



# The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. HEISTER CLYMER**  
OF BERKS.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery), and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold violation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau veto message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic service, in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Thad. Stevens, who is now so bitter against "rebels," was, not many years since, equally bitter against Freemasons. At one time he was demagogically determined on the annihilation of the Masonic Order as he is at present to wipe out the Southern people. He then struck as furiously at the Masonic Temple of Liberty. He failed in putting down the superstructure of Masonry, and he will fail in making a wreck of the Union.

The House Committee on Elections have taken such action as is believed will result in their reporting against the seat of that sterling Democrat, John L. Dawson, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District. The Committee will report in favor of DeLand, of Ohio, but then the latter is a Republican, and that makes all the difference.

Mr. Miller, a radical member of the Harrisburg District of Pennsylvania, in his recent speech in the House, urged his co-laborers to hurry up their business as this might be the last Republican Congress that would meet for some time, if ever.

The Cost.—The hospital records, which have just been footed up, shows the enormous aggregate of 250,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle fields and in hospitals during the war to suppress the rebellion. This does not include those who died at their homes of lingering diseases contracted in the service.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—On Friday last the municipal election took place in Scranton, Penn., and resulted in a brilliant Democratic victory. Last year the Disunionists carried that borough by a majority of about one hundred and fifty, showing a gain for the Democracy in twelve months of seven hundred votes.

The Post office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States where there are no regularly appointed and commissioned postmasters. The Governor of South Carolina recommends the selection at those places of such as can take the oath.

Gen Banks, Representative in the Rump from Massachusetts, declared, the other day, that it is the intention of the Republican party to impose negro suffrage upon the whole country. He said the only reason the matter is deferred is because the people are not sufficiently Republicanized yet.

Twelve boys, most of them of respectable parents, have recently been arrested in Binghampton, charged with setting fire to buildings in that place for the past several months.

Troops are being sent from Canada to the West Indies. The thirteenth regiment, now in garrison at Montreal, will soon depart for Jamaica.

No less than seven different Commissioners are now, or soon will be, engaged in investigating the facts relative to the recent riots in Memphis.

A convention is to be held in Boston, on the 5th of June, to consider the problem of the training and reformation of vagrant children and juvenile criminals.

Jefferson Davis has been indicted by the Grand Jury, in session at Norfolk, of treason. His trial, it is now supposed will take place in June.

The Democracy, and Johnson Republicans of Indiana have made a fustian against the Disunionists.

### The Directory of Offices.

[From the New York Times of the 1st instant.]

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so called, has finally ventured to promulgate a plan for the settlement of sectional difficulties and the restoration of harmony to the Union. It is in the shape of a constitutional amendment, with a couple of bills which Congress is asked to enact. The scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most exacting Radical. It could hardly be much more sweeping, indeed, unless it provided for wholesale confiscation and the extermination or banishment of the Southern people. It requires the State to affirm the equality of whites and blacks in the eye of the law, in all that pertains to life, liberty, and property.

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible.

There is an amicable feature in the affair as it stands which of itself reveals the monstrous nature of the pretensions set up by the Committee. All the provisions of the proposed amendment imply the adoption of the extreme view in regard to the relation of the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are mere Territories now; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undisguised usurpation. We must assume, in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may therefore require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty. They have no right to representation in Congress, forsooth. They may not say yea or nay on the most trivial question that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretence that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment is essential to its constitutional validity. They are to vote for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not at present members!—Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislature to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty mouse brought forth by a mountain after five months parturition—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, their sovereign functions unimpaired, thought for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the Radicals have been guilty, in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject.—As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement for four years, in reference to a thing that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation, that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' servitude, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise.—But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards.—They will not believe their nature by writing themselves down slaves, at the bidding of a Committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

If we would do ought to hasten the result which all moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary with-

out more ado to discard the idea of constitutional changes as the condition precedent of the re-admission of the South to Congress. That is the primary step toward reconstruction, practically considered, and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the lawful test of individual fitness. To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for concessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for favors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights—to demand a confession of inferiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality—is to aggravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored to overcome.

