

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1869.

Want to be "Protected."

The N. Y. World gives the following statement showing the original par value and the present Market value of the Stocks of a few of New England Manufacturing Companies.

Under the specious cry of "protection to home industry" the cotton kings of the east have been allowed to tariff—which is but another name for tax—the people, until their stocks, which yield them annual dividends of hundreds of per cent annually, have increased in market value from ten to twenty times their original value.

How these paupers are cared for is shown by Benjamin F. Butler, who some years since, in a public speech in that State declared as that: "According to the statistics furnished by the present State Legislature, as a report of their own committee," said Mr. Butler, "it is more dangerous to spend a year in a Massachusetts almshouse than it would have been to have led the charge of the Zouaves at Magenta. I see that this statement strikes some of you almost with dread. Let me repeat. There was a larger proportion of the regiment which led the attack of the battle Solferino came out from the battle than there was of the paupers of 1858 who came out alive from the State almshouses of Massachusetts. Allow me to give you the figures. How many was the average number of paupers in the State almshouses during the year 1868? Twenty-seven hundred and some odd. How many died in the year ending October, 1868? Six hundred and sixty-six—one in every four. Every fourth man, woman and child that went into the State almshouses of Massachusetts, died, and was buried in the Potter's Field of a pauper's burying ground. Three hundred and forty-one children, under the age of five years, died in those charnel-houses, and the physician of one of the houses says he does not expect to rear but three per cent of the children brought there under one year old! Three out of a hundred—all the other ninety-seven go to a nameless grave."

This is protection to home industry, with a vengeance!

The Albany New Hanging—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17. The Coroner's Jury concluded its investigation of the New Albany hanging tragedy this morning, and rendered a verdict substantially as follows: "The jury summoned by the Coroner of Floyd county, to hold an inquest over the bodies of Frank Reno, Simeon Reno, William Reno, and Charles Anderson, found dead, hanging by the neck, in the county Jail in New Albany township, Floyd county, on Saturday, December 12, and that the deceased came to their deaths by hanging at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. The jury also find that the persons who did the hanging came to this city on the Friday night train, over the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad; that they came in a separate car, arriving here between hours of three and four o'clock on Saturday morning; and, proceeding to the jail, took forcible possession of the same—denying the authority of the Sheriff and jail guard, who were overpowered—and the former, while in the exercise of his duty, was struck on the head and shot in the arms.

They also find that after hanging the deceased, they locked the jail doors, on those of the jail residents, and carried off the keys, making the inmates prisoners, at the depot to prevent an alarm being given. They then took forcible possession of the train on the Louisville & Jeffersonville Road and left the city at four o'clock, going beyond the State Prison near Jeffersonville, when the train was stopped and they fled in every direction."

The Party which has the Majority. The Presidential Election is over, and the vote counted. The Congresses got success by fraud—not by the voice of the people. Here are the facts. Read and remember:

Table with 3 columns: Northern States voting in 1868, Southern States voting in 1868, and Disfranchised Democrats. Rows include Seymour, Grant, and Total Majority for Seymour.

In addition to the wholesale disfranchisement of Democrats, the Republican party by Congressional enactment has enfranchised 751,000 negroes in the Southern States and cities, and to these votes such majorities as the party has received in the Southern States are solely due.—Exchange.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

On Impartial Review of this Distinguished Man by Senator Buckalew.

MR. BUCKALEW. Mr. President, New England has given to Pennsylvania two men of great distinction, though not of equal merit.

In provincial times Franklin came from Boston to Philadelphia, a fugitive youth, and entered upon that career which has been given to the history of the world. As author and publisher, as representative in the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, as member and president of the State constitutional convention of 1776 and chief executive officer in the government established by that convention, as colonial agent in Great Britain, as delegate in the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence, as organizer of the postal service in the country under the Confederation, as a scientist and member of learned bodies at home and abroad, and finally, as our illustrious and successful minister at the French court in the dark hours of the Revolution, he is known of all men and his name will go down to future ages.

It is the pride of our people to contemplate the colossal reputation which he achieved and left behind him, and they dwell with pleasure upon the minutest particulars concerning him from that hour when, obscure and friendless, he appeared in the city of his adoption to the time when "fall of years and full of honor" he passed away to his appointed repose.

Thaddeus Stevens came from Vermont to Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-one. He came unheralded and unattended, to carve his way to fortune among strangers.

