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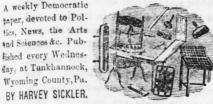
NEW SERIES.

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Tunkhannock, recently occupied by Riley orner, the proprietor respectfully solicits a share of the patronage. The House has been thoroughly blie patronage. The House has been thoroughly saired, and the comforts and accommodations of a st class Hotel, will be found by all who may favor

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SUMMONSES

IME FOR FARMERS, AS A FERTILIZE Meshoppen, Sept. 18, 1861,

THE THREE HOMES

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child, Who in the morning air, Was twining flowers most sweet and wild In garlands for her hair.

"My home" the happy heart replied, And smiled in childish glee, "Is on the sunny mountain side, Where soft winds wander free.'

Oh ' blessings fall on artless youth, And all its rosy hours, When every word is joy and truth' And treasures live in flowers!

"Where is thy home?" I asked of one Who bend, with blushing face, To hear the warrior's tender tone, In the wild- wood's secret place.

She spoke not but her varying cheek The tale might well impart; The home of her young spirit meek, Was in a kindred heart.

Ah! souls that well might soar above To earth will fondly cling, And build their hopes on human love, That light and fragile thing

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man?" I asked a pilgrim grav, Who came with furrowel brow, and wan, Slow musing on his way.

He paused, and with a solemn mein "The land I seek thou ne'er has seen-My home is in the skies!"

Oh blest-thrice blest! the heart must be To whom such thoughts are given, That walks from worldly fetters free-Its only home in Heaven!

WELCOME LOVELY MAY.

BY G. WASHINGTON HARDWICK.

Sweet May comes dancing o'er the plain, And says in a gentle voice, "Through the April rain I come again, To make the earth rejoice." And woods, and hills, and rippling rills, In chorus seem to say, In a joyous song, as she floats along, "A welcome to lovely May."

The merry green woods are quickly dressed, With a rich, luxuriant bloom: And the balmy bre ze from the greenwood tree Comes laden with rich perfume; And birds and bees on the blossoming trees. While flitting from spray to spray, Join in the song and the sound prolong, "A welcome to lovely May."

The meadows ite all spangled o'er With flowers of various hues. A shimmering sheen, so gay and green, Refreshed by the morning dews; And man and beast, from west to east. Each in their language say, Each understood by the Giver of good, " A welcome to lovely May."

Select Story

THE FIRST FALSEHOOD. A NOBLE REPARATION.

"Are you returning immediately to Worcester?" said Lady Leslie, a widow residing near that city, to a young officer who was paying her a morning visit.

"I am, can I do anything for you there ?" "Yes; you can do me a great kindness .ny confidential servant, Baynes, is gone out for the day and night; and I do not like to trust my new footman, of whom I know nothing, to put this letter in the post-office, as it contains a fifty pound note." "Indeed! that is a large sum to trust to

the post."

"Yes; but I am told it is the safest conveyance. It is however, quite necessary that person whom I can trust should put the letter in the box."

"Certainly," replied Captain Freeland .-Then with an air that showed he considered himself as a person to be trusted, he deposited the letter in safety in his pocket-book, and took his leave; promising he would return to dinner the next day, which was Saturday.

On his road Freeland met some of his prother officers, who were going to pass the day and night at great Malvern; and as they earnestly pressed him to accompany them, he wholly forgot the letter entrusted to his care. and having dispatched his servant to Worces ter for his sac de unii, and other things, he turned back with his companions, and passed the rest of the day in that sauntering but amusing idleness which may be reckoned comparatively virtuous, if it leads to the forgetfulness of little duties only and is not attended by the positive infringment of greater ones. But not putting this important letter into the post, as he had engaged to do, Freeland violated a real duty; and he might have put it in at Malvern had not the reincounter with his brother officers banished the com mission given him entirely from his thoughts. Nor did he remember it till, as they rode through the village the next morning, on their way to Worcester, they met Lady Lesre in the road.

