

Wyoming Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Publisher.

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

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

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Business Notices.

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

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

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

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

T. J. CHASE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL, Office at Law, Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa. Special attention given to settlement of decedent's estates. Pa. Dec. 5, 1867-71-91

J. W. RHODES, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office on Second Street, in Tunkhannock, Pa. May be found at his Office at the Drug Store, or at his residence on Putnam Street, formerly occupied by A. K. Pooleman, M.D.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. L. BURNS has permanently located in Tunkhannock, Pa., and respectfully tenders his professional services to his citizens. Office on Second Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson. 1868-91.

PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

By W. RUGER, Artist.

Books over the Wyoming National Bank, in Stark'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 on package received.

For Instructions given in Drawing, Sketching, Portrait and Landscape Painting, in Oil or water Colors, and in all branches of the art. Tunk., July 31, '67-68-69-70-71.

BOLTON HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

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

A contingent of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Geo. J. BOLTON.

WALL'S HOTEL.

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

This establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.

E. D. WALL, Owner and Proprietor. Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL.

MESHPHOP, WYOMING COUNTY, PA.

Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r.

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no efforts to render the house an agreeable place of sojourn to all who may favor it with their patronage.

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

MEANS' HOTEL.

TOWANDA, PA.

D. B. BARTLET, PROPRIETOR.

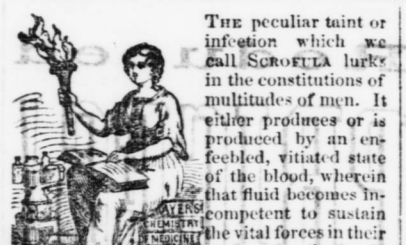
(Late City of Newburgh, N.Y.)

The MEANS HOTEL, is 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 pleasant and agreeable to all who may favor it with their patronage.

U. S. REVENUE NOTICE.

ASSISTANT ASSessor's OFFICE for 7th District, Wyoming County, half a mile north of Wall's Hotel, Mesphop, Pa., at the late residence of Hon. B. Little.

IRA AVERY, Assistant Assessor, 7th Division 13th District, Tunkhannock, Dec. 3, 1867-71-91.



The peculiar taint of infection which is the cause of the disease...

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual and healthful ingredients, and is a powerful purifier of the blood, and a general tonic for the system...

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IRA AVERY, Assistant Assessor, 7th Division 13th District, Tunkhannock, Dec. 3, 1867-71-91.

Poetry.

[By Request.]

ALL FOR THE NEGRO.

We are taxed on our clothing, our meat and our bread,

Our carpets and dishes, our tables and beds,

Our tea and our coffee, our fuel and lights,

We are taxed so severely, we cannot sleep nights.

CHORUS.—And it's all for the negro,

Great God can it be,

The home of the free,

And land of the brave,

We are taxed on our mortgages, our notes, checks and bills,

Our deeds, and our contracts, and on our last wills,

And the star spangled banner, in mourning doth wave,

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave,

CHORUS.—And it's all for the Negro, &c.

We are taxed on our houses, our stores and our shops,

Our stoves and our tin ware, our brooms and our mops,

Our harness and cattle, and if we should die,

We are taxed on the coffin, in which we must lie.

CHORUS.—And it's all for the negro, &c.

We are taxed on all goods, by kind Providence given,

We are taxed on the Bible, that points us to Heav'n;

And when we ascend, to that heavenly goal,

They would if they could, stick a stamp on our soul.

CHORUS.—And it's all for the negro, &c.

Now this is not all, not money alone

Did the Rail Splitter claim, to build up his throne,

If you had not three hundred, your body must tell,

And if killed in a month, it was all just as well.

CHORUS.—And it's all for the negro, &c.

Now boys can you tell me, just what it has cost,

To elect old Abe Lincoln, and all his black host,

Just ten hundred thousand, of our country's best blood,

Have been slain, and their bodies lie under the sod.

CHORUS.—And it's all for the negro, &c.

TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS.

Two little pairs of boots to-night

Before the fire are drying;

Two little pairs of feet are lying

In the trundle-bed are lying

That makes them leave upon the floor

They make me feel like sighing.

Those little boots with copper toes,

They run the live-long day,

And oftentimes I almost wish

That they were miles away;

So tired I am to hear so oft

Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new-plow'd ground,

Where mud is plenty laid,

They roll it up in marbles round,

And take it into pads,

And then at night upon the floor

In every shape it slides.

