

# The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Apr. 17, 1867.

## PROHIBITORY LIQUOR-LAW.

The following is the text of the law prohibiting the granting of Licenses in Potter Co. which by the late Legislature was extended to this County.

### AN ACT

TO PROHIBIT THE GRANTING OF LICENSES TO SELL INTOXICATING DRINKS, WITHIN THE COUNTY OF POTTER.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted to any person, to sell, manufacture, or brew liquors, within the limits of the county of Potter.

SECTION 2.—That if any person, or persons, within the said limits, shall sell, trade, or barter away, any vinous, spirituous, or any kind of intoxicating liquors, or intoxicating tonic, or other liquors, to be used as a beverage, he, or she, upon conviction thereof, in the court of quarter sessions of said county, shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred, for the first offence, and, upon a second conviction, the fine shall not be less than one hundred nor more than three hundred; and in addition to the fine, the person so convicted, a second time, shall undergo imprisonment, in the county jail, for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than six months: Provided, however, That manufacturers of domestic wine, and of malt and of brewed liquors shall not be prohibited from selling their own products, in quantities of not less than one gallon: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to druggists, who sell unmedicated alcohol, or wine, or brandy, on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician.

Approved: The eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The supplemental section extending the above law to Wyoming County is as follows:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted to any person, to sell, manufacture, or brew liquors, within the limits of the county of Wyoming.

Approved: The 31 day of April A. D. 1867.

### Infamy Awaits them.

Time was when official position gave a certain degree of respectability, even to "short scrub-stock" politicians or civilians. Not so now. It is no honor now to be a member of Congress or occupy a seat on the Supreme bench of the State. The surging of war brought into office, most who were never dreamed of for such positions. It is truly a day of very small men, and to a statesman the private post is the post of honor. We do not know what these officials think of their own status, but we can assure them—all who hold office against the known will of the people—that they are held in perfect contempt by every true gentleman and liberty loving patriot. They may strut the streets for a while, and surfeit upon the blood of their own countrymen, but the time will come when they will lose official position, and disgrace and eternal banishment from respectable society be the closing scene of their lives, and infamy be their epitaph.—*West Tennessee Whig.*

How Long?—A correspondent asks us how long is the infamous, unconstitutional, annoying, prying, troublesome Income Tax to continue? We answer, that it will be continued as long as the Republican party hold power! That party has discovered what they call "the resources of the country." Having done so they intend to enjoy them; and being in possession, obviously proceed as miners do, when they discover a golden gulch. They are making preparations to stay—and this is what the Reconstruction and other bills in Congress really mean—with a determination to get at the gold by all known processes, and if these fail, to invent new ones among the miners. If it is contained in quartz, it must be "crushed out" of it. The Republicans being like the miners, the people are comparable to the quartz. They must yield their gold to supply the extravagances of the Republican tax-gatherers, and pay for the costly experiments in the government of the Republican party, even though they are crushed.—*Argus.*

REVOLUTION.—Revolving centuries bring about strange changes. In the infancy of Freedom, when law was yet in swaddling clothes, the Barons of England, a privileged class, combined to wrest from King John the Magna Charta which secured to all Englishmen those peculiar rights of freedom, trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus*. In 1867, the age of liberal principles and enlightened ideas, in a great Republic which boasts that its lessons of freedom are being conched wherever the tongue of man has been taught to syllable the word, their representatives of a democratic people, with the lying cant of liberty and equality on their lips, combine to wrest those same rights of trial by jury and *habeas corpus* from eight millions of American citizens.

A patron of a newspaper once said to the publisher: "Mr. Printer, how is it that you have never called on me for the pay for your paper?" "Oh," said the man of type, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed," replied the patron, "then how do you get along when they don't pay?" "Why," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude that a man who fails to pay for his paper is not a gentleman, and then we ask him."

"Ah, yes! I see. Mr. Printer, please make my receipt and have my name all right on your books."

### A New Society.

A few days since an old friend handed us for re-publication the following Constitution—of a strange society. The paper upon which it is printed, bears all the marks and color of antiquity; giving color to the opinion that its author (whose style is Lorenzo Dowish,) has long since gone to his reward in Heaven. The new society he endeavored to establish, had, doubtless, "gone before." The evidences, if any, of its existence are very faint indeed, in this day and generation. But, while even good societies may be broken up and their history be lost in the darkness of the past, principles founded in Mercy, Truth and Justice will live forever.