For the last four or five years, the country has been assailed by the organs of the Republican party, that any one who opposed the measures of the Administration was a traitor, and worthy a traitor's doom. To "support the Government" was declared to be the duty of the citizen; and this support of the Government meant a blind acquiescence in everything the President might choose to do. No matter what new proclamation President Lincoln might issue, or what course he took into his head to pursue, everybody must approve it, or be consigned to some military prison. We always considered the doctrine as only fit for cowards and slaves, but it was the creed of the Radicals. Now, however, we have a right to hold them to their own principles; and unless they were hypocrites and liars during Lincoln's administration, they ought, every man of them, to go to the Penitentiary. Opposition to the Administration is treason to the Government. So the fanatics have declared. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word."

MORE AMENDMENTS.—In view of the fact that the Abolitionists in Congress have proposed some thirty add amendments to the Constitution, a facetious fellow, in Kentucky, offers the annexed amendments for the consideration of the Constitution tinkers:

1. Every freedman shall have a bureau for himself, with a looking glass on the top of it, if he likes.
2. Every freedman shall have a secretary.
3. Every freed boy or girl shall have a wardrobe.
4. Every freed child shall have everything it cries for.
5. White people, whether free or not, must behave themselves.
6. All people of every color, except red, must vote.—*Ex.*

### A Blasphemous Old Scoundrel.

When the Disunion patch for the Constitution was being ranted upon in the Rump House, on the 10th inst., by Thad Stevens, Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, asked him "whether he thought he could build a penitentiary big enough to hold eight millions of people?" Stevens immediately replied:

"Yes sir. That penitentiary which is guarded by bayonets down below and if they undertake to come back we will shoot them. The penitentiary of hell is the penitentiary that they deserve to have till then." "That penitentiary down below" has certainly had more bars, bolts, bayonets and sulphurous dungeons added to it by the old reprobate from Lancaster (we beg pardon—from Vermont) than by any Abolition traitor who ever disgraced the old Keystone. He is about fit to build penitentiaries for the devil, and nothing else. The remainder of Thad's "speech" was largely made up of the same kind of dirty stuff, which passes current among the wealthy, talented, and respectable" people of the "grand moral idea party in the interest of God and humanity," as "patriotic eloquence." Oh, shame! Alas, for the days of decency, of honesty, of patriotism, of statesmanship, of modesty, of virtue, of sobriety, and of godliness.—*Pat. & Union.*

### A REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

The Pretended Assassin of President Lincoln, Starves Himself to Death.

He Tastes Food but Five Times in Forty Days.

A DETERMINED MAN.

CINCINNATI, May 11, 1866.

Sterling King, known throughout the war as a rebel spy and bearer of dispatches, with the rank of Col., was born in England, in 1834, and while yet a boy came with his parents to this country, and found a permanent home near Richmond, Va. He received a very good collegiate education, and studied and practiced law in Richmond. Upon the inauguration of the rebellion he was among the first to enlist as a private under Stonewall Jackson. Badly wounded in an engagement the first year, and distinguished for reckless courage, he was soon promoted to a Colonelcy and detailed to act as a spy, under orders from the rebel Executive.

In this capacity he traveled through the North, managing, as he brought experience to the aid of natural abilities, to work successfully in securing passes, passing the lines, and procuring information useful to the Southern cause. He made trips through all the Northern and Eastern States, to Cuba, Canada, and even to Europe.

He several times had business in this city, and on one occasion occupied a small office near the Soldiers' Home, on 3d street, where, under the guise of a claim agent, he occupied himself, during several weeks, in collecting from the inmates of the House statistics as to the strength and location of all the regiments represented by those in hospital.

He was fully acquainted with all the business of the rebel mail service, and was at one time employed in selecting men and routes for that business. A couple of years since he was captured here, and imprisoned as a spy. He was promised a release if he would reveal the whereabouts of certain rebel agents, but he refused and said he intended to escape with his own hands and do it effect.

Coming to this city about 3 months ago, he hired a horse for the purpose of going to Louisville. At that place he sold the horse and wagon, was recognized and arrested as a horse thief. He was placed in jail to await the requisition of Gov. Cox of Ohio, and then told the story that it was he, and not Booth, who assassinated Lincoln. He hoped, by telling this story, to induce the authorities to take him to Washington, where he would be liberated, and so escape both charges.

In this he failed, and then he attempted to commit suicide by severing an artery in the right arm (already published in the Monitor) in which he also failed. But the resolution to die was not to be thus conquered. He ceased to eat of anything that would feed the fire of life, which soon began to wane; and then, day after day, grew more feeble.

