

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."—Thomas Jefferson.

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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.

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

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HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to render the house a agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom.

September 11, 1861. RILEY WARNER.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNA. JOHN MAYNARD, Proprietor.

HAVING taken the Hotel, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, recently occupied by Riley Warner, the proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and the efforts and accommodations of a first class Hotel, will be found by all who may favor it with their custom.

September 11, 1861.

M. GILMAN, DENTIST.

M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunkhannock Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.

ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Post Office. Dec. 11, 1861.

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Justice's, Constable's, and legal Blanks of all kinds, Neatly and Correctly printed on good Paper, and for sale at the Office of the "North Branch Democrat."

TIME FOR FARMERS, AS A FERTILIZER for sale at VERNOT'S, Meshoppen, Sept. 15, 1861.

Poet's Corner.

LIVE AND ACT.

BY P. F. LOOPBORROW.

Oh! who will be so lost to life,
So buried up in shame,
As in the turmoil of our race
No active part to claim?
Oh! who will calmly fold his arms,
And close his eyes in sleep,
While round him thunders ceaseless roll,
And raging tempests sweep?

Let such be stricken from our list,
And left to sleep alone;
Such belongs in the courts of fame
Have never yet been known;
Ner will they ever find a place
Above that sickly level,
Where mindless men, with soulless brutes,
In aimless dreamless revel.

This world is not a land of dreams!
It is a solemn fact!
Man was not born to dream and die!
But born to live and act!
His station in this sinful state
Is not at all ideal?
But every word, and thought, and deed,
Is absolutely real!

Then, let the man who still has life,
Be what he was designed;
Shake off the rusty chains of sloth,
By which he is confined,
And bravely mount the stage of time,
And nerve his arm for labor,
And be, where'er his path may lead,
As active as his neighbor.

For, of a truth, the field is wide,
And laborers are few,
And every one who will but act,
Can find enough to do,
And now the mind that will not act,
The intellect that slumbers,
The present age will never own
Among her chosen numbers.

Miscellaneous.

How Political Preaching was Cured.

A GOOD STORY.

The Hartford Times relates the following: A Congregational Church, in a neighboring State, got so completely enlisted in one of the Presidential contests, that little attention was given to religious questions. The minister was constantly preaching, praying and exhorting upon political issues, and his deacons and laymen followed suit at the prayer and conference meetings. Finally, a worthy old farmer, one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm, undeviating Democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer:

"O, Lord," said he, "uphold the Democrat party, which has received thy support ever since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has, under thy protection and providence, brought great blessings upon this Republic. If it be thy pleasure, and I believe it will be, oh carry that party through this struggle to a complete triumph. Oh, bless the opponents of Democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes, if it be thy will to do so, as I verily believe it is. Be on the side of Democracy, O Lord, as thou hast been, and in thy peaceful pursuits, instead of warring wickedly, man against brother. And, oh, I beseech thee especially to free the Christian Churches from the political strife and bitterness which are rendering them asunder, destroying their usefulness and turning them unhappily into mere political associations.—Let us hear something of thy word and mercy on the Sabbath. We have already been plied to fullness with political fanaticism, and our minister has become a stump orator against the good old party which thou, in thy wisdom hath upheld so long, and so repeatedly guided to victory, and sustained in the establishment of sound measures. Oh, turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to his legitimate religious duties, or turn him over directly into the hands of the Abolition party and let them take care of him, and provide us a true Minister of the Gospel. At any rate, the present state of things cannot last. If politics are to rule, I shall claim one-half the time in behalf of the Democratic party, so that there may be a fair discussion within these walls. Amen."

This was a stumper. It was the first prayer ever publicly offered in that church for the success of the Democratic party and its nominees, though hundreds of prayers and exhortations had been made against that party.—When the old man finished, there was a silence of half an hour, and the meeting then adjourned. And thus ended the political preaching in that church. From that time forward, the minister attended to his gospel duties, and left all political questions to be settled by the people outside of the church.—Again the society prospered, and there was a better feeling among its members—more Christian charity, more brotherly love. The old man's earnest prayer was answered in more respects than one.

LETTER FROM EXETER, WYOMING COUNTY.