We have looked over these twelve articles of the Constitution; and are of the opinion that it would be a good work to revive this old-fashioned, obsolete society; especially as there are a great many well meaning people who are just now hesitating about what society, among the numerous ones now in vogue, they had better join. We hope at least, that those into whose hands this constitution falls, will preserve and read it, once a week; or until they fully understand its principles; to the end, that a rousing revival of them may be started right here in our midst.

Come right forward brethren and sisters and join

### THE SELF-EXAMINING SOCIETY.

And the many Societies established in our country to extend the principles of Christianity, and to improve the morals of the people at large, it is a subject of real regret, that while so laudable a zeal is manifested, and so much pains taken to remove the mote out of our neighbor's eye, that there should be no society formed, no pains taken, to induce men first to cast the beam out of their own; or in other words, a society whose end and aim should be to examine our own heart, and lives, and see if we ourselves are not guilty of some habits and vices that need reform, which are equally as bad as those which we are so ready to discover in our neighbors. This society, it would seem, ought to take the lead of all others; and it should be the first object of our exertions to suppress the vices and follies of mankind. "Physician heal thyself," is an admonition coming from the highest authority, and is as applicable to the Scribes and Pharisees now as it was eighteen hundred years ago. Did the members of our popular societies, as well as others, take half the pains to examine themselves and correct their own faults, that they do to hunt and expose the faults and follies of others, how much more like Christians would they be? How much more happy and peaceable would be the condition of every community and neighborhood? And were a society of self-examination once instituted, in this or any other place, and made as popular as our Temperance Societies and many others now are, how much less running to and fro, or of numbers standing in the corners of the streets, thanking God that they are not like other men, should we then be hid.

### CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This Society shall be known by the name of the SELF-EXAMINING SOCIETY, and shall be composed of members of both sexes whose heads and hearts are capable of mental improvement.

Art. 2. The object of this Society shall be, while we may see all other's faults, to feel and correct our own. To suppress all manner of deceit and hypocrisy, slander and defamation, backbiting and evil speaking, with all that tends to injure or defraud our neighbor, either of his property or character.

Art. 3. This Society shall be independent of all other Societies—each member shall be vested with full power and he shall make it his duty to mind his own business and let others alone. And no Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Spies, Informers, Committees, nor Delegates shall ever be chosen to watch over the conduct of others, or make reports of their neighbor's misdoings, until such a work shall have begun at home.

Art. 4. There shall be no public or private meeting of this Society on any appointed days to manage their concerns, or to hear lectures delivered before it, but it shall be the duty of every member, to meet himself alone every day, and listen to the lectures of his own conscience.

Art. 5. No money shall be raised from time to time to support this Society, nor to circulate self-examining tracts, or self-examining almanacs, or pay the Ministers or Lawyers for delivering addresses, to convince us how much easier it is to examine others than it is to examine ourselves.

Art. 6. Every member of the Society shall pay due regard to Temperance in eating and drinking and in every thing else. But he shall be his own judge what he shall eat, and what he shall drink, and wherewithal he shall be clothed—while gluttony and drunkenness, and tight lacing shall be left to the gnawings of conscience, and consumption with all that popular reproach they deserve, without the benefit of the clergy, or the votes, or lectures of a Temperance society.

Art. 7. Every thing shall be called by its right name—men shall not put bitter for sweet, nor sweet for bitter, nor call for beer when he means rum, nor for cider or wine when he means brandy or gin—And no Inkeeper shall put new wine into old bottles of French brandy, for the use of his Temperance customers—and no grocer, merchant or apothecary, shall sell preparations of whiskey for Malaga or Madira wine, or St. Croix Ram.

Art. 8. Every member of this Society shall be allowed to drink tea or coffee, cold or hot water, buttermilk or lemonade, as suits him best, or to chew and smoke tobacco, or take snuff when not offensive to the company he is in, without being excommunicated from good society, or delivered over to the buffeting of Pharisees.

Art. 9. No member of the Society

shall ever set himself above his fellows, or seek to establish his own character, and consequently by blackening his neighbor's good name, thinking to make his own appear whiter; but it shall be the duty of every one to examine their own hearts and dispositions, and set a double guard against the sin that most easily beset themselves.

