

CURRENT NEWS.

Jeff. Davis' bail bond is lithographed and for sale in Richmond.

The late Abraham Lincoln was ungallant enough to style Miss Dickinson "a crowing pullet."

A North Carolina negro shot down a sheriff sent to arrest him for theft, in the presence of a file of United States troops.

Zacchaeus Greeley, father of Horace Greeley, died at Fort Wayne, Penn. on the 18th inst., aged 86 years.

The grandfather of George H. Pendleton was the second of Hamilton in his duel with Burr.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has given \$1,000 to fund for the benefit of General Lee's college.

By the annexation of St. Thomas we would gain the sweet boon of having Santa Anna for a citizen.

Brigham Young is said to conduct his establishment on the principle of "large sales and small profits."

About a million children gather weekly in the Methodist Sunday Schools in the United States, under the instruction of 150,000 teachers.

The mansion of the Rev. Walter Barton of Suffield, Connecticut, was burgled of \$400 worth that divine was eating his Christmas dinner with a neighbor.

Bulwer's book on "Historical Characters" treats of Talleyrand, McIntosh, Abbot and Canning. His next volume will doubtless discuss Neptune and Nicodemus.

There is an old being extant on the Island of Arran at the frisky age of 105, whose claim to regard is that he went to school with Robert Burns and shared that bard's bed.

The application for the body of Maximilian by the Emperor of Austria and his family, was made in language which recognized the administration of Juarez as the Mexican government, and styled his late rival as "the late Archduke," not the late Emperor.

Six brothers in McLean County, Illinois, named Houghman, weigh twenty-two hundred and nineteen pounds. The smallest weighs two hundred and eighty pounds, the heaviest four hundred and fifty.

Baptism and the sacrament are now administered at Henry Ward Beecher's Church with water from the river Jordan and wine from Jerusalem.

Mark Twain, lecturing on the Sandwich Island, offered to show how the cannibals eat their food, if some lady would hand him a baby. The lecture was not illustrated.

Henry Ward Beecher received \$25,000 from Mr. Bonner for "Norwood," and as the story was longer than was anticipated, an

It is said that one ticket speculator in Boston, has realized \$3,000 by buying up, and re-selling the tickets for Dickens' first reading.

The Senate, on the 10th, refused to strike out of the deficiency bill an item of \$12,500 for newspapers for the members. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars for Radical newspapers! Think of that taxpayers, but don't swear.

During the war a diamond was found at Camden Miss., in the rough state, which upon examination is found to be worth \$50,000.

Two gentlemen of New York city, whose names are kept a profound secret for the present, have just purchased five hundred acres of land near Honesdale, Pa., for the purpose of cultivating the winter-green berry.

Two Tennessees built a fire under a cow to make her move, and the creature died of the torture. The next day one of these men passed the place on horseback, the horse became frightened at the dead cow, threw his rider and nearly killed him. A neat case of poetical justice.

A wood-sawing tournament came off at Lafayette, Indiana, a few days ago, during which thirty six cords of wood were sawed for the poor by four contesting parties of nine each. A large crowd with bands of music, attended the contest, and a large sum of money was realized in contributions, admission fees, and from the sale of saws and bucks, at the completion of the contest.

The word Time is the only word in the English language which can be thus arranged:

Time

Item

Meti

Emi

And the different transpositions thereof are all at the same time Latin words. These words in English as well as Latin, may be either read upward or downward. Their signification as Latin words are as follows:—Time—fear thou; Item—likewise; Meti—to be measured; Emi—he buys.

A bull in New York ate up twelve turkeys, fowls and all, for his Thanksgiving dinner.

A farmer at Des Moines, Iowa, recently discovered ten thousand dollars, which some one had buried on his farm.

There is a large emigration of dependant Scotchmen from Georgia and Alabama to the Western States.

"Yankee Robinson," showman, has gone into bankruptcy at the end of an unsuccessful campaign, in Chicago; liabilities \$14,000.

Last week Col. J. H. Nethercutt and wife, middle-aged, respectable people of Jones Co. North Carolina, were robbed and murdered by a party of negroes.

The cost of registering and conducting State elections in the South together with the army and negro bureau, was \$130,000,000! Advantage derived from such payment was 600,000,000!!