In forty days this man tasted food but five times, and all that he ate in that entire time did not amount to one full dinner for a hungry man. Rapidly his flesh began to disappear, and the bones of limbs that could be easily spanned with the hand, grew horribly prominent. He ceased to walk or to stand; he only reclined, breathed, and refused to eat. He was told that the requisition from the Gov. of Ohio could reach him at a certain time. He wanted to die—not in the jail at Louisville, but out somewhere where he could breathe the pure air and see nature once more. And so this living skeleton coolly calculated the length of time he had yet to live, and finding that if he did not eat he would die too soon, he took some soup, bread and preserves—five times, as already mentioned.

Day before yesterday Detective Hazen reached his prison, produced the requisition took King up as though he were a child, and conveyed him to the carriage, and thence to a berth on the mail boat.

He then endeavored to induce him to eat; but King, in a voice scarcely audible, said: "Mr. Hazen, if you will promise me to make such arrangement as will enable me to compromise this matter, I will commence eating to-day. Mr. Hazen could not promise this, and the dying man shook his head and refused to eat.

He calculated that he had three days to live, which would enable him to get to Cincinnati and settle up his little affairs; but at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a little after the boat reached the landing here, the death-rattle sounded in his throat, and the detective found him dead.

The jury called by Coroner Carey yesterday, rendered a verdict of suicide by starvation.

We understand that deceased has friends and relatives in Bowling Green Ky.

The Memphis Riot. We gave, last week, a short account of the second days riots in Memphis, between the negroes and the white citizens. According to the best information we have, these terrible riots, resulting in loss of life and property, were begun by the negroes wearing United States uniforms. The radical disunion press, however, attempt to throw the responsibility solely upon the white citizens, claiming for them a bitter hatred to the negroes. If the disunionists' story be correct, it but adds to the deplorable condition of affairs, resulting from the abolition war for the benefit of the negro. No such hatred as that represents, existed before the war; no such scenes were enacted.—The negroes and the whites got along very well then. Now, if the negroes are the instigators or beginners of these riots, it is in consequence of the encouragement and teachings of the mongrelists of the North. If the white citizens are the leaders, it is for causes arising out of the same devilish spirit that urged on the ward of John Brown. In either case, the real blame attaches to the Northern Infernals, and only proves that so far from benefiting the negro, injury is the only result to both white and black.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court of New Orleans, has declared the Civil Rights bill to be unconstitutional.

### The Case and Condition of Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.

It is understood, as the result of Mr. McCulloch's visit, that President Johnson has directed the surgeon of the Fort to make a special report of the health of Mr. Davis, it is said that, during the past year, the tramping of the guards around his cell has prevented him from enjoying, at any one time, more than two hours' unbroken sleep, and that his health is failing. He expressed extreme pleasure when the news of his indictment reached him, confident that speedy action in his case would soon follow.

Immediately on the adjournment of the U. S. Circuit Court in Norfolk, on Thursday last, Judge Underwood left for Washington. The various attaches of the press endeavored in vain to obtain permission to copy it, the Clerk of the Court, acting under the pre-emptory orders of Judge Underwood, positively refused to allow any one to see it.

THE INDICTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1866.

A special dispatch to the Ledger of this city, from Washington, received at midnight, says:

The indictment found last week, at Norfolk, against Jefferson Davis, recites that he did, on the 15th of June, 1864, in the city of Richmond, Va. force and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously, and traitorously compass, imagine and intend to raise levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and in order to fulfill and carry into effect his traitorous designs, he and a great multitude of persons, whose names are at present unknown, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, did falsely and traitorously assemble and gather themselves together against the U. S., and did in a warlike, hostile and traitorous manner array and dispose themselves against the United States of America, contrary to the duty, allegiance and fidelity of said Jefferson Davis, and against the Constitution, peace, dignity and Government of the U. S., and against the form of the statute of the U. S., in such cases provided.

A black duck—Charles Sumner. A lam duck—Thad. Stevens. A dead duck—John W. Forney. Wounded ducks—Post-masters, Revenue Collectors and Assessors, and Federal office holders, generally.

Fort Goodwin, Arizona, has been taken by the Indians, and the garrison numbering 124 men massacred, and the fort burnt. Will those who are in control of the affairs of Government allow such outrages to be continually perpetrated, while their entire attention is occupied with worse than useless legislation?