Art. 10. This society shall form no Christian party in politics, and no political party under the name of the Self-examining Society. It shall have nothing to do with Masonry or Anti-Masonry, Colonization or Anti-Slavery, Missionary, Bible or Tract Societies, as being in any manner connected with it; nor shall any Religious Creed, Test, or Inquisition, Council or Synod, ever be established or countenanced by this society, but every one shall enjoy his religion, and show all others the same liberty he claims for himself, without being pointed at as a heretic, or branded as an infidel.

Art. 11. Good Society shall not be exclusively formed out of the Aristocracy of wealth, nor made out of the popularity of swindling speculators, or of civil or religious professions, shall include the poor who are honest, intelligent and industrious, as well as the rich.

Art. 12. The members of this Society shall seek to do good and not evil—love and not hate each other, and when reviled they shall not revile again; but they shall bear with faults and infirmities of others, knowing that they themselves are men of like passions and imperfections. They shall respect the virtues and talents of all men, nor shall that honor and deference be overlooked which is justly due to the working part of the community, to the Farmers and Mechanics, and to all whose honest labor is a public as well as a private benefit.

NEGRO CONVENTION IN NASHVILLE.—On Saturday last the negroes of Nashville held a convention. From the proceedings we clip the following, which will no doubt prove interesting to many.

The Secretary, Jordan M'Gowan, made a few remarks to the effect that he was "an old Virginia pigger" of the right stripe and his experience taught him that the Southern people had always been his best friends, and were his best friends now. The colored men who now refused to act with the Conservative party would in a few years mourn their mistake. The people of Davidson county had ever allowed their slaves better privileges than in any other part of the country. He would support and vote the most upright man, whether Whig, Democrat or rebel.

A negro named Washington made a speech in which he stated that the South will go further for our good than any Radical dare do. I say to the Southern men, hold your heads up; your time will come yet. Let others go as they may, I will forever stick to those who wore the gray.

The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That believing the spirit and tendencies of radicalism are unfavorable to these aims, we take our stand with the true Union Conservatives of Tennessee, and invite our race throughout the State to do the same.

Resolved, That our right to vote involves the right to hold office, and that its denial is unjust; and that our interests and rights as freemen require also that we should have the right to sit upon juries.

### Oh Ho!

The New York Times makes a confession, which would have caused the confessor—if a Copperhead, to be branded as "disloyal," "traitor," &c. The confession is this:

"The policy pursued by Congress for the last two years will inevitably end in a practical repudiation of the public debt—and it is just as well for the country to understand this first as last. And the danger is that this policy always will be pursued, for it is the one dictated by the personal necessities and aspirations of individual members. Every member desires a re-election or promotion in public life, and he can only get it by securing votes of his constituents. Every member has among his constituents more or less soldiers—in very many, perhaps a majority of all the districts, enough to turn the scale between contending political parties. Accordingly every member is tempted to vote, under one pretence or another, large sums of money to the soldiers—a vote which it is easy to justify on the score of patriotism, and which few men have the courage under any circumstances to resist. Hence half a dozen members are already running a race to see which shall propose the largest donations to the soldiers."

### More Reconstruction.

The insincerity and duplicity of Congress, in submitting the military bill to the Southern States as a finality on the subject of reconstruction, is shown in the fact that a supplementary bill has already passed Congress which overthrows the most important principles of the original bill. The original bill left it optional with the States to accept the measure or reject it, and the suffrage question was controlled by the terms of the Constitutional amendment. The new bill, however, puts the subject of elections under the control of the Brigadiers and requires that they shall be held. It also provides for the registration of all voters, under which system the greater part of those not proscribed by the amendment can, and probably will be, excluded. It may be set down as a fixed fact, that the Jacobins have an idea of restoring the Southern States until after another Presidential election, any concessions made to secure earlier admission will be wasted upon men who have a policy to which they intend to adhere, and from which there is no power to drive them.—*Banner of Liberty.*

The entire assets of a recent bankrupt, were nine children. The creditors acted magnanimously and let him keep them.

A person may believe as he pleases about things; but things will not, therefore, be as he pleases.

