their place of worship in Rome, and accordingly sought accommodations outside the walls.

NEGROES IN RAILROAD CARS.—THE ACT AS IT PASSED—The following is the act making it a crime for any distinction to be shown between whites and negroes in railroad cars, as it passed the Senate:

SEC 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., that on and after the passage of this act, any railroad or railway corporation which this commonwealth that shall exclude or allow to be excluded by their agents, conductors or employees from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars thus set apart, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall for such reasons compel or attempt to compel any person or persons to occupy any particular part of any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable in an action of debt to the person aggrieved, in the sum of $500, the same to be recovered as actions of debt are now by law recoverable.

SEC. 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee, of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude or allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of their passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventidg persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (500) nor less than one hundred dollars (100) or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SURATT BEFORE THE COURT.—John H. Surratt has been arraigned before the bar of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. The fact that he would be brought before that tribunal so early was not generally known, and the crowd in attendance was not very large. The prisoner was brought over from the jail and placed at the bar by Marshall Grooding and his deputies. His zouave uniform had been removed, and the prisoner was attired in a suit of black. When brought into court his hands were manacled, but by request of his council the court ordered them removed, and the indictment to be read to him by the clerk of the court. At the close, Surratt entered the plea of not guilty.

The clerk then asked, "How will you be tried?" to which the response was made: "By my countrymen!" when the officer added; "May God send you a safe deliverence." The handcuffs were then replaced and the prisoner removed to the jail. No excitement whatever was manifested during the time of Suratt's presence in the court room. Sanford Conover, who was recently convicted in this court for perjury before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives was also present to await the sentence, the prisoners side by side at the bar,

No day has yet been fixed for Suratt's trial.

The President and Mr. Greeley.

Gen. Halpin, of the New York *Citizen*, reports in that paper an interview with the President. Of Mr. Greeley and cabinet changes, the report runneth thus:

"Of Mr. Greeley he spoke with warm respect, eulogizing the sterling integrity of his character and his great talents, as more than a compensation for his occasional eccentricities of judgment; but from inquiries pushed in another quarter, your correspondent believes there never has been any foundation for the report that Mr, Greeley is about entering the Cabinet as Postmaster General. Indeed, as to all rumors of Changes, a long experience in Washington has made the writer wholly incredulous; but that Mr. Seward may very possibly contemplate retiring shortly after next 4th of March, in which case he wishes Charles Francis Adams to be his successor, has reached me on authority more than commonly entitled to credit."

Gen. Halpin concludes by giving "a personal picture of Mr Johnson as he appears in the audience chamber" the concluding touches of which are as follows:

"I have seen Mr. Johnson very many times and at all hours between mid-day and eleven o'clock at night; and have never yet seen in him the slightest alteration of manner—the slightest indication that his habits ever were, or ever could be any different from those which, when in the Senate, made him the acknowledged standard for decorum and propriety in that body. These things I am almost ashamed to find necessary to be said when writing of the President of the United States;—so high has party malice run, and so violent and vindictive have been the slanders which have assailed this officer, that in some quarters the effect of an explicit statement may be made. "I believe Andrew Johnson to be as devout and self-sacrificing a patriot as ever lived," said Chief Justice Chase not many months ago to the writer, That was high testimony from a prejudiced source; and with that testimony this letter must close."

Why not Try Holt?

Now that Conover is convicted of perjury, why should not Joe Holt, the head of the so-called Bureau of Military Justice, be put upon trial? Why not try and convict the mere tool and agent and let the principal go free? All that Conover did was to comply with the demands of Holt. He was furnished with the money by Holt, with which to procure witnesses, in order to prove that Davis was connected with the assassination of Lincoln. He made such a bungling job of it, that he opposed his guilt, and compelled his employers to make a show of virtue by abandoning and prosecuting him. Suborners are every whit as criminal as the principals, and as richly deserve punishment. They always flourish where legal courts are superseded by lynch law or military commissions. In such times and places suborners and common informers, those pests of society, hold the lives, the rights, the property of the rest of community, at their mercy, Holt should, in equal justice, be tried, and compelled to endure his share of the punishment.—*Ex.*

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH BY INTERNAL FIRE.—A well authenticated case of spontaneous combustion occurred in Columbus, forty miles south of Indianapolis Indiana, on Friday morning. Andrew Golte, a German, very intemperate in his habits, was found dead in his shop, his lips entirely burned away, leaving a ghastly hole, his tongue burned to a crisp. His nose was also burned, as if by fire coming out of his nostrils, and his clothes were burning when found. No other part of the body save the air passages was burned.—It is supposed that the fire was communicated by attempting to light a cigar. This should serve as a warning to hard drinkers. It is excellent capital for the Congressional Temperance Society, and should be brought to the attention of Zach. Chandler and Long John Wentworth at once.

THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington corresponent of the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier thus alludes, in describing the late reception of the President, to his wife. He says:

"Mrs. Johnson appeared at the reception for the first time. I felt a deep anxiety to see the woman who had taught her husband to read, and inspired him with the lofty ambition which lead to place and power. She stood near the President, to his right: pale, thin, stamped with care and sickness—an expression of deep curiosity. Looking for a moment at each person introduced, her eyes would drop immediately in meditative thoughtfulness, as if her mind and heart were filled with tho'ts and emotions far different from the giddy throng passing by. All who know her speak well of her.

YOUNG MEN.—The most anxious moment is when he forsakes the parental roof and goes into the wide world to seek a livelihood. The interests of life are crowded into that period. The tears of a mother and the counsels of a father consecrate the eventful moment. If he holds fast his integrity, the prayer of his father and mother, rising oft when the still dews are falling, will bring blessings thick as the manna that fell around the camp of the elected nation, upon his path.—*Exchange.*

The *Auburn Advertiser* denies the story to the effect that "Dr. Hawley, physician at the prison," (there is no such a man,) pronounces Rev. Joel Lindsley of unsound mind, and that he is at light labor in consequence. Dr. Button, the regular physician at the prison, has pronounced him sane, and he is engaged at hard, but wholesome labor.

☞ The black measles are very prevalent and fatal at Andover, Maine. In one house three persons lay dead at the same time, and all the schools have been suspended till the epidemic subsides.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The following very interesting table of statistics has been recently issued from the Agricultural Department at Washington. It is based upon the original returns from every State in the Union, almost every county being represented in a portion of them. It also includes the general average rate of wages for white labor without board, which is made $28.00 per month and $15,50 per month with board.

The average rate of Freedmen's labor is $16 per month, and with board furnished $9,75.

The highest rates by any of the States is in California, which is about $45.

Massachusetts pays the next highest which is $38.

The average rate for the Eastern States is $33,30 per month.

In the Middle States $30,67 per month.

In the Western States $28,60 per month.

In the Southern States for Freedmen $15.00 per month.

The increase in the price of labor since 1860 is about 50 per cent. Since 1865 upon average estimates 70 per cent.

The rate of wages with board of the States forming the belt from Pennsylvania to Iowa varies but twenty cents, varying from $18,72 to 18,96.

☞ The world is crazy for show. There is not one person in a thousand who dares fall back on his real, simple self for power to get through the world and exact enjoyment as he goes along. There is too much living in the eyes of others. There is no end to the apeing the mimicry, the false airs and the superficial arts. It requires courage, we admit, to live up to one's enlightened convictions in these days.—Unless you consent to join in general cheat you are jostled out of reach, there is no room for you among the great mob of pretenders. If a man dares to live without his means, and is resolute in his purpose not to appear more than he really is, let him be applauded. There is something fresh in such an example.—*Exchange.*

A RADICAL THIEF.—The following letter was lately received by Gov. Humphrey's of Mississippi:

PEORIA, Illinois, Jan. 27, 1867.

"Governor of the State of Mississippi:

"DEAR SIR: I wish to infor you that I have the sword of General Van Dorn, presented to him by the State of Mississippi for meditorious services. If you wish to get it or if Mrs. Van Dorn wishes to get it you can get it by paying $500 for it as I can get about that much for it if the State does not want to buy it, please let his wife know of its whereabouts.

Yours Truly

"GEO. D. GREENLEAF.

"P. S. Direct to Geo. D. Greenleaf, Peoria, Illinois, Box 85———"

The publication of this letter will certainly entitle Greenleaf to a Radical nomination for Congress and a triumphant election as the compeer of Banks, Butler and Barnum.