The property of Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, has been restored to him upon the recommendation of Gen. Sickles.

It is believed that two-thirds of the staff officers now in the Federal service will be discharged in the course of a few days.

A large meeting of the friends of President Johnson was held at Cumberland, Md., on Saturday evening. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Montgomery Blair and Capt. Frank Gallagher of Baltimore.

### Special Notices.

CAUTION. My wife Emeline having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I pay no debts of her contracting.

EMERY HINKLEY. Notarized, May 16th, 1866. v5412w.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph S. Vawr, late of Forkston Township, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their duly authenticated receipts without delay.

JOHN G. SPAULDING, Adm'r. Forkston, Pa., May 16, 1866.

### Orphans' Court Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, Pa., the right, title and interest of Jacob Flammert in his life time, late of Meshoppen township, Pa., and to all that certain farm or lot of land situated in Meshoppen township aforesaid, bounded North by land of George Feltz and Jacob Arats, West by land of James Jennings; South by land of Andrew Bush and Isaac Decker and East by land of Robert Clayton and George Arats, containing about one hundred and seven acres, more or less, will be sold to the highest bidder at public vendue at the premises above described, on the 9th day of June, 1866 at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FLUMMERFELT, Adm'r. Notice is hereby given that the estate of William Fitch, late of Northmoreland Township Wyoming County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly authenticated for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment without delay to Northmoreland Pa., SARAH D. FITCH, April 10th 1866. v54355w. TIOS. P. CHAPMAN, Executor.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE. Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.

TIOS. P. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York v5421-1 year.—S. M. P. & Co.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 13 Chambers St., New York v5421-1 year.—S. M. P. & Co.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS. At Sterlingville, at 10 A. M., May 5th 1866. " Factoryville, " " " 12th " " Northmoreland, " " " 15th " " Red School house Monroe, " " " 15th " " Methony, " " " 17th " " Mehanysville, " " " 18th " " Laceyville, " " " 22d " " Laceyville, " " " 25th " " Tunkhanock, " " " 25th " " " 9 June 10th for the issuing of professional certificates to those deserving. W. LAMONTE, Co. Sup't. Tunkhanock, May, 8th 1866

### Local and Personal.

"Ice Cream," words which sound strangely, considering the weather for the past few days.—One day last week when the thermometer stood a little above the freezing point, we were invited to partake of some very fine Ice Cream at Stemple's Saloon. We accepted the invitation and "partook." When the ice thawed out John proposes to make enough to supply the town. Lovers of this delicious creamy dish should not fail to call and try it.

Schools.—Are we to have any schools? Who are our school Directors? Where are they? What is done with school taxes? What about our magnificent magnificent system of education, which costs the tax-payers of the State, half a million yearly?—Has it slumbered down to sixty days, annual "whoop-keeping" or some simpering half-witted misfit? No answer expected.

INQUIRIES. New Bakery.—The Landauer Brothers, from Scranton, have established a bakery on Bridge street, below F. M. Buck's Grocery, where our citizens can be furnished at all times with Bread, Biscuits, Rusk, Rolls, Cakes and Pies of the finest quality, at live and let live prices. Such an establishment has long been needed at this place, and our citizens should show their appreciation of it by extending to them their patronage.

The Bridges across the canal in towns are disgraceful to somebody and dangerous to everybody. We are not much in favor of a canal without water, but would prefer it to such insecure dilapidated bridges. We move to move the canal over more the canal company in the matter of repairing their bridges. Who secures the motion.

John P. Osterhout Esq., formerly of this County, but for several years past a resident of Texas is a candidate, without opposition, for the position of President, or Chief Justice, of the County of Austin. John is a "reconstructed" rebel; and surrenders gracefully to the powers that be.

Chirographic.—Prof. C. D. Blackston, late of Eastman's Commercial College, N. Y. is securing a class which he proposes to instruct in plain and ornamental penmanship. As far as we can judge, there is great room for improvement in this art, among all classes of our people. We have many graceful and elegant dancers among us, but few graceful and elegant writers. Both are desirable accomplishments—the latter, the more useful. Certainly no one should neglect to acquire a neat and legible style of writing. From specimens exhibited to us we judge Mr. B. is a master of the art. He is certainly the tallest specimen of a teacher we have ever seen.