Adams county, Pennsylvania, lies upon the Maryland border, and Gettysburg is the county town—the seat of justice for the county. At that place Mr. Stevens settled after a short residence at York, and commenced the practice of law. It was not a place to make great gains at the bar. The town was not a large, the county was not populous, the people were not wealthy. It was a rural section of the State; railroads were unknown, manufactures, except in a small way, had not been established; farmers and shopmen mainly were the clients of men "learned in the laws."

But there were sound elements of population in the town and county—the German and Scotch-Irish being prominent—distinguished for industry, frugality, fidelity, and sound sense. And it was a pleasant region, broken but fertile, farm and woodland alternating in the landscape, with hill and mountain in the distance, forest-clothed from base to summit. There were a few scattered villages for the convenience of merchants, blacksmiths, carpenters, and other trades and workmen, and mills sounded along the streams. Cemetery Hill then, as now, overlooked the town of Gettysburg; but no war—had ever echoed upon its heights, nor had its soil received, as a harvest of battle, the bodies of our patriotic dead.

Mr. Stevens' long residence in a rural district, such as I have described it, influenced in a great degree his subsequent character and conduct. And it gave him a wider knowledge of men affairs than he could have acquired if he had been at all times the resident of a city. He knew the men of the country as city men cannot know them, and with him always "knowledge was power," and he gave it practical application to the management of men.

Mr. Stevens entered public life at the age of forty as a Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature from Adams county. I shall not detail with exactness or at length the facts of his public career; nor shall I pronounce an eulogium upon him or express emotions of personal grief at his removal by death from a field of action and service in which he was conspicuous. His labors will be detailed more fully by others, and his character is one not so much for eulogium as for analysis and for reflection. And as to manifestations of sensibility at this time, I have to say that I think it will be proper to regard somewhat his example upon like occasions, and his general views concerning funeral solemnities. He did not respect insincere or undue praise of the dead, and he always refused to wear crepe in honor of their memory.

But some notice of his life and character by the two houses of Congress is most becoming in view of his eminence and of the influence which he exerted upon legislation and upon popular thought. And such notice may be made instructive to men of the present and to men of future times.

The first knowledge I recollect to have acquired of Mr. Stevens was in 1838. It was from a speech which had been delivered by him in the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon the subject of education. After the lapse of thirty years I can remember that he spoke of the time when "the atoms of creation shall bubble in the crucible of the Almighty," meaning the time of the final destruction of the earth. When I read that, I thought, with the taste of a boy, that it was a most eloquent and admirable passage. I do not think so now.

Mr. Stevens for many years (both with and without the Legislature) conducted or assisted to conduct a war upon the institution of Free Masonry, and eventually set on foot a legislative investigation of its mysteries. In those years he showed himself to be an able and eloquent leader of party, and obtained for the first time distinction and influence. But his efforts were unsuccessful. Masonry stands as it has stood for ages among the benevolent institutions of civilized States.

Mr. Stevens contributed some brilliant speeches to the cause of education in Pennsylvania, though his influence in the establishment and support of our common-school system has been somewhat exaggerated.

larly as regarded the making and abrogation of contracts upon the public works and the uses of a fund provided for their repair; and his connection with the difficulties of Harrisburg in 1839 provoked still more.

The question in 1839 was one of party power in the Legislature, and it arose upon the election of members from Philadelphia county.

There was a great excitement, and the public peace was imperiled. Troops were brought from Harrisburg, and citizens flocked there in large numbers from all parts of the State. Eventually the difficulty was composed by a recognition of the members really elected, and the disturbance was really over. I believe there is now but one opinion upon what then took place, and that is that Mr. Stevens and those who acted with him were entirely wrong, and that a decision was reached under the pressure of popular opinion.

Mr. Stevens was prominently connected with the creation of the public debt of the United States, as he was with that of the former was due to his efforts and influence in the passage of appropriations not always well considered or judicious. Struck by the advantages of public works in increasing the wealth of the States and the prosperity of particular districts, his habit of mind was to overlook particular obstacles and cautious deduction. His imagination kindled in contemplating remote but grand results, and he scorned the reasonings of prudence, and was indifferent to the means by which he wrought. I know it may be said that it is easy now, with results before us, to condemn such improvements as the Gettysburg railroad, the Erie extension, and the Wisconsin feeder, and that the men of 1838 should not be judged in the light of our present information. But I must declare my fixed conviction that the conduct of public men in their appropriations of public money and creation of public debts should be judged by stern rules. They are the trustees of property interests not their own, and their errors and improprieties must not go uncondemned.

