



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1864

The Saviour preached the doctrine of "Peace on earth, and good will to man." Our modern Loyal Preachers, bellow for war; war to the knife—the knife to the hilt. Choose ye between them.

It is rumored in Washington that F. P. Blair Sr. and Montgomery Blair, have, with the approval of the President, gone to Richmond on a peace mission.

Queer! Will all the abolition journals, shoddy contractors and Government office holders raise the cry of "Peace sneaks" against them?

What! treat with rebels, with arms in their hands? How it will shock their loyal hearts?

### Presiding Elder vs the Sheriff.

Rumor saith that this case, which, it seems has been depending during a year or so past, came to a somewhat tragic conclusion on Wednesday last, the *modus operandi* whereof excited some interest—perhaps it would be better to say some amusement in the public streets. The plaintiff crossed over to the defendant's side of the street and at once commenced the trial by charging the defendant with having put his, said plaintiff's name in the Jury Wheel. In answer to this grave charge the defendant pleaded that the law required him to put in said wheel the names of a competent member of "bonas et legalis homines"—good and lawful men; and that from the fact that the plaintiff had been so long upon the "anxious seat" in reference to this important subject, he naturally inferred that said plaintiff regarded himself as a "bonus et legalis homines," and therefore entitled to exchange said anxious seat for a seat in the jury box. The plaintiff's replication was so violent in tone, and in violation of all the rules of pleading that a formal statement of it becomes impossible. Such amiable epithets as "smut machine," nuisance," "your another," &c. &c., formed its substance, and these were cast at the poor deft with such destructive force that he was compelled to put in a rejoinder, by way of "twitting on facts." This method of pleading on part of the deft proved too much for the amiable assaults of the plaintiff, and that bellicose individual discreetly took a non suit and incontinently "vamosed," in accordance with the time honored principle that "He who fights and runs away, May play the sneak another day."

thus leaving the grave question still undecided whether the defendant is justified in considering the plaintiff "a good and lawful man." The public will, doubtless, wait the decision of this important question with profound anxiety.

### Thieves Among the Prisoners at Andersonville—Their Execution.

A letter from Annapolis, in relation to our paroled prisoners lately arrived there, says: It is painful to record anything that would exhibit any of the Union soldiers of our army in a wicked and murderous light; but the men recently received tell a sad story: At Camp Sumter, at Andersonville, over 30,000 of the Union soldiers were congregated together. Some two hundred of these were reckless characters; men, who were, perhaps, before they joined the army, guilty of every vice; thieves, and even murderers. These all banded together to practice the same evil deeds in this camp on the unfortunate men confined there as prisoners from their own army. Their custom was to seize any man who came into camp, and rob him of everything he had, and if he made the least resistance or outcry, to murder him on the spot. They murdered many. In some instances the bodies of those they had made way with were found buried in their tents. This state of things had assumed such a pitch that all the better portion of the prisoners felt that something must be done to stop it, nabbing these men to punishment. At length they conferred with the rebel authorities. They consented to the arrest of the suspected ones. A guard was sent to the camp for this purpose. Over two hundred were picked up and taken outside the stockade. They were all examined. The result was that six of the ringleaders were delivered up to a police force of the Union prisoners. They took them, formed a regular court, obtained lawyers, appointed a jury, and gave them an impartial and just trial.—Every facility was afforded them that they might have justice done them. But after all was ended there was every evidence that the men had cruelly slain a number of the men in camp.

They were condemned by a jury of their own fellow prisoners and sentenced to be hung. All the six were hung, hung in the camp. We have the names of these men but we forbear to publish them. We have not heard one say, among all who have returned, that he does not approve the act.—All say that hanging was too good for them. The proceedings of the court, the testimony &c., we are told, have all been sent to Washington. After this affair and his summary punishment, there was no more murders or stabbing in the camp.—Cr.

**Political Parsons.**  
There are some persons who seem disposed to take editors to task for pointing out the inconsistency of those reverend gentlemen who forget their calling and dabble in partisan politics in the pulpit. The complaint is, that it holds them up to ridicule and contempt, and weakens their influence with the people. Now, the truth of the matter is this: It is the minister himself, who makes himself the target for shots from outsiders, as well as Christians, who not only weaken, but destroys his influence for good among right minded, thinking Christian men, as well as men of the world, by descending from his divine calling to politics for the advancement of partisan ends. He places himself in an attitude that is anything but enviable. He becomes the mere partisan politician, and must expect to be treated as such; and if he is held in contempt, and his teachings derided, he has no one to blame but himself for he it is who has won it. It is not the press that has brought him in this strait, but the pulpit. A man who will ascend to the pulpit, and there descend to claim upon partisan themes before a mixed congregation of both political parties, must expect to irritate the feelings of one or the other, if not directly offend them. He must also expect to be criticized by the congregation, and these criticisms lead too often to angry feelings among those who enter into the discussions, and end in the estrangement of the members of the church, and often, final outbreaks. Men are kept from the place of worship because they do not wish to have their feelings irritated, and are then accused of "neglecting the means of grace." This is ever presumption greater. Presumption—it is downright impudence.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

