Mine

Burth Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 PER ANNUM

NEW SERIES,

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

VOL.2, NO.41.

Jorth Branch Democrat. PEACE

hed every Wedneshed every Wednesoming County, Pa. Y HARVEY SICKLER.



ADVERTISING.

10 lines or less, make one square	three	four weeks	two mo'th	three mo'th	six mo'th	one year
1 Square 2 do. 3 do. 4 Column. 4 do. 1 do.	1,00 2,00 3,00 4,00 6,00 8,00 10,00	3,75 4,50 7,00 9,50	3,25 4,75 6,50 10,00 14,00	3.50 5,50 8,00 12.00 18,00	3,00 4,50 7,00 10,00 17,00 25,00 23,00	6,00 9,00 15,00 25,00 35,00

Business Cards of one square, with paper, \$5.

JOB WORK

Business Antices.

BACON STAND.-Nicholson, Pa. - C L S. COOPER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

TEO. S. TUTTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

W. M. PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stark's Brick Block, Tioga St., Tunk-

ITTLE & DEWITT, ATTORNEY'S AT

V. SMITH, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

ARVEY SICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW and GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT Of Bridge street, opposite Wall's Hotel, Tunkhar

Graduate of the University of Penn'a.)

DR. J. C. BECKER & Co.,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wy-

profession. May be found at his Drug Stero M. CAREY, M. D.— (Graduate of the

unce to the citizens of Wyoming and Luzerne ities, that he continues his regular practice in the bus departments of his profession. May be found soffice or residence, when not professionally ab-Particular attention given to the treatment

bronic Diseas.
entremoreland, Wyoming Co. Pa.--v2n2 WALL'S HOTEL, LATE AMERICAN HOUSE

IIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention be given to the comfort and convenience of those

T. B. WALL, Owner and Preprietor.

ORTH BRANCH HOTEL ESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA ILEY WARNER, Prop'r.

AVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to der the house an agreeable place of sojourn for who may favor it with their custom. RILEY WARNER.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL. TUNKHANNOCK. WYOMING COUNTY, PENNA

JOHN MAYNARD, Proprietor. AVING taken the Hotel, in the Borough of the proprietor respectfully solicits a share atronage. The House has b en thorough! ed, and the comforts and accommodations of ass Hotel, will be found by all who may fave their custom. September 11, 1861.

M. GILMAN,





onal services to the citizens of this place and Anding country.
LL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATIS-Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Pos

11, 1861. The the soil to soitessee

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

e Relief of the Sick & Distressed, afficied with rulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs lical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon tible Reports on Spermatorrhoea or Seminas trees, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs on the New Remediesemployed in the Dispersa ln20ly.

resh Ground Plaster in Quantities tralized dominion, and maintain within the Union, or, if it be destroyed by no conniv-B. Mowry JR

RIGHTS.

Speech of Hon. W. B. Reed,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB. OF PHILADELPHIA

Saturday Evening, March 28, 1863.

The Hon. Wm. B. Reed being introduced

to the meeting, spoke as follows: I fear I shall poorly repsy the honor you have done me, by anything of interest that I can utter to night. I am unused to the sound of my own voice. It has been so long repressed that it sounds strangely in my ears-for since the 17th of January, 1861more than two long years ago-I have not attended a public meeting beyond the limits of my own neighborhood, or opened my lips in public on any political question whatever-Chafing, as every free man of common intelligence must, under the restraints which the Federal Administration has put upon us, bolding, as 1 do, very clear and decided opinions, I have written frankly and positivelyhave not concealed, or tried to conceal, what I have written, and am responsible for every word that has fallen from my pen-spoken I have not. And for this same reason, or resolution, that I would not speak, till I could say-if not all I think, and hope, and fear-at least till what I did say should be my honest convictions, uttered without disguise or apology. I have never been able to reconcile it to self-respect to unite to any extent in what, with my views, would be the mere jargon of war and coercion, when I deplore and condemn the war, and believe coercion to have been a mistake from the beginning; and pray, and nope, and urge the ecessity of peace, and if possible, "Reconciliation;" but Peace, even if the bond of sympathy be, as I fear it is irreparably brok-And to-night I am come here to speak reasoning, moderate words in favor of that provisional cessation of hostilities which allows time and temper for deliberation and conversion. And why should I not? Look back. I beg you, with me, through the dreary two years that have just closed-look R. J. C. CORSELIUS, HAVING LOCAT. back to the National Hall meeting of January, '61-think, not of the timid and fickle men who were with us then, and who have your Chairman, (Mr. Ingersoll,) and others who stood by us-think of our supplications and warnings then-think of the ghastly renow breaking the nation's heart, and then