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

ADVERTISING AGENTS, EXCHANGES, and all others interested, will please note the CHANGE of TITLE, of this paper, from THE NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT to WYOMING DEMOCRAT.

Democratic Association.

All persons opposed to tyranny, despotism, and the revolutionary and unauthorized acts of Congress in endeavoring to Africanize the governments of eleven States of this Union; in favor of a white man's government, and of rescuing the same from the hands of the despot, are requested to meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, on Saturday evening, January 4th, 1868, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a "Democratic Central Association," in order to carry out more effectually the objects above set forth.

It is expected that auxiliary Associations will be formed in every township in the county, to more effectually carry forward the great work so auspiciously begun by the people.

Let every friend of his country and of Constitutional liberty attend; and let our watchword be "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

J. V. SMITH, Chairman.

The Rump Congress is now taking its holiday spree. After the passage of the nigger equality bill for the District of Columbia, these chaps felt like laying aside work and taking a drink with their colored brethren of African "scents."

Head-Quarters-in-my-saddle. Pope, who for some time past, has been playing the tyrant in the South, has been removed and Gen. Meade appointed in his stead.

The Terrible Farce in Virginia.

The Washington Constitution, in speaking of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, says:

Who now represents in the negrophilous convention sitting in Virginia, the District of Richmond, where Marshall resided as the greatest Chief Justice of America?—Hunnicutt, Underwood and two negroes. Who sits for the district from whence came to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of American Independence, Benjamin Harrison, "the member with the strong nerve who, when Mr. Hancock hesitated to take the chair as the elected President of the historical states; and who were born and reared President Wm. Henry Harrison and President John Tyler; and who lived, according to the American Biographical Dictionary, "John Tyler, one of the most leading of the American Revolutionary patriots," the father of the President of the same name, and both Governors of the State in its day of glory? A negro white and a white negro! Who comes from Hanover the birth-place of Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, the noblest and grandest orators of modern times, and both immortal American patriots? A negro. Who do we have from Charlotte, the home of Henry and of John Randolph of Roanoke? A negro. Who from Orange, once adorned by Madison? A negro. Who from Albemarle, the home of Jefferson and Monroe, and the seat of Charlottesville, Monticello, and the University? A negro. Who have we in this Convention from Petersburg, the "Cockade City" in the war of the Revolution for American Independence, and from the District of Dinwiddie, where Winfield Scott was born and reared and educated? A negro. Who do we see from the great tobacco mart of Lynchburg, so important to the North! Again, a negro white and white negro!

Alabama.

Alarming excesses have recently been committed by blacks in Bullock County, in the neighborhood of Perote. The colored loyal leagues have organized and resisted the processes of the civil authorities. Under instructions from colored emissaries, they have framed a code of laws to govern the negro population, opened a court, officered and organized, and are arresting by night all blacks who oppose their unlawful proceedings, and have carried punishment so far that their victims have applied to the civil authorities for protection. The black sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested but other insurrectionary leaders organized the negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from other leagues was summoned, and the blacks flocked to Union Springs, threatening a general rising and the extermination of the whites, and taking possession of the country. The black leaders went to the plantations and forced the laborers to join them for vengeance, showing pretended orders from Gen. Swayne that they had a right to kill all resisting their authority. During the excitement the negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties it is alleged by black leaguers, to inflame the negroes. The whites universally regret it. The white citizens have organized for protection. General Swayne was appealed to and sent a detachment of troops promptly to the scenes of trouble to restore order. The black insurrectionists have been arrested and sent to jail to be tried by the civil authorities. At the last accounts, order was restored, and all was quiet.

Edward W. Dunbar, a preacher of the gospel in Minnesota, has been convicted of polygamy.

We will bet one hundred dollars that he was a blatant Radical advocating negro suffrage, and especially fierce in assailing the Catholic Church. That is sure to be the case with those sleek scoundrels, who have so repeatedly been guilty of seducing and ruining unsuspecting and trusting women within the last five years. They seem to have an uncontrollable weakness for the sex.

Message of President Johnson.

His Appreciation of Gen. Hancock's Administration of the Fifth Military District.

The President sent the following message to Congress last Wednesday:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

An official copy of the order issued by Major General Winfield S. Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters, New Orleans, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the circumstances. It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of.