EXETER, Sept. 22, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—The Constitution and the equality of the States are the symbols of everlasting Union. These are the principles upon which our Republican Government is founded, and until the Administration feels the force of these principles and adopts them as its rule of action in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, we shall witness in the future, as in the past, that a Union founded on consent, cannot be maintained by force alone. Until it strictly adheres to the Constitution, which the Administration has sworn to preserve, protect, and defend, anarchy and confusion will mark its progress, and dissolution will supersede its efforts. The past eighteen months have been a forcible demonstration of this fact, with an army of 700,000 men under its control, and the whole resources of the North at its command, what has it accomplished?—The Constitution is made for every emergency; for peace and for war. By it the duties of the Administration and the people are well defined. The violation of its sacred provisions by an official or citizen, entails upon the violator the same penalty. The Magna Charta of our liberties says: "The freedom of speech and of the press, shall not be suppressed." There is to-day no press in the United States that is not trammelled. Visit the Bastilles of Fort McHenry, and De Lafayette, and there behold the victims of free speech! The nations groans under oppression and wrong management. The people are tired of, and disgusted with the chicanery and imbecility of the party in power, and beneath the surface of public opinion may be heard the thunderings of stifled sentiment that is already sweeping over the North like a mighty tornado, sweeping with irresistible force Sectionalism, Abolitionism, and (Abolition) Republicanism; into one common political grave,—it spoke on the 17th inst.—it will speak in thunder tones in October, that will be felt. The people see the necessity of a "change" in the administration of public affairs. All they want is leaders, true leaders, bold uncompromising advocates of Democracy. The men who are really, sincerely, truly and emphatically in favor of the Democratic party, and who would like to see it restored to power, are a majority in the North now and always have been. Why, then, are we out of power? Why is the Democratic party defeated? It has been done through the deceptions and intrigues of our leaders. The reason they come out as they do is, because they think it necessary, in order to succeed. For years, when our State Convention has met and the wirepullers have got together to fix up a platform of principle, the great question has not been what is right, but what can we succeed upon. If this or that measure was considered ever so just, it was set aside at once, if the leaders thought it was policy to do so. No higher notice of political morality seems to enter the heads of our would be leaders than that of immediate success.—They stand in mortal fear of the thunder of Republican papers, under whose opinions and threats they cower like slaves. For years, this system of deception has been adopted,—that is, by making them believe that they were in favor of that which they were not. In order to carry out this line of political policy, it has been necessary to follow exactly in the wake of the Republican party. They simply find fault with the management of affairs, not with the principles upon which the Republican party is based. They present no higher issue than of immediate success.

We are finally rid of these political knaves, who are now known as renegade Democrats, and the old platform of Democracy is presented to the people as a basis upon which all conservative men who really desire the restoration of the Union as it was, can rally. It is the duty of all citizens to use their influence to suppress Rebellion. We have a gigantic rebellion which must be put down, I mean the Abolition Rebellion of the North, of which secession is a legal offspring. There is but one way to meet and defeat this monster, that is clutching at the vitals of our Constitution, threatening it with destruction, and that is the ballot box. There are now but two political parties, the Abolition and the Democratic. The issue presented to this Congressional District, is a fair and square one. It remains to be seen which the people will ratify by their votes.

Mr. Editor, having the Constitution for our rule of action, and the Union and the Country our object, we feel firmly convinced of the success of our cause; and under the auspices of Him who guides us in our actions, we trust to poll such a number of votes in October next, as this county never before recorded, and we beg to assure our brethren in the other portions of the county, that we will make it our business to reveal them in thus doing our duty to our country and to the great Democratic party. S. H. S.

English papers continue to be filled with accounts of the great distress in the manufacturing districts. Thousands of persons are on the verge of starvation and although every effort is being made by the charitable to relieve their wants, the distress continues to increase to an alarming extent. How the suffering population of so many towns will be able to subsist during the coming winter is a question which is seriously alarming the British public.

WHO DEFEATED THE COMPROMISE?

This is a most important question at the present time, for it is now conceded that if the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted by Congress and submitted to the people, the desolating war in which the country is now engaged, would have been avoided.—But the Republican Party, its leaders and its representatives in Congress, were determined that no compromise should be submitted to the people. They voted against the Crittenden Compromise measures in Congress, and defeated them, and they are responsible for the failure of this patriotic and humane effort to prevent a bloody conflict in the country. In proof of this position the evidence is so full and unmistakable, the facts so plain and apparent; that all must be convinced who will look at the official record on the subject.

Here is the vote by which the Crittenden Resolutions were defeated. It will be seen that every Republican in the Senate voted against them.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wigfall—18.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilson, Wade and Wilkinson—20.

In order that the loyal and patriotic men of this county may understand the importance of these Resolutions, and what would have been the effect of their ready and honest adoption by the Representatives from the Northern States, we call attention to the following extracts from the speeches of Senator Pugh, of Ohio, and Senator Douglas, of Illinois, delivered on that occasion. Senator Pugh said:

"The Crittenden proposition has been indorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been indorsed by the Legislature of the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a large number of electors of the United States that any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart, to-day, that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; aye, sir, and of nearly every State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this chamber, I heard one of them, who now assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, proposed to accept it and maintain the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the 1st of January, a two-third vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her representatives, and Louisiana also—those two great States which at least would have broken the whole column of secession.—[p. 1380, Globe.]

On the same subject Senator Douglas spoke as follows:

"The Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have been passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina.—I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Senator Davis himself, when on that Committee of Thirteen, was ready, at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further and say that Mr. Toombs was also."—[p. 1381, Globe.]

From these facts two important positions are fully sustained: first, that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by Republican votes; and second, that the adoption of those Compromise resolutions would have saved to the Union every Southern State, with perhaps the single exception of South Carolina. This the Republican Senators were told, this they knew, and yet because they were pledged to the Chicago Platform and opposed to slavery, they said "let the Union slide," and defeated the Crittenden compromise. The result of their action on that occasion is before the country written in characters of blood, and the people at the coming election will hold them responsible for this willful sacrifice of all the best interests of the country on the altar of partisan hate and political rancor. The Crittenden Compromise was defeated by Republican votes, and by this act they proved that to them the supposed welfare of a few negroes was of more importance than the Union and the Constitution, and the peace, happiness and prosperity of thirty million of white men. By their own acts let them be judged.

Colonel Christian, of the Twenty-sixth New York, acting Brigadier-General in place of General Tower, who was wounded recently at Bull Run, has resigned and Colonel Lyle, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, is now in command of the brigade, and will ably fill the position.

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM GEORGE F. TRAIN TO THE ABOLITION CONSPIRATORS.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, Washington Sept. 19. To the fanatics, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison.

CONSPIRATORS.—Three years' absence from my own fair land assures me that in the theatre of nations America sits in the dress circle. Lookers on see most of the game.—Americans are fighting, with God-like virtue, for the common right of human nature, while you, having succeeded in keeping the black man in slavery, are now combining to manacle the white man. Standing in London, in front of Exeter Hall, I saw, with prophetic power, your damnable conspiracy against three races of men.

FIRST—THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE IRISH. Irishmen stand face to face with Americans to-day as the honors of victory are being divided. A nation of warriors, they form a human rampart round the flag they love.—While I am striving to emancipate Ireland, you are working to enslave Irishmen by placing an inferior race alongside of them in the corn-field. You strive to degrade the white man's labor and the white man's patriotism by making this battle for man, a miserable party war. The Irishmen know this, and, consequently, Charles Sumner cannot be re-elected to the Senate. The word Democrat or Republican must not be used. The election cry must be Union or disunion.

SECOND—THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE NEGROES.

Your one idea is working their ruin. I am the friend of the black man. Night and day you have labored for years to keep him in slavery. Now you wish to murder him.—Your manhood's sense should teach you that your servile war slave-arming plan means the massacre of four millions of innocent slaves. Thank God, the wisdom of the Administration has saved the empire. Do you suppose for a moment that traitors who shoot down their blood relations like dogs, burn their cotton and destroy their rum—which they love more than their God—will hesitate about massacring their negroes? No. They will sweep them off like cattle with the murrain. The poor slaves have done no wrong, and I cannot see you murder them for political purposes. Arm the negroes! Yes; bell the cat. The people should appoint Mr. Sumner a committee of one to carry out this Solum suggestion. You must disarm the white men first. The unarmed slave is in the back-ground. English Abolitionists are honest by acknowledging themselves hypocrites.

THIRD—THE CONSPIRACY TO RUIN OUR GREAT AMERICAN EMPIRE.

Your plot was well prepared. Ask any rebel leader who he is fighting against—the true hearted millions of the North? No; against the miserable fanatics who wish to place a race with nine cubic inches less of brain in the same carriage with God's chosen people. You cannot get an Arab horse out of a donkey; yet the one is as useful in his sphere as the other in his. The difference between you and the rebel is surely marked. They use fire arms in broad daylight as common highwaymen. You, the weapons of falsehood, slander and vile frauds (in the night time the hour chosen by the assassin to make sure of his victim,) to break down the army and overthrow the administration. You wish to divide the Cabinet. You cannot. It speaks as one man when the Union is in danger. The President told me there were but two parties in the land now—the party of patriots and the party of traitors. By endorsing Fremont's imbecile egotism you misled the President. By striving to overthrow McClellan you insulted the army and outraged the common instincts of the nation.

Suppose Astor leaves you his fortune, and there is an ink blot on the deed, would you stop to erase it while some English Russell was firing the valuable parchment? Party, said Mr. Seward to me at Washington, is not patriotism. The poorest man is more patriotic than the richest. The slave loves his country more than liberty. The Irish are more loyal than those who would divide the army and destroy the Government. Man cannot stop God's great water works, continued Mr. Seward. The grain falls on the great millstones; the great wheels are on the turn, and by-and-by the wheat will come out good flour.

I intend to fire my first bombshells into your camp on Thursday night, at the Boston Music Hall. Stand by your guns, or I will take your batteries. God bless my country! GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

WHICH WAS THE MOST GENEROUS?—The Republican State Committee of Michigan recently received a communication from the Democratic Committee requesting them to forego calling a Republican State Convention this year for the purpose of placing party candidates in the field, but in lieu thereof to unite the entire people of the State on one ticket, to be formed without regard to party interests. This generous proposition was declined, on the ground that the Democracy should unite in support of the Republican ticket to be nominated by a convention of that party.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

An incident is related of a boy belonging to the Ninth New York Regiment, who stood in front of his regiment while it engaged the enemy at short range, in which position he fired all his cartridges, then took his dead comrade's cartridge box and fired the entire contents—in all ninety-seven rounds—not receiving a scratch the whole time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with dead and wounded all around him. The regiment was ordered to charge a rifle pit where the rebels were concealed, and our young hero was the first who entered it, the enemy flying at the approach of the bayonet.

Corporal William Roach, of Company K, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, shot a "color-sergeant, ran forward of the company, took his cap, and placing it upon the end of his bayonet, twirled it about, cried out to his companions: "That is the way to do it," but a member of another company in the meantime had seized the colors and carried them off in triumph. This act was done under a heavy fire of musketry, in as cool a manner and with as much deliberation, as if the regiment had been on parade. Company K had seven wounded and none killed.

Joseph Mathews, Company D, One-hundred-and-thirtieth Pennsylvania regiment, (new) distinguished himself by advancing from his company, on the left of French's Division, when the heavy infantry contest occurred, and firing a number of times. He was shot through the neck and about the same time through the heart. He fell at least four paces in front of the line, and though unable to speak, after he had fallen, he waved his cap at the enemy in a defiant manner.

First-Lieutenant Wm. H. Van Dyke, of Company F, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, acting Adjutant, was wounded in one arm, and called upon Sergeant Phillips to help him. As Phillips approached, Van Dyke said: "See if my arm is broken, Phillips! (examining it himself.) It is not, and I am going back."—Just as he was about to return to duty, a shot struck him in the bowels, which proved fatal. At a piece of woods where they made a stand, after being driven back, Gorman's brigade of Sedgwick's division suffered much, having 894 killed and wounded, about half of their entire number. One regiment, the Fifteenth Massachusetts, had 600 on going into the fight, and were only able to muster 208 after they came out of it. Duryee's brigade lost 432 in killed and wounded, out of 850 who went into the action.

While the right was engaged, Wednesday morning, a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves, attached to Ricketts' command, was wounded, and while being carried from the field by four companions, a shell killed the wounded man and wounded three of the men who were removing him from the field.

RATS.

A correspondence of the Binghamton Standard gives his experience in riding his premises of this especially annoying species of vermin. He says that in the spring of the present year there came to his house a vast herd of grey rats. They invaded the kitchen and sheds particularly, and could be seen running about at any moment of the day. Cats were of no avail to thin them off. After trying traps, in vain, he procured a quantity of calcined plaster. This he fed dry to their mixed with meal. He did this, as he writes, supposing that it would "set" in their stomachs, harden to stone, impair their digestive power produce dyspepsia, and hurry them off the stage of life. But it seems to him they were endowed with ostrich-like digestive powers. There was no perceptible diminution of their numbers. At length seeing that something more must be done, he cut off, into a little sweet oil, the phosphorated ends of eight common friction matches—these were mixed with a tablespoonful of meal. In fifteen minutes after he had placed it in their way it was gone, and for quite two weeks after, not a rat was seen or heard. At the expiration of that time two or three were seen. He dosed them again with the phosphorus and meal, and not one has been seen since, nor has there been any unpleasant scent. This was early in July. His story is marvelous, but he is a reliable man.

MCCLELLAN'S NEW TACTICS.

The Abolitionists have made plenty of capital out of McClellan's use of the spade, though the spade, in the end, will have saved some of them from a short measure of rope at the hands of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Have they nothing to say of the Union General's recent despatch of the knapsacks of his men back to Washington. That is a theme that ought to stir up their enthusiasm. They will no doubt discover by and by that when anything is to be gained by fighting, McClellan has as eager an appetite for it as their pet Generals. The great differences between him and them is that he knows when to fight, and they only guess at it.—N. Y. Herald.

Death is but the burning out of a match which lights an immortal lamp; the extinguishing of a light on earth, to be resumed in Heaven.