### Bingham and Butler—Mrs. Surratt Innocent.

The telegraph from Washington gives a scanty outline of a recriminating passage between Butler, of Massachusetts, and Bingham, of Ohio, which contains the following allusions:

"Mr. Bingham said it does not become the gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times (Eldridge suggested fifty seven time) for the arch traitor of rebellion, for the Presidency of the United States, to undertake to cast an imputation either on my integrity or my honor. I repeat with scorn and contempt any utterance of that kind by any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or the hero, of Fort Fisher not taken. (Roars of laughter.) I also stand here sir in the name of the American people to repel with scorn any attempt to levy charities by confiscation in violation of the Constitution of my country. This, sir, is the proposition which the gentleman (Mr. Butler,) dares to utter in the American Congress in the sacred name of charity." (Applause and laugh ter.)

To which Butler is said to have replied; "I did the best I could; other men of more ability could do more, and no man is ready to give higher plaudit for their valor, their discretion and their conduct, than myself. Because I could not do more, I would feel exceedingly chagrined if, during the war, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Bingham, did as much. I should be glad to recognize that much done, but the old victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hanged upon the scaffold. His only victim was one Mrs. Surratt. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by military commission and condemned without sufficient evidence, in my judgment."

We have at last one of the secrets of the channel house; wrung from an unwilling witness, but nevertheless a witness invested with every right to speak. It is at this late day, to sustain himself, that Butler charges the Government prosecutor against Mrs. Surratt, with being her murderer; that the blood of an innocent woman is upon the head of the member from Ohio, and his associates in that tragic and melancholy occurrence. If this Massachusetts lawyer knew the testimony against Mrs. Surratt, was insufficient, during the trial, and that she was innocent, why in the name of justice, did he not say so then and throw the weight of his name and influence in her behalf; at least have guaranteed President Johnson's personal safety in the event of a respite, until the popular heat had time to cool and the demand for blood was less boisterous.

That the President was inclined to clemency in that case we are assured, but why was Anna Surratt, the broken hearted daughter, denied the presence of the chief magistrate? Butler knew the party who murdered in the White House and mocked her entreaties to see Mr. Johnson to obtain a few days life for her mother. It may yet come out that intimidations were used against the President, that if he interfered, his own complicity in the assassination would be more than suspected. We never entertained a doubt of the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, of the horrible crime imputed to her, but feel satisfied with Butler, that she was made a victim to satisfy a longing for vengeance, the intensity of which was proportionate to the brutal murder of a President.—*Et.*

When the sterling, honest, old and true Democracy is in power, \$8 A DAY was the pay of members of Congress, and \$3 A DAY for members of the Legislature. It was then thought an extravagant price, and that man could hardly have been found with courage and assurance sufficient to have even proposed an increase. It is now six short years since the Democracy became exiles and the abolitionists have assumed their places. The old landmarks of honesty, economy and fidelity, have given way to theft, extravagance and corruption. What is the result? In the single item of the pay of our legislators, we have seen Members of Congress advanced from \$8 a day, first to \$3,000 a year, and then to \$5,000, equivalent to about \$40 a day for the sitting—five times the old Democratic pay. We say nothing about the pickings, which have also immensely increased. As to our \$3 a day members of the Legislature, they too have kept pace with the abolition times. They first run up to \$500 for the session, then to \$7,20, then to \$1000 (which it is now) and a proposition as before the present Legislature, which will probably be adopted, again increasing the pay—this time to \$1500! They do these things, trusting to the fanaticism and blindness of a great portion of the people, who are sensible enough on every other subject, except politics. These legislators know well enough that all that is necessary, if objection is made to their acts, is to put forth several lusty yells of "Copperhead," "traitor," when the whole abolition party is sprung into the traces, as one man, in support of the most outrageous and abominable measures that may be perpetrated by "party." We trust the day is not far distant, when men will return to their better judgment, and arrest the career of this mad fanaticism, for it will soon be too late.—*Allentown Democrat.*

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.

Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he lies on one side, and turns and lies on the other.

### GENERAL WASHINGTON RECEIVES A CURTAIN LECTURE.—A nice little story of General Washington, which will be fresh to many of our readers, and will embalm him in the memory of all good wives as a model husband:

"The General—says the biographer—and his wife lived happily together, but it is evident that like most heiresses, she was a little exacting, and it is highly probable that the great Washington was sometimes favored with a curtain lecture. The celebrated authoress, Miss Cremer, relates that a gentleman once slept at Mount Vernon, in the room adjoining that occupied by the master and mistress of the mansion; and when all was still he overheard, through the thin partition, the voice of Mrs. Washington. He could not but listen, and it was a certain lecture which she was giving her lord. He had done something during the day which she thought ought to have been done differently, and she was giving her opinions in somewhat animated and quite decided tones. The great man listened in silence till she had done, and then, without remark upon the subject in hand, said:

"Now good sleep to you my dear."