watch the great craving of the popular mind

for the restoration of repose to this disorder-

ed people, and tell me why, as an honest man

and patriot, I should not think as I do ?-

Mr. Secretary Seward, in his last ditpatch to

France, says "that no human being out of

the seceded States had yet dared to raise his

voice since the war began in favor of peace

and compromise." He is very much mistak-

en. He may not choose to listen to it now.

But I tell him the still small voice which,

before the wind and the earthquake, and

the fire, long ago, whispered Peace, will soon

"swell into tones which he will have to give

And no where is this sentiment stronger or surer than here amidst this great constitnency-the Democracy of Pennsylvania .-That constituency is far, very far ahead of its leaders, its orators, and its reputed organs. The mass of the people of Pennsylvania look the certain future in the face .-Its instincts shrink from standing on doubtful ground. That constituency has no sympathy and means to have no co-operation with any organization of doubtful principle. It stands by the Constitution, and it resents and never can give any violations of it; and when I hear whispers of new semi-conservative combinations, I say with knowledge and with emphasis, the Democracy of Pennsylvania will have nothing to do with them .-When, as lately, I see two of the volatile politicians of the city of New York lighting on a branch of the blasted tree of Abolitionism, and chirping, and twittering, and pluming their well-worn and ragged feathers with the idea that they can draw others around them, and I tell you that the wing of the true Democracy of Pennsylvania is too strong and its flight too high for such companionship. Mr. Brady and Mr. Van Buren are not leaders of us. If, to-morrow, there could be an election-if this constituency could be polled, and every man be allowed to put into the ballot-box his opinion on the great questions agitating this country-I tell you, my friends, in every county of the State there would come up a vast surge of popu lar sentiment in favor of staying the bloody tide of war-arresting the increase of debt and taxation -- calling back to peaceful industry the gallant men now wasting away in camps and pickets-caring and unwearying gentleness for the sick and wounded -- furl ing the flag of aggressive strife, -- and gatherat to the afflicted in sealed letter envelope free rige. Two or three stamps for postage will be lable. Address, Dr. J. SKIBLIN HOUGH thanking Surgeou, Howard Association, N50ly will be needed, and must be invoked before Street, Philadelphia Pa, hardly surged to with stand the fearful must be of conlong, to withstand the fearful march of can-

next political contest in Pennsylvania will sovereignty and national consolidation. Unless some stop be interposed to the frightful march of Federal power-swelling and ragng already beyond any limits that the most insane and speculative politician ever dreamed of-unless the war having in its train, or for its fierce companion, the hideous thing such must be the contest; and I have no istence. I do not believe the grasp of power was ever tighter round our throats than it is now, and we must loosen it or perish. I watch with deep solicitude every sign or sympton of decay of the local sentiment which is all that the processes of this ghastly strife has left us. We, in Pennsylvania, have just passed a crisis, the gravity of which was hardly measured outside our limits, and perhaps not fully within them. I refer to it now with a shudder at the narrow escape we made. It was the question whether all the panoply and parade of war. I never Pennsylvania should honestly pay the interest on her public debt, or pay it in paper, legal tender notes' the fluent trash which the Federal Government is furnishing so profusely. All around her were those who were singing and soothing strains of credit in its vulgar acceptation-Revenue Commis sioners, advising lower taxation, counselling against local impositions which honesty might render necessary, and tempting her into the paths of dishonor. The Banks, who had contributed or pretended to contribute, much of their capital to the National loan, were reluctant to aid the State that created them But the Democracy of Pennsylvania did not falter. They determined, cost what it might to maintain the State credit, and they paid this portion of their debt like honest men .-Had it not been done, Pennsylvania would now have been in the trough of the sea of reputed bankrupty, and would have been only fit to be the appendage of a centralized domination. State honor would have been gone torever, and sovereignty would not have long survived. State credit now would suit the Federal financiers exactly. The Demo- | ional peace, crats mean to save the power and the' honor