VERNOY'S. shame and confusion, that he had not fulfill- refused to relieve her necessities.

ed the charge committed to him, and fain Freeland soon found a conductor to the mean would he have passed her unobserved : for as she was a woman of high fashion, great talents, and some severity, he was afraid that hard fate was generally pitied; but it was his negligence, if avowed, would not only cause him to forfeit her favor, but expose him to her powerful sarcasm.

To avoid being recognized was however impossible; and as soon as Lady Leslie saw him, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Captain Freeland, I am so glad to see you! I have been quite uneasy concerning my letter since I placed it in your care, for it was of such consequence. Did you put it into the post vesterday ?"

"Certainly," replied Freeland hastily, and in the hurry of the moment -" certainly, How could you, dear macan, doubt my obediednce to your commands ?"

"Thank you, thank you!" she cried .-'How you have relieved my mind."

He had so; but he had painfully burthened his own. To be sure, it was only a white lie-the lie of fear. Still he was not used to uttering falseh oods, and he felt the meanness and degradation of this. He had yet to learn that it was mischievous also, and that none presume to say where the consequences of the most apparently trivial lie will end. As soon as freeland parted with Lady Leslie, he bade his friends farewell, and putting spur to his horse, scarcely slackened his pace till he had reached a general post-office and deposited the letter in safety.

"Now then," thought he, "I hope I shall be able to return and dine with Lady Leslie without shrinking from her penetrating eye." He found her, when be arrived, very pensive and absent; so much so that she felt it necessary te apologize to her guests, informing them that Mary Benson, an old servant of hers, who was very ill, and painfully circumstanced, and that she feared she had not

done her duty to her. "To tell you the truth, Captain Freeland," she said speaking to him in a low voice. "I blame myself for not sending for my confidential servant, who was not very far off, and dispatched him with the money, instead of trusting it to the post."

"It would have been better to have done

"Yes; for the poor woman to whom I sent it is not only herself in a delicate state ef health, but she has a sick husband, unable to be moved and as, but owing to no fault of his, he is on the point of bankruptcy, his cru- intended their removal that evening to apartel landlord has declared that that if they do ments full of every necessary comfort. not pay their rent by to morrow, he will turn "My good friends," said he, "I cannot rethem out into the street and seize the very call the mortification and disgrace which you bed they lie on. However, as you put the letter in the post yesterday, they must get that you will gain in the end, by leaving a the fifty pound note to day, else they could not-for there is no delivery of letters in London on a Sunday, you know." "True, very true," replied Freeland, in a tone which he vainly tried to render steady.

"Therefore," continued Lady Leslie, "If you had told me when we met that the letter had not gone, I should have recalled Baynes. and sent him off by the mail to London, and then he should have reached Somerstown where the Bensons live, in good time; but now though I own it would be a comfort to me to send him, for fear of accident, I could not get him back soon enough: therefore I must let things take their chance, and as letters seldom miscarry, the only danger is that the note will be taken out."

She might have talked an hour without interruption; for Freeland was too much conscience-stricken to reply, as he found that he had not only told a falsehood, but that if the mischievous negligence of which he had als not to mention my own pangs, the pangs been guilty, could have been repaired; but

now as Lady Leslie said, it was too late But while Lady Leslie became talkative. and able to perform her duties to her friends after she had thus unburthened her mind to Freeland, he grew every minute more absent, and more taciturn, and though he could not eat with appetite, he threw down rather than drank several glasses of hock and champagne to enable him to rally his spirits, but in vain A naturally ingenuous and generous nature nature cannot shake off the first compunctions visitings of conscience or having committed an unworthy action, and having also been the means of injury to another. All on a sudden, however, his countenance brightened, and as soon as the ladies left the table he started up, left his compliments and excuses with Lady Leslie's nephew, who presided at dinner, said he threw himself into postchaise and set off for Somerstown, whicha Lady Leslie had named as the residence of Mary Benson

" At last," said Freeland to himself, with a lightened heart, "I shall now have the satisfaction of doing all I can to repair my

fault." But owing to the delay occasioned by want of horses, and by finding the ostlers at the inns in bed, he did not reach London and the place of his destination till the wretched family had been dislodged, while the unhappy wife was weeping not only over the disgrace of being so removed, and for her own and her husband's increased illness in consequence of it, but from the agonizing At sight of her, Freeland recollected, with disregarded the tale of her sorrows, and had exile.

lodgings in which the Bensons had obtained shelter, for they were well known and their some time before he could speak as he stood by their bedside. He was choked with painful emotions first-with passing emotions af, terwards; for his conscience smote him for the pain he had occasioned, and applauded him for the pleasure he had come to bestow.