☞ Brimstone Brownlow is engaged in quartering bodies of negro State guards in every county in Tennessee to control the next election, and himself in power.—European monarchs have not half the power which this Radical despot and villian wields, nor would any European people bear such a yoke as he imposes upon the majority of the people of Tennessee.

☞ An amendment offered to the Jury Bill, requiring the Commissioners to take the jurors from the *white portion* of our population, was voted down by a strict party vote—the Abolitionists voting against it, *and in favor of making jurymen of negroes.* The Radicals in this State are rapidly following in the footsteps of their fanatical leaders—Phillips, Greeley & Co, This God forsaken party are willing to vote, eat, drink and sleep with the nigger. It is said that one of their chief lights in this State does cohabit with one of Philips future American ladies.—*Ex.*

☞ The Mirror, published at Leesburg, Va., says: "A Philadelphia schoolmarm, not a thousand miles from this locality, is regularly domiciled, bed and board, in a family of a gemmen of African scent, and if the lord of the domicil can stand it, other people ought to be satisfied." If the Mirror will include the wife of the 'lord of the domicil," we concur, that all other parties should hold their peace, and let the negroes, black and white, "dwell together in unity."

THE LATEST.—An exchange says that the latest style of bonnet has just made its appearance. It is called the "Revenue Cutter," and consists of a two cent Internal Revenue stamp, worn on the top of the head, and tied under each ear with a shoe-string. It presents a very pretty appearance at a distance, and must be very comfortable at this season of the year.

The Rev. Joel Lindsley, the pious parson who killed his infant boy for refusing to say his prayers, has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Auburn for four years and three months. The law, we believe, fixes the punishment for man slaughter in the second degree at not less than four years.

☞ The Hartford Press, Gov. Hawley's paper, says, "We don't care a rush for the opinions of the fathers." Of course you don't. You hate their opinions, and you hate the Constitution which they framed, O most impudent and sneaking of traitors!

Senator Cowan says, "Congress appears to be smitten with blindness, and its acts will hereafter be looked upon rs the stumbling of blind men into ditches."

☞ Connecticut Millerites are getting their ascension robes ready for June 16th next, when they expect to "go up."

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 bygone days—Something might happen.

The Small Pox, which it was at one time feared, would run through the town has got so *very small*, that, as far as we can learn, it has not been seen for the past two weeks. It is a visitor which, even the most garrulous and formal of our old Ladies would not ask to "come again."

A New Drug Store will be opened in town on the 1st of April next, by Dr. J. W. Rhodes, who has purchased the old Bardwell Stand for that purpose The Dr. understands some secrets about selling goods which some of our dealers in drugs have not yet discovered,—He advertises.

Advertising.—What made Barnum rich? *Advertising.* What sold our government bonds? Jay Cooke's *advertising*, What made Bonner's Ledger? *Advertising* What made A, T Stewart's fortune? *Advertising.* What sold 210,000 tickets for the Crosby Opera House scheme? *Advertising.*

Auction Sales of real and personal property, which are frequent this season of the year, will be attended to by Ahira Gay, late Sheriff of this County; he having obtained a license for so doing. See his card in to-day's paper.

Going to Europe.—We understand Rev. Mr. Hickok, the respected Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, intends leaving in a few weeks for Europe He will spend several months on the Continent.—We wish him a prosperous voyage and a safe return to our midst.—*Scranton Register.*

Col. John Montanaye, one of the pioneer Hotel keepers of this town, is now on a short visit to his friends in this county. He was the builder, a third of a century ago, of what is still one of our best Hotels Time has dealt gently with the Col. and has left but few of his marks upon him, except whitening and making venerable looking his locks, and giving here and there a faint furrow to the face.

Platform Spring Wagons.—Mr Campbell, at his carriage shop, in town, is now finishing up ten or twelve of his best style of platform—spring wagons—just the things to go to meeting or to market with. The tempered springs, and extra axles put in them, are warranted to carry any reasonable load of bipeds, or butter, without bending or breaking. Every farmer who is able to do so, should provide himself with one of these useful and comfortable carry-all carriages.