us, that I am talking of disloyalty or revolutiou. I am but speaking in behalf of the great principle of home government, and local authority, which we inherit from our ancestors-which carried us through one Revolution, and may save us in another. Does any man imagine that we should have survived the War of Independence, or even attempted it, had there been but one Colonial Nation on this side the Atlantic? It was not the man, Washington, speaking to the man, Hancock, or Adams, that made the great Revolt. It was Virginia speaking to Massachusetts, and South Carolina to Pennsylvania, which stirred the Revolution and creates the Congress, as the representative of States. Consolidation, in one form or another, is the great machine of power. It has been the engine that has kept Ireland in subjection. After Canada threatened revolt, her Provin ces were consolidated, and they have never murmured since. When the South is conquered, the lines of states, here and there, for the purpose of convenient government, are to be rubbed out, or made so faint and indistinct that no one will care for them, and a vast colonial military tenure will be created to insure easy subjection. It is local organization which now alone protects us with in ourselves; and should this war ripen in worse convulsions -- new paroxisms of agony, having sheir root and cause in morbid action of central authority-should the load of national debt be to heavy a burden to be borne, there will be but one refuge and one remedy, and that will be in the sovereignty and power of the several States. If I have to choose between Union without States and States without Union, I have no difficulty in saying I cling to my State. The instincts of the people know this already.

It may not be necessary to make this choice. Fragmentary and dislocated as I believe the Federal Union to be-sectional ized as I know it has become-I acknowledge with faith and obedience as firm as ever, my obligation to obey the Constitution as long as any of it is left, and its constitutional laws; and the path which I desire to pursue to take me out of the miseries and oppressions upon us, is one which the Constitution prescribes-a popular convention-national if it can be, and it not national, a State Convention. But I look to a convention as an end not as a means-for as a means it is too slow. We shall bleed to death before a Convention can be initiated. Still it is a good ultimate result. In Pennsylvania the Demcratic House of Representatives can demand, and in New York, the Democratic Governor can suggest and urge it-and I should like to see the party which will dare to reject it and then venture to meet the test of popular suffrage, the alternative being the continuance of fruitless war, with anarchy and revolution following in its hideous train. Such Conventions, emanating from and directly representing the people, would have

ance of ours, without it, the sovereignty of adequate power. They would be as the which I also read: ance of ours, without it, the sovereignty of adequate power. They would be as the the Commonwealth. In my opinion, the Convention was that made the Constitution. They could change, modify, abrogate; and al! been knocked into virtuous indignation by turn mainly upon the great question of local if the institutions under which we live are my announcement that Gen. Hooker was to be changed or altered, in God's name let about fighting insurrection with insurrection, it be done by voluntary consent-not by the by tending a powerful expedition into the inbloody processes of war made by us or against terion of one of the States comprised in his us-or, what is still worse, by the subtle in- department, in order to induce the slave pop-

called "military necessity," be soon ended, have no room for such emotion in a saddened The deed is done. That silly and sanguinary heart. Why not? No other reason can be hoax, has, before this, proved to the rebels a more doubt of its issue than I have of my ex- given than that it implies a confession of dire reality. Colonels Higginson and Montupon it, it is this idea of a strong government after landing at Fernandina ascended the St. us. Had the government never gone beyond son to believe, are at this time far from the the limits of consent-had it rejected, as did