### Peace and War.

The Detroit Free Press, furnishes the following question and answer;  
If the rebels should to-morrow lay down their arms and express a desire to come back into the Union, without first abolishing slavery, is there "one in a thousand of the supporters of the administration" ready to welcome them back into the Union thus restored? Would not an honest, unequivocal answer to this question from the administration itself remove a vast amount of misconception, and to denounce it by the harsher epithet of deception and treachery, that now surround government authorities and their supporters? Are one million seven hundred thousand democrats deceived in the belief they entertain that the abolition of slavery and not the restoration of the Union, is now made the prime object of the war, that the former would be insisted upon as a condition precedent to the restoration of peace and Union. We all know the significance there is in words, for Mr. Douglas told us on the 25th day of December, 1859, in the Senate, "The fact can no longer be disguised that many of the Republican Senators desire war and disunion, under pretext of saving the Union. For partisan reason they are anxious to dissolve the Union, if it can be done without holding them responsible before the people." \* \* \* The sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the republican party." Are not these statements as true now as when Mr. Douglas gave them utterance?  
The Philadelphia Age of Tuesday, closes an article as follows:  
The Democratic party are for the Union in all its integrity, and they will neither advocate nor willingly accept a peace which has for its object or result a "dismemberment" of the Union. With such a record in the past, and such resolves for the future, they can rest secure against the attacks of their enemies, and be in readiness to aid in any movement that is honestly projected for peace and a restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

### Go In Young America.

We're "A BIG THING," we are! We're on exhibition before the whole world; and we make their eyes bug out with fear, wonder and astonishment! Snakes and woodlice! we whip all creation, including ourselves!—Our venom and hatred to one another, our public debt, our taxes, whip all creation!—We are a remarkable people! We want more taxes; its loyal to pay taxes—the more the better! A national debt is a national blessing! Greenbacks are the standard of value! Gold is weighed in the balance and found wanting! The more we run in debt, the richer we are; because we have got more greenbacks! Do you see it, copperheads? If you don't, its because you didn't shed your skin when you entered upon this emblazoned era! War is a national blessing, because the more men you kill the more you have left to carry elections with! and of what account are the people in these times but to pay taxes, and vote? The government (administration) is everything!—Hurrah then for Abraham the modest and upright; the wise and sagacious; the classic and beautiful! Hurrah for the war!—Hurrah for a national debt! Hurrah for taxes; and with all, to be pious as well as loyal; and as we brought nothing into this world, let us have nothing to take out of it.—*Bradford Argus.*

A new church has been started in Illinois, styled the "Christian Union of Illinois." The purpose of this church is to strictly exclude forever politics from the pulpit and from the church. There was a good attendance. The Wenona Seminary is a school already under their direction. The Christian Union will spread throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, if professed ministers of the Gospel continue to belch forth from their pulpits blood, war, murder, arson and devastation instead of the peaceful doctrines of the Saviour. What a humiliating spectacle to behold good Christian men driven from the house of God prostituted to partisan propaganda, seeking the establishment of a new church with Christian ministers, where they can worship God without assault,

**Obituary.**  
**DEATH OF EX VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS.**  
On the last day of the old year one of the few statesmen left to us from the elder and better times of the republic passed away. George Mifflin Dallas, ex Vice President of the United States, died at his residence in his native city of Philadelphia at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr Dallas had outlived the Psalmist's term of human life; but, after nearly half a century of active public service his eye was, not dimmed nor his natural strength abated, and he seemed likely to rival in his hale longevity those Nestors of British statesmanship and diplomacy among whom he had moved in all other respects as their peer.

Mr. Dallas came of a family eminent in the law both in England and in America, and was nearly connected with the poet Byron.—The Philadelphia of his boyhood and early youth was by far the courtliest and most polished of American cities; and he had barely attained manhood when he was selected by Albert Gallatin to accompany him as his private secretary in the commission for negotiating a peace with England at Ghent. No American, indeed, with the exception of the second President Adams, ever enjoyed so many and such excellent opportunities in his youth for familiarizing himself with the higher walks of political activity as Mr. Dallas; and none of those opportunities were thrown away upon his clear intellect and his well-balanced nature.

