



HARVEY SICKLER, Publisher.

"To Speak his Thoughts is Every Freeman's Right."

TERMS, \$2.00 Per ANNUM, in Advance.

VOL. VII. TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA. - WEDNESDAY, MAR. 4. 1868. NO. 30.

Wyoming Democrat.

A Democratic weekly paper devoted to the news, the arts and sciences. Published every Wednesday at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa. by HARVEY SICKLER.

Terms—1 copy 1 year, (in advance) \$2.00; if not paid within six months, \$2.50 will be charged. NO paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages paid, unless at the option of publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE LINES CONSTITUTE A SQUARE.

One square one or three insertions..... \$1.50
Every subsequent insertion less than \$1.00
Half square, Personal, Poverty, and General Advertising, as may be agreed upon.

PATENT MEDICINES and other advertisements of the column:

One column, 1 year,..... \$60
Half column, 1 year,..... \$35
Third column, 1 year,..... \$25
Fourth column, 1 year,..... \$20

Business Cards of one square or less, per year with paper, 50

EDITORIAL or LOCAL ITEM advertising without advertisement—15 cts. per line. Liberal terms made with permanent advertisers.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS and AUCTIONEER'S NOTICES, of the usual length,..... \$2.50
OBITUARIES, exceeding ten lines, each; RELIGIOUS and LITERARY NOTICES, not of general interest, one half the regular rates.

Advertisements must be handed in by Tuesday Noon, to insure insertion the same week.

JOB WORK

all kinds neatly executed and at prices to suit the times.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS and JOB WORK must be paid for, when ordered.

Business Notices.

R. & W. ELLIOTT, ATTORNS AT LAW
Office on Toga Street Tunkhannock Pa.

H. S. COOPER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Newtown Centre, Luzerne County Pa.

L. PARRISH, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office at the Court House, in Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co. Pa.

W. M. PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Starke's Brick Block Toga Street, Tunkhannock, Pa.

T. J. CHASE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL
LOU AT LAW, Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa.
Special attention given to settlement of decedent's estates.

J. W. RHOADS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
J. W. RHOADS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office at his residence in Toga Street, formerly occupied by A. K. Peckham Esq.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. T. BURNS has permanently located in Tunkhannock, Pa., and respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens.
Office on second floor, formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson.

PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

By W. RUGER, Artist.
Rooms over the Wyoming National Bank, in Starke's Brick Block.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Life-size Portraits painted from Ambrotypes or Photographs. Photographs Painted in Oil Colors. All orders for paintings executed according to order or charge made.

Instructions given in Drawing Sketching, Portrait and Landscape Painting, in Oil or Water Colors, and in all branches of the art.
Tues. July 31, '67, 9:30-10:30.

BOLTON HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

The undersigned having lately purchased the "BEELER HOUSE" property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will render this old and popular house equal, if not superior, to any hotel in the City of Harrisburg.

A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE J. BOLTON.

WALL'S HOTEL.

LATE AMERICAN HOUSE,
TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

This establishment has recently been refitted and is given to the latest style. Efforts will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the house.

T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor.
Tunkhannock, September 11, 1867.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL.

MESHOPEE, WYOMING COUNTY, PA.
Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r.

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no efforts under the name of agreeable place of sojourn to all who may favor it with their custom.

Wm. H. CORTRIGHT.
June 3rd, 1863.

MEANS' HOTEL.

TOWANDA, PA.
D. B. BARTLET, PROPRIETOR.

THE MEANS HOTEL, one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED houses in the country. It is fitted up in the most modern and improved style and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant, agreeable stopping place for all.
21ly93p.

U. S. REVENUE NOTICE.

ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE for 7th Division, (Wyoming County) half a mile north of Toga Hotel, Newtown Street, at the late residence of H. B. Little.

IRA AVERY Assistant Assessor,
7th Division 13th District.
Tunkhannock, Dec 2, 1867 7:10P.M.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From *Luzerne Advertiser*, a merchant of Onondaga, N. Y., dated May 10, 1867.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet had one which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they express their admiration for its efficacy, and our country is free from Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters, Pastules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin."

From *Rev. John Stronach, Bristol, England*.

"I have used your Sarsaparilla for several years, and I can testify to its efficacy in curing all the diseases which it is advertised to cure. I have used it for several years, and I can testify to its efficacy in curing all the diseases which it is advertised to cure. I have used it for several years, and I can testify to its efficacy in curing all the diseases which it is advertised to cure."