To-day I was disposed to scold;

But when I look to-night

At those small boots before the fire—

The copper toes so bright—

I think how sad my heart would be

To put them out of sight.

For in a trunk up stairs I've laid

Two socks of white and blue;

If called to put those boots away,

Oh God! what should I do?

I mourn that there are not to-night

Three pairs instead of two.

I mourned, because I thought how nice

My neighbor "cross the way,

Could keep her carpets all the year,

From getting worn and gray;

Yet well I know she'd smile to own

Some little boys to-day!

Ah, my mothers weary god and worn

Over our load of care,

But how we speak of these dear ones

Let each of us beware;

What would our families be to-night

If no small boots were there?"

The Democratic State Convention.

Five Thousand Persons Present—Great Enthusiasm—The Speeches, Nominations, and Resolutions, &c., &c.

Harrisburgh, Pa., March 4.

Long before the hour of 12 o'clock the hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with enthusiastic delegates, called together from every district in the Commonwealth. The attendance is the largest ever witnessed at a State Convention in Pennsylvania. The number of persons present being not less than 5,000.

At 12 m. the Convention was called to order by Hon. William Wallace, Chairman of State Committee. The list of delegates having been called, Mr. Wallace proceeded to address the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The political events of the last year are full of reasons for pride in your strength and confidence in your future. Success has crowned your efforts, and the great principles of civil liberty and constitutional government have asserted their power over the minds of the people. These great doctrines gave birth to our organization, and when we are defeated in their support, like the fallen Anteus when hurled to his mother earth, we gather therefrom new vigor to rise again stronger and more determined. The war and its attendant train of horrors are remembered in sadness. Reason resumes its throne, and designing men can no longer attain their selfish ends by appeals to passion. Christian charity now fills the place that rancor had usurped, and hate and bitterness are slowly passing away. The Radical party have shown their incapacity to govern the Republic, and the mass of their own adherents recognize the fact. Famine and crime, military rule, insecurity of life and property, the negro dominant, the white race oppressed, are the proofs of this in one section; while grinding taxation, uncertainty in business, and financial distress pervade the other. The Radical party has given us a broken and disordered union, corruption, extravagance in the use of the public money, confusion in monetary affairs, mismanagement of the immense revenues it has wrung from the people. It can unite upon no policy but the perpetuation of its own power. In the mad spirit of faction it seeks to strip the executive of his prerogative, to ignore the sacred functions of the judiciary. It tramples upon the organic law, reverses our traditions, and brands as criminal every attempt to stay its wild career. Our form of government is the external evidence of our incapacity for self-government—for governments are what the people make them. If we can govern ourselves we can sustain the government we love, and can safely trust to the force of ideas, to the march of mind, to public opinion, to crush with the ballot those who oppose the forms of law attack the vital spirit of our institutions.

The people have ordained a free system of laws, and a complex yet simple organization—the people, the State, and the Union. The preservation of the rights of each of these is essential to the existence of the whole. To maintain these they have created the three great co-ordinate branches of the Government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The public good and private rights demand the preservation of the integrity of each. Sovereignty is in the people. The Government is their creature, sworn to protect their liberties. Its division into independent branches was of the very essence of the system; the destruction of either is a stride towards tyranny. The organic law defines the power of each, and to that law each must be conformable. The Constitution is the supreme law. It is the only evidence of powers granted by the States and the people. It must be strictly pursued and implicitly obeyed. To sustain these truths more than 300,000 men, in conscious strength and quiet dignity, await your call, and this day speak through you for obedience to law, for the government of the Constitution, and for the Federal Union of the States.

On motion of Hon. S. E. Ancona, of Berks, the Hon. William M. Randall, of Schuylkill county, was chosen temporary chairman of the Convention.

Mr. Randall, upon taking the chair, was greeted with tremendous applause. He addressed the Convention in substance as follows:

We are on the eve of opening the Presidential campaign, and if we desire success in our deliberations they must be conducted with wisdom and judgment. We must bury all past differences and animosities, and unite in one solid phalanx to defeat our ancient enemy, who is arrayed before us, and whose only name really is opposition to the Democratic party. The success of that party is imperatively demanded, not on account of the advancement of individuals, but that not only the welfare of the people, but the very essence of the government itself may be saved. Look into the national councils, that should be the representative of the people, and find the executive branch of the government enslaved, the judiciary of the nation entangled in its prerogatives, and the legislature, which under our form of government was but a co-ordinate branch, assuming the entire power and control of the national trinity in a way that has been deemed by all the great legal minds of the country inimical to the unity of the nation, if not violative of the organic law.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three, the members thereof to be named

by the delegations from the different Senatorial Districts, be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention.