"I come," said he at length, while the sufferers waited in almost angry wonder to heer his reasons for thus intruding on them -" I come to tell you, from your kind friend Lady Leslie."

"Then she had not forgotten," screamed out the poor woman, almost gasping for " No, to be sure not; she could not forget you she was incapable-" Here his voice wholly failed him.

"Thank Heaven!" cried she, tears trickling down her pale cheeks. "I can bear anything now, for that was the bitterest part of all,"

"My good woman," said Freeland, "it was owing to my fault, that you did not receive a fifty pound note by the post yesterday."

"Fifty pounds!" cried the poor man, wringing his hands; " why that would have more than paid all we owed, and I could have gone on with my business, and our lives would not have been risked or disgrac-

Freeland now turned away, unable to say a word more; but, recovering himself, he again drew near them, and throwing his purse to the agitated speaker, said:

"There! get well! only get well! and whatever you want shall be yours, or I shall never loose this horrible choking again while I live."

Freeland took a walk after this scene, and with hasty, rapid strides-the painful choking being his companion very often during the course of it-for he was haunted by the image of those whom he had disgraced; and he could not help remembering that, however blamable his negligence might be, it was nothing, either in sinfulness or mischief to the lie he told to conceal it; add that, but so, certainly" replied Freeland, deeply blush for that lie of fear, the effect of his negligence might have been repaired in time."

> But he was resolved that he would not leave Somerstown till he had seen these poor people settled in good lodgings. He therefore hired a conveyance for them and super-

> have endured through my fault, but I trust cruel landlord, who had no pity for your unmerited poverty. Lady Leslie's note will, I trust, reach you to-morrow, but if not, I will make up the loss; therefore be casy, and when I go away, may I have the comfort of knowing that your removal has done you no

He then, but not till then, had the courage to write to Lady Leslie and tell her the whole truth, concluding his letter thus:

"If your interesting proteges have not suffered in their health, I shall not regret what has happened; because I trust it will he a lesson to me through life, and teach me never to tell even the most apparently trivial white lie again. How unimportant this violation of truth appeared to me at that moment, and how sufficiently motived, as it was to avoid falling in your estimation : but it was, you see, overruled for evil, and agony of mind, disgrace, and perhaps risk of life, were he had moral courage enough to tell the truth the consequences of it to innocent individuof an upraiding conscience. But forgive me. my dear Lady Leslie. Now, however, I trust that this evil, so deeply repented of, will be blessed to us all, but it will be long before 1 forgive myself."

Lady Leslie was delighted with this candid letter, though grieved by its painful detail, while she viewed with approbation the amends which he had made, and his modest disregard of his own exertions.

The note arrived in safety, and Freeland left the afflicted couple better in health and happy mind, as his bounty and Lady Leslie's had left them nothing to desire in a pecuniary point of view.

When Lady Leslie and he met, she praised his virtue while she blamed his fault, and they fortified each other in the wise and moral resolution, never to violate truth again even on the slightest occasion, as a lie, when told, however unimportant it may at the time appear, is like an arrow shot over a houce, whose course is and may be unintentionally the cause, to some one, of agony or

letter from Gen Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, is brief and to the point;

FRANKFORT, Marc.h 5 DEAR SIR-Thank God the last Congress is dead. History will, I hope do them justice. Such madness, infatuation, one-ideaism never before pervaded a set of partisan politi cians since the expulsion of James II. fromsuspicion that the mistress and friend whom the throne of England, and which has comshe had so long loved and relied upon, had pelled his posterity to die in poverty and in Yours, &c. LESLIE COOMBS.