Terms \$2, for twelve lessons. Go in Boys and Girls.

In Luck.—Edward Provost Esq., living near Russell Hill in this County, met with an extraordinary streak of good luck in getting a span of horses on Sunday night of this week, shortly after retiring and before his daughter had gone to sleep, he was wroued by her, and told that two men, who drove past the house, a short distance, with a team, had stopped, left their team, and had come back past the house and gone to his barn.—Mr Provost made a hasty visit to the barn and found them, with one of his horses out of the stall and another nearly out. Of course he vetoed this transaction, and the rogues—we think we are safe in thus calling them so—made a hasty retreat in an opposite direction from their or somebody else's team. After bringing a gun to add to the fright he had given them, and securing his horses, he took possession of the abandoned team which he found had been kindly fed with hay by their drivers. A fine, large, well matched span of dark chestnut colored horses, with white feet, and white in face, rather old in years and apparently roadsters—with a lead colored light spring two horse truck wagon, harness and fixtures complete. Two stables were found in the wagon, neither of which contained much of value, or anything to identify the owners except a valentine, which was a rose-scented, gilt-edged, red-enveloped, anonymous billet-doux, addressed to Alonzo D. Horton, Malneburg, Tioga Co. Pa. post-marked Covington Pa., Feb. 17th, 1866. We mention this, that the writer whoever she be, may know how basely her gentle Alonzo treated her love-life by running away and leaving them near "dark hollow," to be captured and afforded food for criticism and gossip, by an un-sympathizing public; and that Alonzo, who it seems does not care much for horses and wagons, may call and get his stable, by proving property, paying charges &c.

Married. BRADFORD—PROPER—In Factoryville, on the 20th inst. by Rev. N. Doolittle, Mr. John F. Bradford of Bailey Hollow to Carrie M. Proper of Factoryville.

### Died.

SHUPP—On the 19th inst. of apoplexy, Abraham Shupp, aged 73 years and 26 days.

WELCH In Tunkhanock on Sunday 20th inst. RICHARD WELCH, aged 83 years, 6 months and 20 days. The deceased was born in Penbury, Kent County, England, where he grew up to manhood and married in 1817, having lost his wife, he, with two sons—the oldest less than five years old—emigrated to this country, landing at or near Philadelphia, where he lived for two years. In 1819 he passed through this region—then almost an unbroken wilderness—on to Silver Lake, in Susquehanna Co.—He returned to the city, as he came, and removed with his two boys, to this place—at that time comprising but four dwellings—where, or in its vicinity, he has ever since lived—loved, honored and respected as an industrious honest and upright man. His two sons, of which Richard J. is the eldest, survive him. His remains were deposited in the Marcy family burying ground, where rests the dust of those noble pioneers—those stern men of trying times, with whom he associated nearly fifty years ago—two generations of whom he had followed with tearful eyes to their last resting place.

BILLINGS.—Mrs HULDAH E. BILLINGS, wife of Paul Billings, died April 30, 1866, aged 32 years, 6 months and 3 days. No better obituary of the deceased is needed in this community than to say, here she lived and here she died, respected and loved by all who knew her. Religiously she was converted in 1854, and became a member of the M. E. Church soon after. In that communion she lived and died, a consistent and worthy christian. Her last moments were peaceful, yes, triumphant. She was married to Paul Billings in January 1855, with whom she lived happily until death untended the river cords. For a few months previous to her death, this excellent woman was a great sufferer, but she bore all with christian fortitude, and gloriously triumphed in the death struggle. She has left a kind husband, and two little cherub children to mourn her loss.

J. F. WILSON. HEWITT.—Mrs ANN A. HEWITT, wife of Decatur Hewitt, died 25th inst, 1866, aged 19 years, 10 months, and 5 days. The deceased had fair for a long life, but her prospects were suddenly blasted. Disease accomplished its work speedily, but death did not find her unprepared for his cold embrace. She experienced religion in the Fall of 1861, but like many other persons of her tender age, was lured from the path of strict religious routine, although she never lost her relish for the duties of a religious life. In November 1865, she was married and lived a happy bride for the few months intervening between that period and her death. She leaves a very kind husband to mourn her loss, and very many friends who will feel the sadness of spirit induced to the loss of such an amiable friend.

J. F. WILSON.