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A NATIONAL CRISIS!

THE PRESIDENT IMPEACHED FOR "HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS."

The removal of a Secretary made a pretext for Radical Usurpation of the powers of the Executive branch of the Government—Preparations for the consummation of the Iniquity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868.

Yesterday a bomb was thrown into the Congressional camp, which is likely to produce a terrible explosion. It has already created great commotion, and to day it is expected some very desperate means will be adopted. The House had just previously passed a resolution to adjourn over till Monday in honor of Washington's birthday. But immediately on the reception of the intelligence that a message had been sent to the Senate by the President, announcing the appointment of a Secretary of War *ad interim*, the House reconsidered its vote, and resolved to sit to-day as usual.

At the same time that the President ordered General Thomas to assume this position, he furnished him with an order to the following effect, a copy of which was to be handed to Mr. Stanton:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 21, 1868.

"Sir: By virtue of power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication."

"You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge."

"Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON, President."

"To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C."

It appears that General Thomas, on receiving his appointment, proceeded at once to the discharge of his duties. He went to the room lately occupied by Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, and exhibited to him his own letter of appointment, and the order dismissing Mr. Stanton from office. Mr. Stanton upon reading these documents, asked for them to remove his private papers, which was courteously granted him by General Thomas.

In the course of the morning the President sent a written message to the Senate, informing that body that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, he had in August last suspended Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and had now by the same authority removed him from office, and had appointed General Thomas to fill the position. The Senate, very soon after the receipt of this message, laid aside its regular order of business, viz: Mr. Trumbull's bill to modify the reconstruction laws, and went into executive session, to consider the subject of the President's Message. After a very excited debate which lasted till a late hour in the evening, and many different propositions, some of them very violent in their character, the following resolution was passed by very nearly a party vote, being a substitute offered by Mr. Wilson for a resolution proposed by Mr. Edmunds:

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has not the power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office."

At the same time that the Senate was thus engaged in secret convulsion—disputing the right of the President to select his own Cabinet—a power never questioned from the beginning of the Government, until this revolutionary faction undertook to grasp the entire reins of administration—Mr. Stanton was making his appeal to the House of Representatives, hoping probably to evoke the impeachment scheme, already twice buried with the honors of war.

The following is Stanton's letter to Mr. Colfax, enclosing a copy of the order by which he was dismissed from office, just handed him by General Thomas:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Feb. 21, '68.

"Sir: General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

"Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

On motion of Mr. Washburn this correspondence was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Covode offered a resolution to the effect that the President be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and this, also, was referred to the same Committee.

Johnson's Last Message to Congress.

The President has sent a message to the Senate, nominating Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, Secretary of War, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, removed. He at the same time

NECESSARY RULES OF SLEEP.

Dr. Winslow wisely says there is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving madmen, thus it is also that those who are starved to death become insane—the brain is not nourished, and cannot sleep. The practical inferences are:

1. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require the most sleep—2d. That time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body, and estate. Give yourself, your children, your servants—give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular hour, and rise in the morning when they awake, and within a fortnight, Nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and sufficient rule, and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself—Nature will never fail to write it out to the observer under the regulations just given.

ALABAMA TO BE ADMITTED.

The Mongrel Constitution of Alabama has been defeated, since the majority of the registered electors did not vote on the question of its adoption, which is required by the Reconstruction acts. The people of Alabama took this method of defeating those most iniquitous measures of an "infamous Congress," relying upon the laws, but as they are, to protect them. But the Radicals void of all principle, indeed even of the show of it, now propose to admit Alabama under a Constitution which has been defeated. John Sherman one of the Senators from Ohio, the brother of General Sherman, a man of respectable character, is the mover in this proceeding, for, shameless villainy, is unequalled in the history of this country.

"The party of high moral ideas" does this act. In the name of common decency, we ask whether the most depraved mind could conceive a more brutal, and scoundrelly thought.

THE CAT TRADE.—The New York correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, in speaking of the cat trade of the metropolis, says:

"Cat skins are now used extensively for muffs and sleigh robes, and hence a heavy slaughter is done of those animals; but the highest value is found in domestic life. A first-rate mouser is worth twenty-five dollars. There are now several persons dealing in cats which are in great demand, and shipments are made from the country. An invoice of twenty-five cats was lately received by one individual. They were confined in a box, and came safe at a small expense. We understand that a market can be obtained for a large number of these animals at paying prices."