The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had "always regarded the rights of the civil authorities, through all dangers and disasters." Wherever power above the law courted his acceptance he calmly put temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

I am far from saying that Gen. Hancock is the only officer of the American Army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac since the close of those noble wars who has given utterance to those noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriotic order is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. It is but fitting that its dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, '67.

Treasury Report.

The Treasury report has been published. In regard to the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary says:—That desirable consummation has been delayed chiefly by the poor crops of 1866, by the immense expenditures of the War Department consequent upon the Southern military governments and the Indian hostilities and by the shock to the public credit given by the expressions of such financiers as Ben. Butler and Thad. Stevens. Yet the Secretary boldly declares that if the policy of contraction is maintained, and the crops are good next season specie payments may be resumed by January, 1869, or, at the very latest, six months later. The measures requisite for this condition, are given as follows:

First—The funding or paying the balance of the interest bearing notes and the continued contraction of the paper currency.

Second—The maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt.

Third—Restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government.

As to the National Banks, the Secretary thinks that any attempt to destroy them at the present time would bring on a crisis; yet he hints that the time may come to dispense with them. Conservative legislation, he declares, is now indispensable.

Notwithstanding the signs of the times, he insists even more strongly than usual on the policy of rapid currency contraction, and declares stubbornly that trade has not been and will not be, injuriously affected by such a policy. "An irredeemable currency," it says "is a financial disease."

The Secretary then speaks briefly of the internal laws—saying nothing of the great whisky frauds—and recommends that only slight changes be made in the tariff until we have returned to specie payments. The present tariff has failed to be protective, as was intended, but has produced a large revenue, and in that particular pleases the Secretary.

He insists with much emphasis that the understanding of the government which issued our bonds and of the people who bought them, was that they would be paid in gold and he maintains that it would be a disgraceful breach of national faith to pay them in currency.

Gen. Ord, commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued an order directing General Gillem to proceed to Washington and represent to the President and Secretary of War the starving condition of the Freedmen in this district, and the necessity of some provision being made by the government to feed them and avert the impending war of races. Gen. Ord also orders that all freedmen who are able will be required to earn their own support during the coming year, and to go to work on the best terms that can be made, and thus prevent their being a burden to the government. Those who can, but will not earn a livelihood, will lay themselves liable to arrest and punishment as vagrants.

General Grant's Testimony.

General Grant's testimony before the Judiciary Committee is published. The General says he was frequently in consultation with Mr. Johnson in relation to the reconstruction measures; and that he interceded for Gen. Lee, and recommended the pardon of Gen. Longstreet, French and George H. Stuart. On the subject of pardons, General Grant expressed the opinion that so long as the surrendered rebel soldiers kept their parole and obeyed the laws, they were not subject to trial by the courts. He disagreed with the President when the latter insisted that the leaders must be punished, and told Mr. Johnson that this could be done only if they violated their parole. This did not apply to Jefferson Davis or others who were captured, only to those who were paroled. In regard to the Amnesty Proclamation, Gen. Grant testified that he "could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a Gen. should exclude him any more than any other grades, with reference to the \$20,000 clause. I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty, but I recollect afterward saying to the President that I thought he was right in that particular and I was wrong. I never claimed that the parole gave these prisoners any political right whatever. I thought that was a matter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control; that, simply as General-in-Chief commanding the army, I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms which protected their lives. That is all I claimed."

In regard to the North Carolina Proclamation, General Grant said: "I was in favor of that or anything else which looked to civil government until Congress could meet and establish government there; I did not want all chaos left there and no form of civil government whatever; I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly; I was simply in favor of having government there."

"I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible, but since that there has been an evident change there."

In regard to the President's policy, Gen. Grant said: "Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present once before his murder, when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through."

"Q. What paper was that? A. The North Carolina proclamation."

Since the publication of this testimony, the Rads are not so enthusiastic for his nomination for the Presidency. It is doubtful now whether he will be their "chosen standard bearer."

CONSTITUTION MAKERS.—At the inauguration of the government the men who were foolish enough to suppose that men of brains were necessary to frame constitutions and enact laws. That idea is dissipated and "Cuff," "Sambo," and "Pompey," fresh from the cotton fields are now thought fully qualified to remodel government and establish political systems. For instance, the Alabama Constitutional Convention is composed of the following material: Negro barbers 18, coach drivers (white and black) 15, valets (half and half) 11, ex-plantation hands, 8, Yankee peddlars 14, Freedmen's Bureau men 7, Mass. color-pickers 5, Tribune correspondent 1, negro preachers 3, escaped convicts 2, loyal leaguers 2. Total 87. Of the white total but nineteen are natives of the South the balance are squatters from New England.—One of those classified as escaped convicts has ears cropped, the others branded as a deserter from the Federal army.