It is plain that the General believed that "it takes two to quarrel."

### How the Exempted Class Live.

Jay Cooke, who manipulated three thousand millions of dollars of U. S. stock, ALL EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION, lives in a palatial residence at Philadelphia, which is thus described by a lady:

"I can't describe what it is like. I don't think grander, more beautiful, more splendid or more in keeping can be imagined. And the Cookes are just the kind of people to live in it. L. is a perfect brunette, and her sister S., who is younger, is a blonde.—L's room is furnished in bright crimson satin, and S's, in light blue satin. Just beyond their rooms is still another bedroom, and is intended for any friend whom they wish to invite to visit them. C. was occupying this room. Everything in the house with the exception of Mr. Cooke's boudoir and a few of the paintings, is American. Mr. Cooke would have nothing else. In the sitting room is a large old-fashioned open fire-place, with andirons which Mr. Cooke's mother presented to him. There is every kind of room in the house that you could think of—billiard rooms, amusement room, where they have a regular stage, foot lights, etc., music room, where they have an elegant square grand richly carved piano. I can't tell you of all the rooms, for it would take me all night, and even then you wouldn't have a clear idea of them."

### THE CAPTURE OF FORT BUFORD.—A letter from the wife of a distinguished army officer at St. Louis confirms the report of the capture of Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Upper Missouri. Col. Rankin, his wife, a child, and the whole garrison were slaughtered—in all about eighty souls. It is due to the memory of Col. Rankin to state that he had represented for fully four months his inability to resist a prolonged attack against the overwhelming force the Indians brought against him, and requested to be reinforced or drawn into a more defensible position. Private letters say that he anticipated his fate, and made good his promise to his friends that he would defend his position to the last man. His promise has been verified. Private letters state that he repulsed with his small force the attack of from two thousand to three thousand Indians, killing three hundred and wounding over one thousand before he was overwhelmed. It is generally supposed that Col. Rankin shot his wife to prevent her falling into the hands of the Indians. No possible blame can be attached to Col. Rankin's memory for the fall of the post, as he had had many years' experience in the Indian country, and was an officer of great coolness and direction.

THE CARVED ROCK.—In Fayette county, on the top of the high river hill opposite Millsboro, there is a large rock, perhaps three feet thick and fifteen feet square, on which are carved the outlines of many kinds of wild animals, such as foxes, &c. There are also two sets of foot prints two large ones and two small ones. The foot-prints are as accurate and legible as a person could make by standing in stiff clay. The rock lies on the top of the ground and is the only one there. It is known throughout this section as "The Carved Rock." Who can give a reasonable surmise of how the rock was placed there, and who carved it?—*Valley Spirit.*

ADVISE TO PREACHERS.—Be short and lively. Load up before you enter the sacred desk; announce your text, when the time comes, with distinctness, and dash right into discussion. Fire at point blank range. Keep your eye on that drowsy hearer until he becomes wide awake. Hold the children and those restless young folks under good command, "Give a portion" to the aged ones, who try so hard to catch every syllable you utter, and, under some of the modern pulpit orators, lose about half. Stir up all the people. "Shake off dull sloth," in manner and tone. Be in earnest—tremendously in earnest! Time is passing; eternity is near; judgment is at the door! make an impression, if you can, inside of thirty minutes; if not, ask God to give his blessing and—close.

"Married couples resemble a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith, "so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them."

"No man is born to office," says Lord Somers, "but every man is born to a vote." If an English Lord can say this, why not an American democrat?

A hypocrite may spin so fair a thread as to deceive his own eye. He may admire the cobweb, and not know that he himself is the spider.

NEGRO JURORS.—Pennsylvania is making rapid progress along the road of fanaticism. A few more strides and she will stand alongside of Massachusetts, its equal in every respect, so far as Cuffee is concerned. But a few weeks since, the Legislature made it a criminal offence for railroad companies, or their employees, to attempt to keep negroes out of the cars set apart for ladies, or to request the "coming man" to take a seat even at one end of the car. Now the Jury bill is before the House—a bill to provide for the election of two Jury Commissioners, one from each party, who, with the Sheriff of each county are to select the Jurors from the white portion of our population, was voted down by a strict party vote; every abolitionist voting against it, and in favor of making negro jurors.—*Honesdale Herald.*

A man hanging is better than a vagabond; he has visible means of support.