Four Eclipses During 1867.—1. Annular eclipse of the son on March 6th, invisible in America. 2 Partial eclipse of the Moon on March 26th, visible in America and in this latitude from 2 to 5 a. m 3. Total eclipse of the sun on August 29th, invisible in the United States. 4. Partial eclipse of the moon on the evening of September 13th, visible in America The moon will rise eclipsed about 6. p. m., and the eclipse ends between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Side Walks.—The recent season of mud has so fully demonstrated the necessity of side walks in town, that the Burgess and Town Council have passed a resolution to enforce most strictly the ordinance passed by the former Burgess and Council on this subject As soon as the weather will permit, all walks ordered which are not now laid will be put down and liens with the 20 per cent added, will be entered against delinquent property owners.

The Decker Brother's Pianos are increasing very rapidly in popularity and they are becoming decidedly the favorites among cultivated musicians These pianos must not be confounded with the instruments made by other firms of the name of "Decker." The *Decker Brothers Patent Plate Pianos* are made only at 91 Bleecker St New York, and L. B Powell of Scranton has their wholesale and retail agency.

Married

SHAW—HAYNES.—In Tunkhannock, March 11th 1867, at the House of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. L. Legg, Mr. Hazard Shaw, of Rodchester N. Y, to Miss Mary E. Haynes, of Tunkhannock, Pa.

"For value received" the parties to the above mentioned "contract" are hereby promised from this time, henceforth, the printer's sincerest congratulations and kindest wishes. May they re-seal it, not "stamp it," as lovers always seal their vows, every day of their lives; and may its final consumation be, to both, an eternity of bliss.

Jurors Drawn to serve at April Term—'67

GRAND JURORS.

Braintrim—Jasper Keeney, Philip Thomas
Clinton—Henry Mathewson.
Eaton—Benj. Hall, Stephens Dana
Falls—S. S Brink, Alfred Fitch, Israel Oneal,
Meshoppen—Michael Clinton, R. J. Halleck, Clark Winans
Mehoopany—Benj. Kinter.
Monroe—Geo. S. Howell, John Wall,
Northmoreland—R. C. Hetfield.
Nicholson—C L. Jackson
Tunk. Boro—John Day, Perry Billing.
Tunk. Tp—Jacob Klinger, Daniel Ball, Peter Croop,
Washington—Stephen Place
Windham—Richard Brungess A. J. Hunt.

TRAVERSE.

Braintrim—Ezra Keeney, J. S. Lum.
Clinton—John Bedell, Pardon Knapp, Henry Newcomb, Wm. Gardner.
Eaton—Wm. Hunter,
Exeter—John Dymond
Falls—Lyman Swartz. Wm, McKume,
Forkston—Hiram Hitchcock,
Meshoppen—J. M. Robinson, Ahira Gay, Churchil Vanosdoll.
Mehoopany—John Maynard, Barney Walters, Theron Vaughn, Wm. Hahn,
Monroe—John Schooley.
Nicholson—E. N. Bacon, Arah Squier, Ephraim Pickering, George Rought.
North Branch—Peter F Hope.
Northmoreland—A. W. Jaques, Meritt Penny
Tunk, Boro.—Carl Henninger, F. G. Osterhout, Ephraim Carpenter.
Tunk. Tp.—James Shiffer, D. Z. Michael, John Hoadley.
Windham—Geo. Wright, Ansel Gay, Jacob Detrick.
Washington—J, D. Harvey,

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, I will expose to Public sale, on the 12th day of April, 1867, at one o'clock P. M. at the premises hereinafter described, one undivided ninth part of all that certain lot or piece of land, situate in Meshoppen township, and bounded on the North by lands of Daniel Cole, Charles Mowry and Benjamin Baker; on the East by land of Benjamin Baker; on the South by land of Benjamin Ellis and Anson Stocker, and on the West by lands of Anson Stocker, Levi Gregory and Daniel Cole; containing one hundred and sixty-seven acres, more or less; late the estate of George Mowry, late of said township, dec'd—and the said undivided ninth part being the share of the minor heirs of Savannah Carter, Dec'd, in said premises.

Terms of sale—One half the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder within one year.

J. B STURDEVANT, { Guardian of Ward Carter and Geo. M. Carter.