its founders, the heresy of coercion, as appliwould have been far stronger in the true elements of Republican power than it is now in romance afford. You have all read Scott's great epic of Waverly and remember its catastrophe, where the heroine is found working her brother's shroud, and she is told, by way of support and consolation, that she must rely upon her strength of mind to bear up against her misery, the convulsive agonized cry is, " Ab, there. It is-there is a busy devitat my heart that whispers tho' it is strength on which I prided myself has murdered my brother." And gentlemen, I tell you, have any except by State concession against foreign enemies, which has broken this government down or changed it into the military mode I have ventured to suggest; State action by Conventions within the forms of the Constitution, and, in the interval at least, provis-

But if neither a national Convention for what is left, nor a recognition of what is left, Let no one imagine, when I speak of this nor a recognition of what is gone from us, nor local sentiment and of its efficiency to save even a pause, be tolerable-what then reconquest and subjugation.

Nay, not only subjugation, but extermination-and in saying this I do not speak with out evidence, and I adduce it if for no other reason than to ask you to brand with deep detestation the men and the organs which fur ni-h it. In one of the papers of this city you will find a card of the negro Frederick Douglass, calling for black volunteers in Philadel phia, to be used in promoting servile insurrection in the South; and in a sermon or discourse by a New England clergyman-who is now rather a pet in the social and feminine and semi-feminine circles of this afflicted city I find a passage which I will simply read. leaving you to make the comment which its devilish atrocity demands :

"This war, is no longer a war in defence of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws; it is a war to be carried on no longer with the aim of re-establishing the Union and the Constitution with all their old compromises. God means not to let us off off with any half-way work. I am now convinced, and I consider it the most humane, the most economical and the most States-manlike policy now to take the mostradical ground possible, to assume that this is a war of the subjugation or the extermination of all persons who wish to maintain thef slave power, a war to get rid of slavery and o slave holders, whether it be constitutional or

And within a few days, at the Loyal League, in Chestnut street another itinerant preacher said, amid applause:

"We know they speak the truth when they say that the negro slays everything in his reach when he rises in insurrection. We all have learned the history of St. Domingo: and it would be terrible to have a St. Domingo massacre enacted upon our soil. But the President had declared this a military necessity, and if blood must flow we must not dread the consequence. Blood must flow in

"But so impressed am I with the greatness of the interest engaged in this rebelion and its suppression, so satisfied of the inconceivable importance of the struggle that opens up before us in the dispersion of this rebellion, that, I speak it meaningly, and as a Christian, deliberately and calmly, that I would see ev ery woman and child in the South perish ratner than the Southern Confederacy should succeed in attaining the objects of its leaders" Now of this, I can only say that I wonder

any Philadelphia gentleman, afte rapplauding such a speech as this, could go home and look at one of his own sleeping children without a shudder. Negro ruffians with their bloody pikes standing over the cradles of southern in China, was at peace; but as I reached that babes, is not a pleasant thing to think of.

The fruit of this teaching is to be found in an Administration organ of a few days ago,

"The organs of conservatism seem to have fluence of Executive or legislative usurpation. | ulation to rise in arms against their oppress-And why not ? I ask the question sorrow ors. Well, what do their hypocritical pleas, fully, not reproachfully, nor defiantly, for I in the name of a bogus humanity amount to? weakness in the face of an enemy and of the gomery, at the head of 1,000 well armed world-an abandonment of strength in a drilled and disciplined blacks, and with musstrong government. Fellow-citizens, depend ket enough to arm several thousand more, this faith in an idea which has destroyed Mary's river on Monday last, and, I have reacoast, upon Georgia soil. Whine away, then spurious humanitarians, at the accomplished ed to any State or combination of States, it fact, instead of denying the existence of the purpose."