Mr. Stevens was a member of the constitutional reform convention of 1838, but was not an active member during the latter part of its proceedings, nor did he sign the amendments proposed by it for popular adoption, for the reason already stated by my colleague.

I turn, however, from his State to his congressional career. He came into Congress twenty years ago as a Representative from Lancaster district. After a service of four years he was absent eight, and then, being again returned, was a leading member of the House until his death. These words—a leading member—are not exaggeration. He led others, and was not led by them; and he had two capital qualifications for mastership in the House. He had a very vigorous will, and had wit also, which was to him a powerful instrument for both aggressive and defensive debate.

Mr. Stevens in the latter part of his career sometimes pleasantly called "the great Commoner;" but this invitation to a comparison between him and Chatham was not well advised. Perhaps it does not deserve serious treatment, but as there is no eminent public man in our political history with whom Mr. Stevens can be compared—none especially like him—we may be excused for pausing upon this invited comparison with a foreign Statesman of a former age. Pitt, unlike Lord North was not a man of wit; but his general powers of intellect for parliamentary service were unrivaled. Besides, his abilities were well suited to executive service, as shown by him when chief minister of the Crown.—He united prudence with daring, and was as sagacious as he was bold. Burke has told us of his achievements when he first held the powers of the sovereign and enjoyed the confidence of the Commons; and the subject was worthy of the hand of that great master. It is true that points of resemblance may be mentioned between the British statesman and the American leader. Both were men of strong will; both had large influence in representative bodies; both were greedy of applause, though proud, self-sustained, and undemonstrative in its enjoyment; both were leaders of party but often exhibited independence of party control; both had the great gift of eloquence, though in different manner and in unequal degree. Pitt's eloquence was sonorous and commanding, his sentiments lofty, his language, "drawn from the wells of English undefiled," was polished, vigorous, and pure. Besides he had a moral weight which is sometimes wanting to public men. For he was deeply attached to a lawful spouse, and he respected all those properties of private life and of public station which go to make up admired character.

Mr. Stevens had not a high opinion of men with who he was brought in contact. His eye was keen to all their defects, and he felt his own mental superiority. This gave him coolness and confidence for debate. Besides, his training at the bar had strengthened his logical powers. He had the great merit of speaking with directness and of controlling his topics instead of being controlled by them. Therefore he was not tedious, and was always instructive.

Among the measures supported by Mr. Stevens in Congress was one to regulate the price of gold, or to prevent speculative sales of gold, a measure to which there was but one objection, which was that it was impossible. It was repealed soon after its passage.

He was early in the war an advocate for the issue of Government notes, and carried through the House the first bill for that purpose. Long afterwards he desired to issue \$500,000,000, in addition to the great volume of government currency then in

circulation, but did not secure the adoption of his views. He had more confidence than most men in paper money, and denied always the liability of the Government to pay its obligations in coin except where expressly stipulated by contract.

He was sincere and earnest in pursuing his objects and not scrupulous in the use of means for their accomplishment. Party with him but a means to an end, and he never hesitated to unite with political opponents to secure his purpose. There were many notable instances of this conduct during his service in the House. His impatience with political associates when they differed from him was often strongly manifested; in private discourse without restraint, and in public without emphasis, though with more of decorum. Nor did he withhold himself upon occasion from directing his shafts of satire against particular members of this body.

Upon the conclusion of the war Mr. Stevens announced his theory of conquest and the policy to be predicated thereon. There was a doctrine of forfeiture involved in the former, which, being written in no code nor illustrated by any American example, was slowly accepted in the councils of his party and in the debates of Congress. It was that the southern States had forfeited all right to self-government and to their civil institutions by rebellion against Federal authority. Assuming, next, that this Government as conqueror of those States had by virtue of the laws of war complete power over them, the way was open for propositions of policy concerning them. Gradually his theory prevailed, and many measures founded upon it have been passed and executed.

He lived long enough to see his theory accepted and his policy triumphant. In his own party doubters had become resolved, the timid emboldened, the refractory subdued, all opposition intimidated or silenced. His passions and his will had their complete gratification, except in the two important particulars of confiscation and impeachment. From all this it will appear that he died at a fit time to be canonized as a great and successful leader of party.

Mr. President, for what will men care to remember Mr. Stevens? He will be remembered for his wit and humor, which were genuine and constant; for his wit, which was a dull debate or a tedious trial; to charm a social circle or an occasional companion.