After two years spent in travelling over Europe and as secretary of legation in London, Mr. Dallas returned to America and to the practice of the law. He had been called to the bar shortly after graduating at Nassau Hall, and just before his visit to the old world. He preferred, however, the career of politics to his profession, and after filling the posts of mayor of Philadelphia, and of district-attorney for Pennsylvania, he was elected a member of the Senate of the United States at the age of thirty-nine. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him minister to Russia. He was received with distinguished courtesy by the Czar Nicholas, who came off in a boat to the frigate in which the envoy and his family arrived, and presented himself on board in a semi officialognito.

Upon the election of General Harrison, Mr. Dallas returned to America; and in 1844 he was elevated to the vice-presidency on the ticket with Mr Polk. At the height of the excitement growing out of the "Crimean enlistments" in 1856, President Pierce requested Mr. Dallas to accept the post of minister to England in the place of Mr Buchanan, who had become extremely restive and unmanageable, and was in some danger of complicating very disagreeably our already complicated relations with the British court.

No more fortunate selection could have been made, and Mr. Dallas had not been in London six months before he had amply vindicated Lord Elgin's manly and sensible declaration that there was "no matter in dispute between the two countries which could not be arranged in ten minutes by two gentlemen of common sense on a steamer in the mid-Atlantic."

No American envoy since 1814 had been charged with diplomatic functions in England at a more critical moment than Mr. Dallas in 1856; and no American envoy in any country at any time ever acquitted himself of his duties with more grace, tact, firmness, and success than he. He continued to fill the position of American minister in England after the election of Mr. Buchanan; and since his return to this country, and the outbreak of the civil war, he had taken no active part in public affairs, excepting to give his earnest and cordial support to the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Dallas, in politics, was a thorough and conservative Democrat, tolerant and courteous toward his opponents, skillful and considerate in the assertion and defense of his own opinions. To the advantages of a cultivated mind and a winning manner he united those of a presence singularly dignified and attractive; and whether in his place as president of the Senate, or in a foreign court, as the representative of the republic, all men recognized in him the rare and admirable type of the American statesman of the olden time.

### Letters from Gen. Lee.

The following letters from General Lee have just been made public:  
ARLINGTON, Va. April 20, 1861.  
General—Since my interview with you on the 18th instant, I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will reconmend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life, and all the ability I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity and believe me, most truly yours,  
R. E. LEE.  
Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, commanding United States Army.  
A copy of the preceding letter was inclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, A. M.:  
ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.  
My Dear Sister—I am grieved at my inability to see you. \* \* \* I have been waiting "for a more convenient season," which has brought to many before me, deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defense of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me, I send a copy of my letter to General Scott, which accompanied my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. \* \* \* May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother.  
R. E. LEE.

### The Next Draft.

The following is the call of the President for 300,000 more men.  
WASHINGTON, December 20.  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864 entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, or three years, for military service; and that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county, not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress of five hundred thousand men, made July 15, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 280,000; and, whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain states have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops under the said call; and, whereas, from the foregoing cause, but 250,000 have been put into the army, navy and marine corps under the said call of July 14, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of two hundred and sixty thousand; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this, my call for three hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for one, two, or three years. The quotas of the states, districts, and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department, through the bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States; and in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under this call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1865.

### THE WAR.

The attack on Wilmington has been abandoned. The expedition is given up. Gen. Butler with his land forces has returned to Fortress Monroe. Admiral Porter with the fleet has withdrawn until ordered to "re-proceed." Butler says that Fort Fisher is impregnable. The explosion of the powder vessel, loaded with three hundred tons of powder, did no damage to the fort. The fire of the navy dismounted two guns, but that was all. Butler with his ten thousand negroes captured a flag and a horse from the Fort. Two small batteries up the coast about three miles were taken, with two hundred and ninety Confederate prisoners.—The Federal loss in the assault was heavy. Forty-five men on different vessels were killed and wounded by the bursting of some Parrott guns. The expedition has done everything it could, but could accomplish nothing, and it has been agreed by the commanding officers to withdraw.

General Sherman has created a military government in Savannah and made General Geary the governor. Two corps of Sherman's army have crossed to the north side of the Savannah river, and have started in pursuit of Hardee's column, which is marching towards Charleston. On Christmas day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Broad river, which is northeast from Savannah, and it was supposed that a battle was going on between the Federal troops and the rear of Hardee's column. Nothing is accurately known of it, however. A fleet of Federal gunboats is now engaged in clearing out the obstructions in the Savannah river.—The dangerous work of removing torpedoes has to be performed very cautiously. Nothing has yet been heard of Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition, which left Savannah, and marched in a southwesterly direction to release the Federal prisoners beyond the Altamaha river.