The same condition of affairs exist in La. In the convention of that State seventy eight members are present of whom forty-four are negroes.—Phila. Age.

Good.—Gen. Sickles' idea of the Presidential policy, that Congress should listen every morning to the reading of the Constitution, and then spend several hours in silent meditation.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Pa., ON SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, '68, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the township of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows: On the north by land of Mrs. Eveline Redfield, east by land of Thomas B. Wall, south by land of P. M. Osterhout, and west by land of A. B. Burbanck, containing about one acre of land, all improved, with the right of way to the creek and privilege of water and the appurtenances.

And will be sold for cash only by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, Dec. 28, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., ON SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, '68, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the township of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., and bounded as follows: On the north by land of Hugh Dickson, west by land of William Dickson, south by land of Franklin Decker, east by land of Amos Williams, containing about ten acres of land, more or less, about two acres thereof improved, one dwelling house and one small barn and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

And will be sold for cash only by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, Dec. 28, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, ON SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, '68, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the township of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., and bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of land of H. B. Brown, west by James M. Baker, south by James Quinn, and west by land of Amos Williams, containing about ten acres of land, more or less, with one frame dwelling house thereon, with the appurtenances.

And will be sold for cash only by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, Dec. 28, '67.

C. P. MILLER'S OLD STAND.

OPPOSITE OSTERHOUT'S LAW OFFICE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. REDLICH,

(Successor of Straus & Redlich.)

Having purchased the interest of Straus, is now enabled to sell

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

HATS, &c., &c.

AT MUCH LESS PRICE.

Than can be found elsewhere

for the same kind and quality.

My stock is new and complete.

He respectfully invites the people of Tunkhannock and vicinity to give their attention before making purchases elsewhere.

Remember the place

C. P. MILLER'S OLD STAND

opposite

OSTERHOUT'S LAW OFFICE.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 1, 1868.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

HOUSE BUILDERS and others, will find a full supply of

SEASONED PINE LUMBER

For Sale at Tunkhannock.

This LUMBER, which was manufactured at Waltman's Steam Saw Mill in Bradford county, is of the best quality, and well seasoned.

Boards will dress to inch. Plank to 1 1/2 and 2 inches in thickness.

Buyers wishing their lumber planed, matched, &c., will find Planing Mills at this place to do the work. For particulars consult

E. J. KEENEY, Agt.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 1, 1868.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a valuable

grocery stand, situated in the Borough of Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pa. The buildings consist of a Plank Dwelling and Store House 20 by 40 feet, Barn 30 by 50 feet, together with other outbuildings, all having been erected within two years.

A liberal chance will be given any one desiring to purchase, and any one buying for cash will be sold extremely low. The purchaser can have the stock of goods at cost if desirable. Reason for selling, going West.

This stand is a central one and capable of doing a large business with proper management. As the town is improving very rapidly, the rent of it as a dwelling house will pay a good percentage to any one desirous of investing capital. For further particulars address

BOWMAN GANESON.

Shickshinny, Luz. Co., Pa.

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In the same cheap style. v212ml

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the

TUNKHANNOCK BRIDGE COMPANY,

until Monday, January 6th, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. for furnishing the material and building one STONE

PIER and ICE-BREAKER, and also for the WOOD

WORK or SUPERSTRUCTURE of a Double Truck

Bridge, on the Burr Plain, across the river at Tunkhannock. Plans and Specifications of the work will be found with Samuel Stark at the "Wyoming National Bank" in Tunkhannock, Pa., where bids or proposals may be left.

BY ORDER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., ON SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, '68, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate and being in the township of Braintown, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Bradley Wakemans, east by land of J. J. Labarr, south by Main street or River road, and west by Spring Hill road, containing about three-fourths of an acre of land, more or less, all improved, with one frame dwelling house thereon, a small frame barn, one ice house and some fruit trees thereon, with the appurtenances.

And will be sold for cash only by M. W. DEWITT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Tunkhannock, Dec. 27, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed there