NEW SERIES,

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Aorth Branch Democrat.

A weekly Democratic paper, devoted to Pol-Wyoming County, Pa. BY HARVEY SICKLER.



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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

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

RILEY WARNER. September 11, 1861.

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

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n, N50ly ln20ly. TIME FOR FARMERS, AS A FERTILIZE Meshoppen, Sept. 18, 1861.

Poet's Corner.

[Written for the DEMOCRAT.] THE BABY.

BY STELLA, OF LACKAWANA.

Have you seen the "blessed baby." Over at the meadow cottage-Tender, wee-bit, puling baby, Soft as swan's down-soft as snow-flake, Feathery, fleecy, flying snow-flake, Chasing downward in December? I have seen the wondrous baby-Seen it tucked in broidered wrappings-Delicate, dainty, rose-lined wrappings:-Seen its star-eyes peeping open, Like two rays of hidden sunlight, Sparkling on a shaded fountain-Leaping, t ssing, noisy fountain,

Down the rocky hill-side tumbling.

'Tis the first, and only baby. Ever seen beneath the roof-tree Of the cozy wayside cottage: And the most miraculous baby, That the sun has ever shone on, Or the blue sky ever looked on, Just the plumpest-just the cutest, And the handsomest of babies! Go and see it! fifty others, Curious ones, and speculative, Snatched the baby from its cradle-Kissel it o'er from head to tooties-Counted each pink toe and finger. Stole the fashionable pattern, Of the robes , the mite was dressed in. Said it was a peerless baby, With a nose aristocratic,
And the charmingest of dimples— That it looked just like its papa; Whereupon the papa simpered-Paced the floor, and clushed a little. At the delicate allusion Of his evident connection With that funny looking baby, Red as peony-blossom, blooming In the corner of the garden; And with pate of lo.ks as guiltless

As the stone steps of the cottage:
And its chubby first both doubled-

Henceforth, doors must quit their creaking,

Pugilistically doubled,

As if ready for the battle

Life is said to be, to babies,

And be taught to swing as noiseless, As the tread of green-eved kitten. Stealing from the kitchen pantry, Stored with cream and other nicities. Not a soul must dare to whistle, When his foot hath crossed the threshold; Not a breath of air must enter-Lock the door, and close the shutter! Baby, sure would get the snuffles! Peodle cur, so fondly petted, With his white locks tied with ribbons-Ribbons blue, and soft, and silken, Non must wander Never venturing to be svil. In a modest little bow-wow. Baby's papa scarce may utter, That his soul's, his own, exclusive,-Must not walk the hall with boots on-Must not talk above a whisper-Nor yet stir the evening paper, For the rattle wakes the baby, Wakes the nicest of all babies!

Speculative thought is busy, On the soft-checked baby's future-Baby, smiling in its slumbers, As if angel stirred the cradle: Will the little feet go straying, Through the world's forbidden high-ways, Up and down forbidden by-ways? Will the tiny hands, now dimpling, Down beneath the rose-lined drapery, Twine them in the web of discord, Ever being woofed and woven? Will the blue eves flash with scorping ? Will they dance to joyous meaning? Will they dim in silent sorrow, In the fateful years a-coming? Will the clouds drop golden sunshine, O'er the head, now softly pillowed, Or will bitter storms, descending, Crush it earthward, bruised and bleeding? Will the tender heart grow callous-Will the loving heart grow sordid-In the rough world's great ambition? But the sinless baby slumbers, Tucked beneath the rose-lined wrappings, Sucks its thumb, and dreams of-nothing.

Political.

THURLOW WEED ON GRELEY AND THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editors of the Journal: It is not my intention to "keep before the people" but for the material misrepresentagratefully, the more than kindly, the generous constructions of the press, irrespective of

The Rochester Express and Oswego Times

"Mr. Weed's opinion may be founded, as he avers, on deep convictions. At this time, when he retires from a position where his Mr. Mercier, or Mr Vallandigham, or any opposition to the administration was damaging the cause of the country, we cannot six cents in Washington or three if he pur-Virtuent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs
Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhoea or Seminas
Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs
and on the New Remediesemployed in the Dispensaand on the New Remediesemployed in the Dispensato those who have so long regarded the pain to those who have so long regarded the vectors and distances a safe counsellor and saga

> nal, in the face of facts, should hazard such a statement. My point has been, distinctly,

Sumner, Phillips, Gerrit Smith, and their followers; by whom the administration is beleagured, importuned, and persecuted.

I have not "opposed," but in all the ways and means in my power sustained the administration. So far from having "personal feelings or motives" other than friendly, my relations with the President and every member of his cabinet are cordial. They are all exerting themselves to the best of their ability, and with integrity and fidelity, to re-establish the authority of the government.

I have referred frequently to the incendiary principles of the New-York Tribune, because that journal, by its vast circulation, exerts a malign influence throughout the whole North. I again admonish my countrymen to shake off this incubus, to emancipate themselves from their mental thraldom, before all is lost. Mr. Greeley, the infatuated victim of the wildest ambition, will soon, amid the "crash of worlds and the wreck of matter," be seized with a "REMORSE THAT COMES TOO LATE." I speak not idly. This "Architect of Ruin" has much to answer for.

First, while Slidell, Toombs, Mason, Davis. &c. &c., were maturing their scheme for rebellion, and the Gulf States, under their instructions, were seceding, Mr. Greeley APforward with their treasonable designs !-Here is the evidence from his own Tribune, and in his own language:

[From the Tribune of Nov. 6, 1860.] If the cotton states shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it we insist on the letting go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one. but it exists nevertheless. * * * We must ever resist the right of any state to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets From the Tribue, Nov. 26, 1860.]

If the cotton states unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union, we think they should and would be all wed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enuciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based. [From the Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.1

If it (the Declaration of Independence,) re of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five million of southrons from the Union in 1861.

[From the Tribune of Feb. 18, 1862.1 Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEW.

Here then, in the outbreak of the rebellion, is the Tribune "doing its best to forward their views." "Their views" were forwarded with fatal celerity. We all see with what consequences. When the rebellion, thus encouraged, be-

came a reality, the Tribune, with an inso lence peculiarly its own, assumed a dictatorship over the government and the army .-Our first calamity was occasioned by its insane cries of " on to RICHMOND." After the inglorious defeat at Bull Run, Mr. Greeley became spasmodically repentant, confessing that he had done wrong, and promising to mind his own business. But this promise was soon forgotten, and the Tribune became as arrogant as ever, and ere long its inflated editor put forth an edict in the name of hundreds of thousands, addressed to the President of the United States demanding a change of policy in his administration of the government.

And now we are called to witness, with amazement, a new phase of character a startling change of switch!

The editor of the New-York Times, in a carefully prepared article, charged Mr. Greeley with seeking, through Mr. Mercer, the French minister, foreign intervention! And tions of two or three journals, I would not still werse, the accusation goes so far as to intrude, even to express, what I feel most implicate Mr. Greeley in a correspondence with Mr. Vallandigham! We venture to say that not ten of the Tribune's hundsed thou-M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk-hanneck Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and I shall endeavor to reply individually. And yet both are virtually admitted in the Tribune of yesterday:

"But here follows the exact truth with regard to our views on the whole subect, which one else can have for the moderate price of chase in New York:

1. We believe that the War for the Union has now entered upon a phase which in all probability must prove final-that we are on the eve of movements, combinations, attacks, battles, whereof the result must be well nigh decisive.

2. We believe that the rebels are about to be badly whipped at several vital points, and that our danger arises from the blind and that their defeats will be so conclusive that Express.

frantic course of the New York Tribune and | any impartial umpire would thereupon advise Independent, the extreme views of Messrs. them that their enterprise is hopeless, and they ought to give it up.

3. We believe that, if our armies do not whip theirs, theirs will whip ours.

4. We believe that should they be success and we defeated in the general results of the campaign now opening, impartial third parties will say that we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms. Whether we shall take that counsel or renew the struggle as a united people who have come to understand and to accept its real character, the cost and suffering involved, events will deter-

5. , But we believe that the time will come -we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of conflicts yet futurewhen the great powers of Europe will meditate-not by blows, nor by menaces, but by representations-against a continuance of the struggle as fruitles, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of humanity and commerce.

Thus the Tribune pronounces that we must subdue the rebellion by "movements, combinations, and attacks" now " on the eve, or call upon the "great powers of Europe" to interfere " against the continuance of the struggle as fruitless, wasteful butchery and urge a settlement in the interests of humanity AROVED, JUSTIFIED, and INVITED them to go and commerce." In simple, direct. unequivocal language. Mr. Greeley says that if we are not successful in the campaign now opening, our cause and country are lost, and that we must have peace "upon the best attaina-

This is saying, openly and publicly, to the enemy, that they have only to hold out two or three months longer to secure the triumph of rebellion and slavery. Had an opposition journal or member of Congress uttered these sentiments, the Tribune would have demanded their removal to Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Greeley evades, though he does not deny, that he has communicated with the French minister and Mr. Vallaudigham, suggesting meditation to the former, and peace to the latter. In entering upon the question of meditation with a foreign minister, he takes issue, in violation of law, against the government. And in opening a correspondence with a representative whom he is constantly denouncing as a traitor, he commits an offence I leave others to name and characterize.

And now I leave Mr. Greeley, the columns of his own Tribune being the exponent and witness, as first inviting the withdawl of the Cotton States, and a consequent division of the Union; and then, after a hundred thousand lives have been sacrificed, and twelve justified the secession from the British em- hundred millions of treasure squandered de- lic clamor" in the army, now demands his pect of having a "right smart" snow storm, of Europe in favor of " peace upon the best be the potential power? We who have our terms attainable," for the sale of "humani-T. W. tu and commerce."

A New Policy.

The York Herald says, the abolition disunionists have made a new programme, they now propose to fight and liberate all the niggers they can, between this and the first of May, and then invite foreign mediation, and recognize the Southern Confederacy. This policy is forshadowed by the Tribune and other abolition journals. They have steadly shown opposition to every effort calculated to bring about re-union with the South; they have declared in congress and elsewhere; that the Union as it was should not be restored, and have by confiscation and emancipation schemes labored to make it impossible. Their cry of "war for the Union' has been a monstrous cheat and a lie, They fear that if the Union was restord, the South would vote against them and that the Union sentiment of the two sections would overwhelm them. They are in short what they started out to be from the very first, sectionalists and disunionists, and they never mean that the Northern and Sothern States shall live and vote again together If things could remain as they are now, until a democrat administration could come into power, with a democrat Congress, the Union could easly restored, but Heaven only knows what this misrable disunion administration may do, e're we can get an oppotunity for a change.

" A Case in Short Hand."

The "Tribune," in pithily showing the causes of the war, and the greater cause to be Slavery," thus sums up: 1. The Rebellion has broken out only in

the Slave States. (A mistake! it first broke out in Massachusetts,-which nullified the Constitution of

the United States and the Laws of Congress, in so called Personal Liberty Bills.) 2 It commenced in South Carolina, the most intensely Pro-Slavery of them all; and mas-

tered State after State in exact proportion to their interests in devotion to Slavery. (Another mistake! It began in Boston, in rescues from U. S. Marshals-in Syracuse, in the Jerry rescue case-in Milwaukie, Wis-

consin in the Booth case.) The real fact is, that for ten years, Massachusetts has not been fairly in, or under, the Constitution of the United States,-aye, ever since the organization of the Governmert,-from the days of the Shay's Rebellion on to the Hartford Convention, Massachusetts has been more or less, in opposition to the Constitution, and the Laws of the United States. We have had three Rebellions in Massachusetts, since 1780,-1st. The Shay's Rebellion. 2d. The Embargo Rebellion. 3d The Personal Liberty Rebellion .- New York

Letter from the 132nd.

Camp NEAR FALMOURH, Va., Jan. 28, 1863.

Your favor of 20th. inst, was duly received, for which in these times of doubt and uncertainty, I am, I think sufficiently thankful.

The last of the pontoon boats which accompanied the "grand surprise party" got up about a week ago, by Gen. Burnside, were removed from the neighborhood of our camp to-day-whither I am unable to say. The 'surprise party" was rather a costly affair, but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, failed to make the intended impression upon those for whom it was especially arranged; and, indeed, had not the elements interposed, I am a little doubtful whether it would have had the desired effect, as our neighbors across the river are pretty wide awake chaps, and are seldom caught napping. If they had the least intimation that the affair was on the tapis the party would, undoubtedly, have received a warm reception; and thus the prestige of the "surprise," and its natural and desirable consequences-the novelty, for instance-would have been lost. However, that affair is over with, and, like many another seven days wonder, has almost ceased to be a topic of conversation.

I, in common with my fellow soldiers of every grade, have no antipathy to Gen. Burnside. On the contrary, I believe him to be a brave soldier, and a good man-a man who would do honor to a position requiring from him only the attributes of a subordinate general; but he is certainly lacking many of the elements of greatness which should mark the General in command of so great an army as is that at present occupying the left bank of the Rappahannock; and indeed, there are few men in the world who have the genius to make its ponderous movements successful ones. I hear that he has resigned. While I would like to see him at the head of the old "Ninth Army Corps,"-his old command -I am glad that his good sense, and the evident innate modesty and truthfulness of his character, have induced him to give up a place for which he has no positive fitness.

Supposing that Burnside, and whatever claims he may have had upon the Administration for a further trial, are thus disposed of, the natural inquiry arises to the mind of every reflecting soldier, "who is to be his successor ?" In the army all hearts turn to but one man-all lips echo the name of but one man, and that is GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLIAN ! "Public clamor" at home, succeeded in having him removed from his command. " Pubmanding the intervention of the great powers restoration to that command. Which shall before it "dries up." lives, our honor, our all, invested in the country's cause, or you, who have only the sacrifice of your party prejudices to make, have pursued the man?