We hope the proprietor of that market will establish an agency in this vicinity.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, in behalf of the Supreme Court, declined to dismiss the McCord case. The opinion is quite elaborate and quotes at length legal authorities bearing on the case. It states that there is ample law to take hold of the case, and on this ground the Court declines to allow the motion to dismiss. With regard to the question of jurisdiction, the opinion states that the Court is not now prepared to decide, and it is, therefore, reserved for consideration, and will be decided after the argument is heard upon it, which will be on the first Monday in March.

EXCESSIVE MODESTY.—Two servant girls were given tickets to go to the theatre. Returning in a short time, their mistress asked them why they did not stay. They answered they sat in the place till a curtain was rolled up, and some ladies and gentlemen began talking about family matters, when, thinking they had no business there, they left.

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Form of Impeachment

As it is now conceded that the President is to be put on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, it will be interesting to our readers to know something of the proceedings in a trial of impeachment.

It will be the duty of the House, as soon as the resolution of impeachment is found, to appoint a board of managers, probably five in number, whose duty it will be to proceed to the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives, impeach the President at the bar of that body, and ask them to appoint a time for the hearing of the case, and inform the Senate that they will in due time present articles of impeachment. It will then be the duty of the Senate to organize as a High Court of Impeachment, and upon the reception of the articles from the House, issue the warrant, taking jurisdiction of the case, and requiring the President to appear and answer. It is not necessary that he should respond in person, and he will probably answer by his attorneys. It is yet too early to say who they will be. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and a Senate will sit as a jury. They will establish rules regarding argument and evidence, and must decide all points of law without debate. The rules for proceedings in impeachment trials are well established. In 1831 in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, the Senate made an elaborate investigation into all the precedents and established a full code of rules for the government of such cases.—These rules have since been applied in one or more cases, and it will not be necessary to spend any time in preliminary matters, further than to organize promptly as a court.

While the Senate is sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the House of Representatives is constructively present, and can do no legislative business. The House sets as a prosecutor in the case. Among the names mentioned as likely to be among those who will compose the Board of Managers on the part of the House are Judge Bingham, Hon. Jos. F. Wilson Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts.

A Washington correspondent, in speaking of the trial says:—"As to the length of the trial it is the belief it will be very brief. It is conceded on all hands that but one article of impeachment is necessary, viz: that touching the violation of the Tenure of office Act and of the constitution in the absolute removal of an officer during the session of the Senate. It is thought that it should not last over two weeks at the outside. The President, however, will seek a much greater delay. He will demand time for preparation, and his friends assert that he can delay the trial until the end of his term. Chief Justice Chase is pretty thoroughly occupied in the Supreme Court and in he is expected to preside at the trial of Jefferson Davis on the 22d prox. These engagements may possibly delay the commencement of the trial, but it is almost certain that it will be so urgently pushed that it will take precedence of all other business."

The continued proceedings in regard to the War Department in Court are quite as much in favor of the President's action.

On Saturday morning before daybreak Chief Justice Carter issued his warrant for the arrest of General Thomas, founded on the affidavit of Edwin M. Stanton, charging him with a violation of the fifth section of the Tenure of office act. General Thomas was arrested by the Marshal of the District of Columbia and brought before Chief Justice Carter, who required him to give bail in the sum of five thousand dollars for his appearance before him in Chambers to day at 10 o'clock. This morning Chief Justice Carter opened the Criminal Court, a term of which he is now holding, and after discharging some business therein, stated, without adjourning that court, that he was now ready to hear the case against General Thomas, and would hear the same as a judge sitting in chambers or simply as an examining magistrate. Mr. Carpenter, counsel for Mr. Stanton, moved that the case be continued until to-morrow because of the absence of some witnesses not named, and on account of his own indisposition, Messrs. Merrick and Cox, counsel for General Thompson, objected to the postponement because of the great importance of the case, and necessity for the speedy determination to secure the harmonious action of the Government. The Chief Justice pronounced an opinion which indicated that he was about to order its continuance, when Mr. Merrick interposed, and moved that if the case was to be continued until to-morrow that it be adjourned into the Criminal Court. This motion was opposed by the counsel for Stanton and overruled by the Court. The opinion given by the Chief Justice is said to have clearly indicated that he understood and meant to defeat its object—which was to get the case in such condition that a foundation might be laid for taking it to the Supreme Court of the United States at once. The counsel of General Thomas then stated that, as his bail had surrendered him to the Mar-

THE TRICK OF STANTON AND CARTER IN THE CASE OF GENERAL THOMAS.

SUIT AGAINST STANTON FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

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