General Thomas' headquarters are now at Pulaski, Tennessee, and his advance guard is a short distance south of that place. The pursuit of Hood appears to have been given up, for we can get nothing but rumors of his position, and if the Federal troops were pressing him, they should have some certain information. The railroad between Chattanooga and Nashville is now in order. All of Northern Georgia is now in Confederate possession.

It is reported in the Southern journals that General Davidson's raiding party destroyed all the public buildings at Pollard, Mississippi, when he passed through that town.  
Colonel Meseby, the guerrilla chief was seriously wounded last week, near Culpeper Virginia, by a Federal soldier from Torbert's cavalry party.

### ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is the official vote of this State in 1864 for Presidential Electors:

| COUNTIES.  | Dem.   | Abol.  |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Adams      | 3,016  | 2,612  |
| Allegheny  | 12,414 | 21,519 |
| Armstrong  | 3,241  | 3,526  |
| Beaver     | 2,304  | 3,237  |
| Bedford    | 2,752  | 2,436  |
| Berks      | 13,226 | 6,710  |
| Blair      | 12,686 | 3,292  |
| Bradford   | 3,007  | 6,865  |
| Bucks      | 7,335  | 6,436  |
| Butler     | 2,947  | 3,475  |
| Cambria    | 3,036  | 2,244  |
| Cameron    | 232    | 335    |
| Carbon     | 2,251  | 1,721  |
| Centre     | 3,399  | 2,817  |
| Chester    | 5,987  | 8,446  |
| Clarion    | 2,833  | 1,780  |
| Clelland   | 2,801  | 1,506  |
| Clinton    | 2,135  | 1,666  |
| Columbia   | 3,367  | 1,914  |
| Crawford   | 4,526  | 6,441  |
| Cumberland | 4,356  | 3,604  |
| Dauphin    | 4,220  | 5,544  |
| Delaware   | 2,141  | 3,664  |
| Elk        | 835    | 348    |
| Eric       | 3,722  | 6,911  |
| Fayette    | 4,126  | 3,221  |
| Franklin   | 3,821  | 3,862  |
| Fulton     | 906    | 694    |
| Forest     | 62     | 85     |
| Greene     | 3,076  | 1,583  |
| Huntington | 2,477  | 3,321  |
| Indiana    | 2,179  | 4,320  |
| Jefferson  | 1,868  | 1,823  |
| Juniata    | 1,762  | 1,487  |

|                |         |         |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Lancaster      | 8,451   | 14,469  |
| Lawrence       | 1,389   | 3,048   |
| Lebanon        | 2,779   | 3,780   |
| Lehigh         | 5,920   | 3,908   |
| Luzeine        | 10,045  | 7,645   |
| Lycoming       | 4,207   | 5,401   |
| McKen          | 652     | 767     |
| Mercer         | 3,569   | 4,220   |
| Mifflin        | 1,716   | 1,643   |
| Monroe         | 2,698   | 685     |
| Montgomery     | 7,943   | 6,872   |
| Montour        | 1,406   | 1,130   |
| Northampton    | 6,944   | 3,274   |
| Northumberland | 3,608   | 2,915   |
| Perry          | 2,446   | 2,406   |
| Philadelphia   | 44,032  | 55,791  |
| Pike           | 1,180   | 260     |
| Potter         | 680     | 1,390   |
| Schuylkill     | 9,540   | 1,930   |
| Somerset       | 1,719   | 2,788   |
| Snyder         | 1,368   | 1,679   |
| Sullivan       | 670     | 309     |
| Susquehanna    | 2,959   | 4,203   |
| Toga           | 1,584   | 4,673   |
| Union          | 1,352   | 1,945   |
| Venango        | 3,341   | 3,849   |
| Warren         | 1,506   | 2,541   |
| Washington     | 4,579   | 4,951   |
| Wayne          | 2,989   | 2,274   |
| Westmoreland   | 5,977   | 4,650   |
| Wyoming        | 1,402   | 1,387   |
| York           | 8,500   | 5,568   |
| Total          | 276,308 | 296,389 |

The vote in 1860 was as follows, viz:  
Abraham Lincoln.....270,170  
J. C. Breckenridge.....176,435  
Stephen A. Douglas.....17,350  
John Bell.....13,755