We find no fault with you for remaining at home while we are absent in the fieldthough we have suffered much-endured much; but we do blame you for joining in the clamor with which unscrupulous partizans have effected their miserable purpose in obtaining the removal of McCLELLAN from our command. Is it asking to much that we be permitted to have a voice in this potential power which so readily makes and unmakes the Generals, upon whose genius we are dependent for the soldier's chiefest pridevictory? We are no less citizens now than we were before we left our homes and firesides to fight our country's battles. We have the same thoughts, feelings and emotions now that we had then. We are just as competent in judgement now as we were then ! and, in sacrificing our individuality, and consenting for a time to become the machines through which another acts his will, we have not delegated the right to think for us to those that remain at home. We claim that in 'proportion to the population," there is just as much intelligence in the army as there is out of it-that we, being the party more immediately interested, are more competent to judge of the fitness of our leaders than those who have never seen a squadron in the field, nor marched to the music of the battles deafening roar.

Give the army the leader it trusts and confides in, and you will restore its morale-revive its esprit, and the dash and spirit which leads men to victory, and nothing can withstand its courage and the devotion with which it will fight. Continue to depress it with the "jerrymandering" process which has heretofore been practised, and it will soon become a dangerous and disunited powerlittle better than a mob-ready for a mutiny, or the vile purpose of the first ambitious leader who has the daring to proclaim for the overthrow of the Government. You may think that this is putting the case pretty strong; but were you so well acquainted with the feelings pervading the ranks of the army as I am, you would not wonder at the thought. The masses of the army are intelligent, reflecting, peaceable and quiet citizens. They have been accustomed to enjoy the largest liberty bestowed upon American citizens. They have submitted to the arbitrary rule of military life cheerfull and have given up their accustomed privileges, for a time, "Buttons on the drain" is the malady of without a murmur because they believe that young ladies now.

the exigencies of the times and tir country's salvation needed the sacrific try's salvation needed the sacrific But they have become so sick and disguste with mere political Generalship that the ct. of bitterness is almost full to overflowing, a they feel unwilling to suffer and endure, ove. again all that they have suffered and endured, if the issues upon which the war was commenced are to be lost sight of, and their ablest Generals disgraced to satisfy the clamors of the fanatical grannies who have aided so materially in bringing this great war up-

on the country. Every true patriot in the North should cry aloud for McClellan, and insist, with the army, upon his restoration to the place he has fairly earned by his valor and genius; and I hold no man a friend to his country or its cause who detracts from his merits, or would cast a shadew over his fair fame. -These too are the sentiments of the entire army: Democrats, Republicans all.

"Bogus" Billings-the veritable "Bogus," of Antietam notoriety-has again distinguished himself. He was out on picket the other night, and whilst standing at his post the "Grand Round" consisting of the Colonel, officers of the day &c., approached him He challenged as usual, and halted the party at the point of the bayonet-adding, as it came to a halt, "What in h-ll and dnation are you doin' on poken around here. at this time o' night?" The Colonel, somewhat astonished at this rather more than ceremonious reception, asked "Bogus" if he knew who he was talking to. "Know h-11," rejoined "Bogus," " how the d-l and d-nation do you suppose I know whether you are a reb or what you are, sneaking around this way in the middle of the night? The Lieut. of the guard, hearing the colloquy finally came forward and settled the difficulty Whether "Bogus" or the Colonel had the best of the argnment, I am unable to say .-At Frederickeburg, when the Regiment was passing along one of the streets of which the Rebels had range, a round shot came bounding through the ranks,-fortunately without doing any damage, at which "Bogus" looking up towards the batteries on the hill, said "you had better look out up there, or we'll have you in the guard house." " Bogus" did not go quite up to the front when the grand charge was made, and when asked the reason, said that the shells flew so d-d thick that he couldn't see which way to go. Take him all in all, he is a trump, and I do not know how we would well keep house with-

Yesterday it commenced snowing and has continued doing the same, with a fair pros-

The "blockade" thus promises to be fairly established, if bad weather and bad roads can establish it.

On dit .- It is rumored that our Brigade and the acrimonious hatred with which you is ordered to North Carolina-don't believe though, nor don't want to.

Truly your friend CLINT.

MAKING A NEEDLE.

Needles are made of steel wire. The wire is first cut by shears, from coils, into the length of the nedles to be made. After a batch of such bits of wire have been cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, and then taken out and rolled backward and forward on a table till they are straight. They are now to be ground. The needle-pointer then takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first one end and then the other. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles in an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes, by a boy, so fast that the eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles. A woman with a little anvil before her, files between the heads and separates them.

They are now complete needles, but they are rough and rusty and easily bent. The hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a fornace, and when red hot are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing remains yet to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emory dust is strewed over them, oil is sprinkled and soft soap is daubed over them; the cloth is rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of washpot, to roll to and fro twelve hours or more .-They come out dirty enough, but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and tossing in sawdust, they have become bright, and ready to be sorted and put up for sale.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without

"Look out for paint;" as the girl said when fellow went to kiss her.

A young belie in Washington smitten with a Russian officer, an adventurer in the Union army, married him in haste .-After five weeks she repents at leisure, and claims against him for assault and battery .-