Letter from Hon. Edmund Burke. To the Editor of the National Fagle

In your issue of the 16th inst., I noticed a communication dated at "Hilton Head, S. C. April 1' 1863," signed ,, G. H. W.," purporting to have been written by a soldier, in which I find the following sentence:

"I would like to come North and stop one week. I would appoint a Copperhead funeral every day and would see that a corpse was ready." * * * "I would as soon shoot a Copperhead as I would a snake by that name.

From the language or the Republican press and orators, I understand a"Copperhead" to be a Democrat. It is a blackguard term, but I do not quarrel with the Repulican presses and orators for using it, they being the best judes of what is becoming and respectable for them in the matter of manners. Such being the meaning of the term, the soldier, therefore, who wrote the letter published in your paper, avows his determinatin to shoot, and murder his fellow-citizeus, because they believe in the Democratic, faith and support the principel and bolicy of the Democratic

You publish the letter without word or comment or dissent from the atrocious and murderous sentiments which it express . You thus unwittingly, I hope, contribute the influence of your papper to stir np to deeds of violence outrage, and blood, the latent undiscipline passions of society which, when once let loose like famishing wolves, know no restraint or moderation.

Are we, democrats, many of us your neigh pors and subscribers to your paper, to infer tha you approve of such sentiments? We desire, and are entitled to, a distinct answer to this

Have you reflected upon the probable consequences of the utterance of such inflammatory andvile sentiments as are contained in the letter of the soldier above referred to' and are to common in the colums of the Republican press and in the mouths of Republican orators?

If they were to prevail would you be entirely safe? If Democats, or "Copperheads" as we are called, in derision, by a party who carry upon their shoulders the awful and ap . palling sin of being the primary authors of the present civil war and the destruction of the Union-are to be shot down and murder ed in cold blood, do you think that the public peace would be long maintained in the North, and that you, Repudlicans, would escape all danger ?

Lay no such flattering unction to your the North. The first Democrat shot down Chicago Times, dated from Triuno Tenn.; will be the signal for the slaughter of a Republican, and the horible work once begun. where would it end? And what would be the rebels on side, anh the outraged and incnred Democrats on the other ? I will answer no futher than to say, that the Democracy woule not be the greatest suffers in the end. anb and would not be annihilated.

As to the soldier who wrote the letter above alluded to, if he be a soldier, and has thus disgraced his patriotic calling, all I have to say is, that he has uttered sentiments worthy only of a vile and execrable murderer. Let him come on, and dare attempt to execute his atrocious threats. He would not make many corpses befors he would be one himself. Both he, and you, and all Republicans, should understand, that it is the firm spirit and resolute purpose of the Democracy to defend themselves, their property and their rights, to any extremity which the occasion may demand.

We do not enter into any defence of our patriotism and loyalty of Republicans. We have always been true to our country and to the Union. We have been neither the originators nor fermenters of a sectional party which has resulted in the destruction of the Union and in civil war. We have opposed the causes and the men that have brought these calamitous results upon the country And we have rallied with as much zeal as the Republicans to the support of the existing Administration in its constitutional measures to repair the huge mischiefs which the Republican party has been instrumental in bringing about ; at the same time being resolved to hold that party responsible at the bar of God and the People for their agency in this terrible business of destroying our country; and from which responsibility we do not intend they shall escape, by any threats or menaces of violence to ourselves And finally, the Democracy are resolved to maintain their rights at all hazards, let them be assailed from what ever source they may. And in view of the bloody menaces which appear in Republican newspapers and fall from the lips of Republican orators. The following extract of a recent I say to my Democratic friends—Be ready for any emergency.