He will be remembered as a lawyer, able, eloquent, and careful; fit for the rough work of a nisi prius trial or for grave debate in a court of error. Men of the legal profession will hold in memory one who adorned that profession and won its triumphs.

He will be remembered for some generous acts to persons in misfortune; acts magnanimous and noble, which he did not publish abroad, but have transpired through the gratitude and admiration of others.

He will be remembered as a parliamentary leader; as the man who, beyond any example since Randolph and Clay, gained the ear of the House and held it for many years against all competitors—in all the years of the war and since the war—and resigned his influence only with his life.

Lastly, he will be remembered for his support of emancipation and colored suffrage, great questions which, whatever may be their merits, will be of enduring interest. He projected some and supported all the measures by which they were established and upheld during his life, and left his name to be associated with debate and discourse upon them hereafter.

Sir, men will be apt to forget his imperfections of temper, his defective moral organization, his disregard of proprieties in speech and conduct, his occasional defiance of public opinion, and generally the errors and faults of a lifetime of contest, in contemplating his time and undoubted title to future fame. If in examining his character I have spoken with freedom and have not withheld the truth which told against him, it has been done in all loyalty to our common manhood and in view of those purposes of instruction with which my words were begun. And thus I leave the subject and the man.

A SCHOOL MONTH.—The Pennsylvania School Journal gives the following as the law fixing a school month: "That twenty-two days shall be held to be a school month, and that two Saturdays in each month, as the proper board shall designate, which two Saturdays shall be held to be a part of the school month, at the discretion, and by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Directors, or Controllers, be appropriated to institutes for the improvement of the school staff of the said district. Provided, that in districts in which the schools are, or shall be, kept open, and in operation the maximum term now allowed by law, and the teachers employed by the year, the foregoing clause as to the number of days in the school month, shall not apply any further than that the reports and statistics of the school shall be kept in accordance therewith, and that District Institute may be held as thereby directed; all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, be and are hereby repealed.

It is singular how clearly the Radical press can see errors and crimes in others, while it is blind to the same errors and crimes in its own party. It comments with just severity in election riots in England, and says that, in fact, the elections are not free there; but says nothing about the military despotism which has controlled elections in our Southern States and the tyrannous decree of Congress that in three of the States there should be no election last fall. There can now hardly be found a Radical newspaper in the county which does not denounce Louis Napoleon for his censorship of the press. What more has he done than General Ord did in Mississippi with McArde. When the latter sought redress in the highest court of the Nation, Congress passed a bill to deprive the court of jurisdiction in the case and thereupon the Radical press rejoiced. "O for a forty-parson power, to which they praise, hypocrisy."—Exchange.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CURTIS.—Mr. William Curtis, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for the State of Pennsylvania, and who has served in that capacity for many years, died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday morning. He was widely known from his connection with the order, and highly respected.

Amnesty Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has heretofore set forth several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the late rebellion against the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, which proclamations were severally issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 26th day of May, 1865, on the 7th day of September, 1867, and on the 4th day of July in the present year; and

WHEREAS, The authority of the Federal Government having been re-established in all the States and Territories within the jurisdiction of the United States, it is believed that such prudential reservations and exceptions as at the dates of said proclamations were deemed necessary and proper may now be wisely and justly relinquished, and that a universal amnesty and pardon for participation in said rebellion extended to all who have borne any part therein will tend to secure permanent peace, order, and to renew and fully restore confidence and fraternal feeling among the whole people and their respect for and attachment to the National Government designed by its patriotic founders for the general good.

Now therefore be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the civil war, with the restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President: F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

THE EAGLE

DRUG STORE, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

G. J. WRIGHT, (Successor to Dr. Lyman & Wells.)

DEATEST & BEST PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS.

Prof. J. Berlinghof, Fashionable Barber & Hair-Cutter, AT TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

TO THE FARMERS OF WYOMING CO. HAY-FORK & KNIFE.

STENCIL PLATE CUTTING.

PLASTER FOR SALE.

HIRAM HALL.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

WILL purchase a pair of Eastman's...

Special Notices.

BANK STATEMENT.

Quarterly Report of the Wyoming National Bank of Tunkhanock, on the morning of the 1st Monday of January, 1869.

Table with 2 columns: ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Rows include Bills Discounted, U. S. Bonds, Real Estate, Due from National Banks, Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, Circulation, Individual Deposits, Due National Banks, Profit & Loss.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Incubatory Emission, Sexual Impotence, Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervous Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. by ROBERT J. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR RECOLLECTIONS & PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

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