What color is next to invisible green?—Blindman's buff.

### 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.

Millinery.—Mrs. E. Bardwell has just received a new and elegant stock of Bonnets and Millinery goods. Of course all our Lady friends will call and see the new styles.

Men, not Wise in their own conceit, but otherwise, begin to find out that the place to buy cheap Family Groceries, is at the old Wheelock stand, kept by Draper Billings.

Every Family should have a musical instrument of some kind, and a greater variety cannot be found anywhere outside of our largest cities than can be seen at Powell's Music Store in Senanton.

New Advertisements.—Robinson and Sayles advertise real estate for sale.

Cornys & Logg—advertise New Livestock. Sherman & Lathrop call attention to their new stock of Goods and new style of prices. Purchasers will find a change for the better in both goods and prices.

Charles S. Harding, and Allen Jayne, advertise Administrators' notices.

A Splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is now being opened at Sherman & Lathrop's, next door to the Bank. These of our Lady friends who wish to get the latest styles, and also the benefit of the late decline in prices, should call and examine it. Mr. Sherman is so proud of his goods that he will show them and give their prices from "royal room, till dewy eve"—and charge "nary a stamp" for the show!

Dr. J. W. Rhoads—having recently purchased the old Bardwell Store, next door to Baldwin's Hotel—is now opening a first class Drug-store—where, besides all the "roots and yarbs," minerals, acids, &c. mentioned in the books, will be found all the standard Patent medicines; Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Snuff, Cigars, Perfumery, and indeed everything usually kept in drug-stores, and many things "new to the trade." Call and see the largest and best arranged store of the kind kept in town.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court opened on Monday the 15th inst. Hon WILLIAM ELLWELL presiding with Hon. J. V. Surratt and GORDON PIKE Associates.

The Grand Jury were called and sworn; John Day as Foreman.

A. J. Smith Esq. of the Luzerne County bar was sworn and admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Wyoming County.

A. J. Tripp, vs. Mary Lippo—Rule granted to show cause why judgment shall not be opened and Defendant let into a defence.

Rubie H. Keeney on Petition and bond being filed, was appointed Guardian of Grace Woodhouse, minor child of Grace Woodhouse.

Wm. A. Burgess, on petition and bond being filed, was appointed Guardian of minor children, Wm. W. Willis.

Jacob Betts, vs. Milton W. Newbury—Rule granted to show cause why judgment shall not be stricken off.

Samuel Oliver and D. J. Crawford, on petition, were appointed Supervisors of Washington Tp.

William Walters and Simon Armstrong, were appointed Supervisors of Overfield Tp.

S. L. Keeney, vs. I. N. Lacey, on motion and affidavit, Court direct execution in this case to be stayed until 17th April inst.

Indictments were presented in the following cases: Com'th. vs. Fuller Siskler, Indictment—Assault and Battery—S. S. Brink Prosecutor—Bill Ignored and Prosecutor to pay costs.

Com'th. vs. Henry Allison and James Brown, alias Ed. Stone, Indictment, Larceny—True Bill. This case is on trial as we go to press.

Com'th. vs. Sylvester Rosengrant, Willis Rosengrant and Cyrus Cornell, Indictment, Larceny, U. V. Mace Pros. True Bill.

Civil actions—Israel Rozell vs. Peter Dershimier. Verdict for plaintiff for thirty dollars.

Applications for Licenses to the several Hotels in the County, were presented, which were refused to be granted by the court in obedience to the late prohibitory liquor law, made applicable to this county (A copy of the law will be found in another column)

### Married

PRESTON—CHAMPION—At Golden Hill, on the 10, inst. by Rev. D. D. Gray, Edgar M. Preston of Wilmot, and Miss Lucy E. Champion, of the former place.

### FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT,

Situated in the village of Little Scranton, Nicholson Township, Wyoming Co. Pa. Said property would make a very desirable location for a country Shop or Millinery Shop, and will be sold cheap for cash.

For further particulars inquire either in person or by letter of JOHN C. SAYLES Jr. Little Scranton.

6626-2w.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted the undersigned on the estate of Jacob Dymond of Monroe Township, dec'd. All persons having claims against said decedent, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same will make payment, without delay to

HELAN DAVENPORT. Lake, Luz. Co. Pa, Apr. 17, 1867.