I therefore submit to your cool and calm judgment, whether it is best, or prudent, for Republican presses, orators, or soldiers, to indulge in any more threats to murder Democrats, or to commit outrages upon them. because they claim and will enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizens. I can hardly think the leaders of the Republican partyreally desired to inaugurate murder. revolution, and anarchy at their own doors. But I may be mistaken. Their infatuation a section the resident the application of motion

in this dark period of their country's peril and suffering is astonishing, and nobody can forsee to what folly, crime, and calamity it may lead. The very fact that you have published, without dissent and censure. such a letter as that which has called forth this communication, is one of the gloomy pres sages of impending evil which overshadows-

our now sufficiently afflicted country. If the Administration and the Republican soldiers would display half as much resolution and energy in conquering the rebels as they manifest in their endeavors to put down the Democratic party, they might win some victories which would be creditable to themselves and the country. But the conquest and subjugation of the Democratic party they will find to be an utter imposibility, wnether they attempt to accomplish the result by contumely threats or arms. It is high time they comprehended this fact, and acted accordingly.

As I am never ashamed, nor afraid, to avow publicly what I write for the public press, I sign my name, in propria persona. With much persenal respect and esteem,

EDMUND BURKE.

Newport, N. H. April 18, 1863.

Tne Vallandigham Habeas Corpus Case,

The Cincinnatti Enquirer publishes an abstract of the opinion of Judge Leavitt in the above case, in the United States Circuit district of Ohio. We have no room for it, but cannot refrain from reproducing the closing remark of the learned judge, which we think is worthy of being transmitted to posterity:

"There is one other consideration to which I may, perhaps, properly refer, not as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purpose of saying that, if granted, there is no probability that it would be available in relieving Mr. Vallandigham from his present position. It is, at least, morally certain it would not be obeyed. And I confess I am somewhat reluctant to authorize a process knowing it would not be repeated, and that the Court is powerless to enforce obedience. Yet, if satisfied there were sufficient grounds for the allowance of the writ, the considera-tion to which I have adverted would not be conclusive against it."

It has been supposed that justice is blind; but in the above case justice sees far into the future, and decides accordingly. "A Daniel come to judgment! A second Daniel!"

The Tribune has at times expressed a doubt whether there was any compulsion used inmaking the soldiers vote. The following soul." The beginning of such business is the incident, which throws some light upon this begining of civil ware and anarchy here in matter, occurs in a soldier's letter to the

Perhaps you would like to know how the soldiers in this army vote on the abolition resolutions sent home as the unanimous voice the fate of the Repulicans between the fire of of the regiments from Ohio and Illinois. When the Thirty fifth Ohio of this brigade voted, two-thirds of them stood still and said nothing. The other third voted for them, and when noes were called for about five only voted against them. Since that, one of them, a corporal in Company K-has been tried by court-marshal, reduced, and fined one month's pay. For what do you suppose? Why, for saying that this was an abolition war. So you see they are trying to make us all aboli-

> An Irish girl and operative in Smith's paper mill, at Lee, Mass., recently found five genine \$1,000 Treasury Notes in the paper rags, and another girl in another mill, in another lot of rags found a gold chain valued at \$60.

STRANGE.—In 1765 our forefathers resented with indignation and violence the obnoxious "Stamp Act" of the British Parliment. We heir posterity, however, in 1863 meckly succumb to the "Stamp Acts," duties, illegal legislation and usurpation of an Abolition Congress and Administration! We are suffering our own slaves to insolently bind us with the very cords which our fathers snapped assunder and defied the English Crown to fasten upon them! Strange contrarities will never cease to exist in this inconsistent world

COPPERHEAD .- This as a term of reproach s what the Republicans are attempting tofasten upon the democrcy. Should they succeed in doing so, it would be safe to bet that, in less than two years they will steal it. The Republican party has already stolen near ly everything which could be laid hands onand their instincts incline them to hide their bad repeutation under any new name, no matter how first applied, which shall have been rendered respectable by being born by the Democrat.—Syracuse Courier and Union:

A young lady of high accomplishments, the family being without a servant at the time, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering' the beau, glancing at the harp and piano, exclamed : "I thought I heard music-on which instrument were you performing ?" "On the gridiron, sir , with the accompaniment of the frying pan," replied she. "My mother is without a servant, and she says I must learn to finger those instruments sooner or later so I have this day com mneced a course of lessons."

Area of the set with things over."