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

**BUTTER EGGS AND LARD.**—The highest Market prices in cash paid for BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD, at Leighton's Grocery Store, Starke's Block, Tunkhannock, Pa.  
The County Auditor's—are now busily engaged in settling up the accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurer for the year just closed.  
Hon. B. F. Harding—United States Senator from Oregon made a short visit to his Father and friends here last week. He appears in excellent health and spirits.  
Donation Visit.—The friends of the Rev. G. W. Scofield will make him a donation visit on Thursday the 14th inst, at the house of Jacob Decker in Washington Township.—Afternoon and Evening.  
THE LEMON FARM, in North Branch Township, advertised for sale by the Executors on Saturday next, should be looked to by all who wish to buy a good farm on reasonable terms. The sale will be made on the premises.  
A. H. SCHROEDER now at Montrose is to have a donation on the 12th inst. We would like to have his friends there, that if they donate any Meale molasses, they had better not carry it in a pitcher particularly a silver one.—Schroeder has a *hankering* after that kind.  
Took the hint.—The hint given by us just before the holidays in relation to the scarcity of Turkey in our Camp, was taken by our friend B. D. Jacques, in real earnest; at least we had the evidence that it was so taken, in the shape of a very fine fat gobbler weighing about ten pounds. If we were going to preach a "sermon on the mount," after we had said: "Blessed are the Peace-makers," we should add; "Blessed are those that remember the Printer."  
Another Draft.—The conscripts from this region who reported on the 22d ult. and who deposited \$525. for procuring substitutes have received notice that the price of persons to fight bleed and die; or run away for them, has been increased some \$200, by Abraham's call for "300,000 more." A draft for the extra \$200, is therefore made from their pockets.—The "treasures of the county," both as to men and money," says, "honest Abe" are "inexhaustible."—"On with the dance"—Nero's a fiddling.

**THE ELECTION OF JUDGES, INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS, AND OTHER TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGHS OFFICERS** will take place in this County on Tuesday next, the 10th inst. Too little attention is paid to the securing of honest and capable men for these minor positions. Much of the prosperity of a community depends upon an honest and economical administration of its local affairs. Besides, the place to lay the foundation for a restoration of the state and national affairs, to the hands of the Democratic party, the only one which has ever shown itself competent to administer them, is at these primary elections.—Every Democrat should attend and do his duty.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by all their agents) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-306 part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer: "Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data shows that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—[New York Journal.

**Important to the Friends of Soldiers.**—The Postmaster General at Washington desires the newspaper press to call attention to a matter of moment in regard to packages sent to the Army. He says: "A large number of packages, intended for the army, have arrived at this office with the wrappers destroyed, or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are therefore necessarily sent to the dead letter office. If persons sending would take the precaution to write out on a card or slip of paper the full name of the officer or soldier for whom the package is intended, the number of the regiment and corps to which he is attached, as well as the name and post office address of the person by whom it is sent, and fasten the card or slip thus addressed securely to the contents of the package, inside the wrapper, it will, in all cases, insure their delivery or prompt return to the owner."

**Obituaries.**  
Died suddenly, Dec. 23, 1864, in Dunbars, Sullivan County, Pa., Henry Metcalf, Esq., of Tunkhannock late Major of the 53d Regt. P. V., in the 44th year of his age.  
Major Metcalf studied law at Wilkes Barre, and was admitted to practice in 1843. In 1849 he removed to Sullivan County, and was engaged in the practice of the law until the beginning of the war. In 1861 he raised a company among his neighbors and friends for the defence of the country. He was in the following engagements:  
Zuni, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.  
Sandy Ridge, N. C., April 18, 1862.  
do do do do 20 do  
Gum Swamp, May 22, 1863.  
Bachelor's Creek, May 23, 1843.  
Commissioned a Major June 2, 1863; and resigned after two years and nine months service on account of ill health and pressing private matters of a trust nature.  
Died on a visit to Sullivan Co. and was buried in Eaton by the side of his youngest daughter who died while he was in the service.  
Of a friendly, joyous nature, under this hilarity, a deep, strong current of sterling sense and of profound religious feeling.  
He was a regular attendant upon and liberal supporter of the ordinances of the Gospel.  
Thus has passed away from us a friend whose place cannot be easily filled, and a citizen whom we could ill afford to lose. The profound sorrow of the community mingles with the still deeper sorrow of the widow and children over the joyous companion, useful citizen, the upright lawyer, and the gallant soldier, Henry Metcalf.  
"Sweet be his sleep on his pillow of dust."

### Married.

DECKER—BATES—On Sunday, 1st inst. by Daniel Ball Esq., Nathaniel Decker of Tunkhannock, to Mahala Bates of the same place.  
**NOTICE.**  
Whereas my wife, Sarah Ann has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.  
Nicholson, Dec. 15th, 1864.  
OSCAR M. STEPHENS.

### HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SPINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—now and reliable treatment.—In reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.