And the next news we may hear will be, the wail of violated women and affrighted hear of this idea of power and strength with- children shricking in terror as Higginson and out recalling an illustration which fiction and his Sepoys, conveyed by the gunboats pursue their career of outrage up the St. Mary's and the Leagues will applaud. Conquest and subjugation are grand words

-magic phrases -but let us for a moment look at them a little closely-not Rhetorical ly, but practically-with a common sense interpretation. We have some analogies to guide us, we know what is done with the small patches of Territory we already have. madness to listen to it, that it is that very and we have a rgiht to infer, when the great conquest is consummated, that what is doing at St. Louis, and Nashville, and New Orleans, and I beg you to meditate on what I say, that and Port Royal, and Norfolk, is to be done it is this idea of strength and military power through the whole of that vast region exin a governmennt which was never meant to tending from our anxious pickets on the Rappahannock to the tranquil anchor age of the gunboats at Hilton Head. There is to be a great military tenure " with negro regiments neutralized despotism which it threatens supported by regular troops," keeping the to be. Our only chance of rescue is in the peace, collecting the crops and the taxes, and superintending the elections-the negroes having the rights of freemen, to vote and to be voted for. Negro overseers are to admin-South-gentle matrons and pure virgins-to do their menial work. This is no fancy sketch another of the realities I don't like to look at And all this under the unchecked control of the General Government at Washington-Mr Lincoln and his Cabinet doing and superintending all this by virtue of the war power. The power of the East India Company was nothing in comparison with this though the relation of that great semi-military corporation to its conquered Hindoos, with its enlist. ed and dependent Sepoys, is not unlike that which, as a matter of necessity, will exist be tween the Government at Washington and he subjugated South, with its emancipated and uniformed blacks. Nor is this a new idea. It originated long ago, and not with me. I Mean this new mode of recruiting our army with Sepoys, and I am glad of the opportunity of giving credit for it where it be-

> During the canvass which resulted in Mr. Lincoln,s election, there were some very remarkable speeches made, the memory of which it is now not very convenient to retain even though facts are verifying them. Among them, of course, was Mr. Lincoln's that a nation could not be part free, and slave which, in more ways than one he is doing his best to veryfy. But there were others from men' who were supposed to measure their words more accurately. Two I will recall. Senator Seward spoke at Lansing, in Michigan, iu October 60; and' then it was, he uttered and emphasized the remarkable opinion that the Army and Navy of the United States -the regular Army-was a nuisance, a deformity, an excrescense, that ought to be got rid of. This is literally true. That army, that protected Seward in his snug office at Washngton, to be cut down, reduced; disbanded, be cause said he, "it had ownly been used to protect slavery and capture fugitives." This was bad enough. But the compliment of the suggestion is to be found in another speech made about the same time in Philadelphia by Mr. Francis P. Blair-then a member of Congress now, a Major-General by Mr. Lincoln,s appointment, and brother of Mr. Lincoln,s Postmaster-General. Adopting the idea of geting rid of the regular army, he proposed a substitute' and suggested that the regulars-the enlisted soldiers-hereafter should be found in the emancipated negroes of the South. In other words he recommended a Sepoy Army. And this, to, is being verified. Gentlemen I can recall the horror with which I read this Infamous suggestion at the time it was made It has not abated yet. I had just returned from regions where this mode of mercenary employment of an ailen race-alien in color in passions, in instinct, in inteligence-had brought forth its natural fruits. I left Amer. ica for the far west in the summer of 1858. and returned in 1859. When I left my own country, the whole world, except at one snot continent, about whose breed the fanatics of our day care so much. (for I heard, of it at the cape of Good Hope') there came up a wail of lation to one feature only. Let me illust rate

agony from the Eastern world of white men and women murdered and mutilated and ravishen by black men in uniforms-from Deibi. Cawnpore-that lingers yet in my ears and haunts my dreams. And such is or will be the Negro Army which is to supercede our regular soldiers and aid to conquer the South This is the army which Mr. Lincoln,s Secretary of State and his Major General think is to subjugate our brethren. I saw a printed letter a day or two ago from Mr. W. D. Kelley to a Blockley negro, in which he says: "The field of operations for this class

of troops, (negroes) will be chiefly in the Gulf States, where they will in a few month constitute the great bulk, if not the whole of our And this is conquest, this is the awful

success which the Administration promises us, if we will only give them money and men' enough to carry on this war. But I am mistaken. They don't ask to

give them money and men. They find the good old rule more convenient, --- "The simple plan.