The resolution was agreed to.

The committee on permanent organization reported for President the Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, with a Vice President from each Senatorial district, and five Secretaries. The veteran Hopkins, on taking the chair, was greeted with prolonged applause. He referred briefly to passing events, saying the Democracy had stood by the Constitution and the Union of the States from the foundation of the Government; so it would stand in every crisis, whether the same be assailed by traitors from without or secret foes within.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen, amidst great enthusiasm, to head the ticket as electors at large: William V. McGrath, of Philadelphia; George W. Cass, of Allegheny.

The following were selected as delegates to the National Convention: Wm. McMullen, L. C. Cassidy, W. M. Reilly, W. C. Patterson, J. E. Faunce, H. J. Linderman, Jeremiah McKibben, C. M. Hemyly, H. P. Ross, B. M. Boyer, John D. Stiles, J. H. Brinton, J. Lyons, Heister Clymer, J. Hegeman, F. A. Hughes, D. S. Hammond, D. W. Hamlin, H. S. Mott, J. B. Stark, R. B. Little, Michael Meyler, David Lowenberg, David M. Crawford, William H. Miller, John A. Magee, John Gibson, Geo. W. Brower, J. R. Donohue, James Burns, Owen Clark, George A. Aechinbaugh, William Brindle, B. D. Hamlin, W. L. Scott, W. L. Corbett, Gaylord Church, John L. Dawson, J. B. Sanson, John A. Strain, J. B. Guthrie, R. H. Kerr, John T. Bard, A. A. Gee.

The following names were selected as Representative Electors: C. E. Kembley, Charles M. Leizering, Charles Buckwalter, George R. Berrill, H. R. Cogshall, Reuben Stables, Robert E. Mangabach, David W. Welch, William Shirk, A. G. Brodhead, Jr., John Blanding, Jesse C. Ammerman, W. P. Whittington, W. R. Gorgas, Wm. P. Schell, Cyrus L. Pershing, A. C. Noyes, William A. Galbraith, John R. Packard, James C. Clark, James H. Hopkins, Edward S. Golden, Samuel B. Wilson.

Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette county, upon the third ballot, was nominated for Auditor-General. The result was received with cheers, and was made unanimous amid great enthusiasm. General Wellington Ent was made the unanimous nominee of the Convention for Surveyor-General.

Isaac E. Heister, Asa Packer, George W. Woodward and William Digler were chosen delegates at large to the National Convention. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was re-elected chairman of the State Central Committee.

The convention adjourned with three cheers for Johnson, the Union, and the Constitution.

Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the happiness of the people and the preservation and continuance of our power as a republic depend upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution; and the prompt restoration of each and all of the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essential to our progress, our prosperity, and the protection of our liberties; and Radical legislation is the barrier thereto.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law. It is binding upon the people and upon every department of the Government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of office to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions until it is changed in the manner provided therein. That the recent attempts of the legislative branch of the government to usurp the office of the executive and to destroy the independence of the judiciary are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provisions of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit, and tend to the overthrow of the government itself.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress have wrung from the people enormous sums of money which they have squandered in reckless extravagance; that their system of revenue is ill devised, inequitable, and ineffectual; that right economy in every branch of the public service, a decrease in the number of officers, a reduction in the army and navy, and reform in the collection of revenue, are imperatively demanded, and only by these means can a reduction in the amount of taxation now imposed on the industrial and manufacturing interests be attained, and the payment of our indebtedness be assured.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay of the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes.

Resolved, That in enacting the Tenure-of-Office law, the Legislative and Executive branches of the government each had a right to judge of its constitutionality; and that in thus exercising the right the Government was only complying with that portion of his oath of office which required him to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States"; and that it is the right of every branch of the Government, and of every citizen, to have the questions involving the constitutionality of any law specially adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of all the people to have said decision enforced.

Resolved, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power, without justifiable cause, and intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That a return to a specie-paying basis at the earliest possible moment is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws upon which the several loans are based.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

Resolved, That the free-trade bonds and legal-tender notes are component parts of the same financial system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders it can the holders of those bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable.

Resolved, That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States, and negro equality made the rule in all.

Resolved, That the naturalization of foreign-born citizens placed them on the same footing as those born in this country, and that it is the duty of the Government to see that all