That they should take who have the power And they should reap who can."

Congress not only taxes heavily the whole community-as to which, being the exercise of a lawful power, I don't complain-but, by its legal tender device, it vitiates the currency and disturbs every relation of society, destroying public as well as private credit, and by its new conscription law enters into every house in the land, and enrolls and forcibly enlists to fight in this weary war every adult man who has been left at home. This is centralization and the application of Federal power, to individuals in the green .- What, I ask, will it be in the dry ?-and what becomes of the reserved rights of the States ?what becomes of their capacity to protect themselves against danger, foreign and domestic, when every man and every dollar are absorbed elsewhere?

It is in view of this absorbtion of power at

Washington, that I have no more doubt than

I have that to-night will succeed to-day that. there is a settled, well-considered, and, according to my views, most pestilent design to establish in the fragmentary North, a consolister discipline on plantations, and negro idated nationality, operating, by its legislation, women are to have the white women of the directly on individuals, without regard to' State relations and duties. The acts of the late Congress are tentative-are experimental I have heard of the wish being expressed and on the endurance of the citizens of the States, mains? War, persevering and protracted the penalty suggested in this city. This is and if they are accepted as within the Constitution, obeyed though without it, you may call the form of Government what you please -it is de facto revolutionized. Mr. John Van Buren, in one of his recent speeches, said, with characteristic levity, though more than ordinary discretion, that though he did not know enough of the measures of the late Congress to express an opinion about them, he supposed "they were all right," and that they did make Mr. Lincoln "something like a Dictator." But he knows, and if he don't. know, and every man in the land knows who reads a newspaper, that Congress has tried to nationalize everything has issued legal-tender notes-emitted Continental curency for the first time since the formation of the Federal Government, in the face of all authority, legislative and judicial, and enabled and instigated every dishonest debtor in the land to use it to defraud his creditor-tainting the very credit which it represents, by aboriginal fraud, and foreshadowing the repudiation which such indebtedness renders inevitable. It makes you and me take the paper and refuses to receive it itself. It pays the poor soldier his thirteen dollars in paper, and if with those paper dollars, he wants to buy a little tea or coffee, it won't take paper from him for duties. This is one exorbitant act. This is not all. Congress has virtually stricken down all State Banks; and is trying to build on the ruins a huge system! of what it calls free banking, by which credit is to be piled on credit, all resting on a great and entangled fiction called federal responsibilty I have no means of knowing if our local financiers are going into this scheme of folly and ruin. They are standing on the edge of it. They have stripped themselves of a good deal of their capital, and have changed their specie deposits for legal-tender notes, may have to take refuge under the protection of the Federal authorities to shield them from the just indignation of the stockholders who have boen wronged. I see New York demurs. Out of this is to be conjured a great pecuniary interest wielded by the Secretary of the Treasury, which in combination with the vast power of the creditor class, is to aid in crushing out any interference on the part of refractory States. The holders of the Federal funded debt will not acquiesce in the higher prices of State securities and Railroad bonds: and we shall soon have Federal Legislation directed at them on precisely the same principle and with the same authority as the late Congress legislated against private loans and contracts about gold and paper, with which they have no more right to meddle than they have with contracts for flour, or beef, or bacon. In this connection, I don't speak of what is called the indemnity Bill-hideous as I consider it-creating Mr. Lincoln a dictator and autocrat as absolute as our Imperial friend, the Czar, who is nowwith bloody hand crushing down a rebellion in Poland; or, it I do speak of it, it is in re