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TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

VOL.2, NO.48.

Jorth Branch Democrat.

Siences & .: Pubat Tunkhannock, oming County, Pa.



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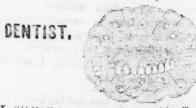
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M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tank-hanns k florough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and urrounding. ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATISof Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Pos Dec. 11, 1861.

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and for sale at the Office of the "North Branch IME FOR FARMERS, AS A FERTILIZE Meshoppen, Sept. 18, 1861,

SPEECH OF EX-PESIDENT--PIERCE | civil war then swept like a raging tempest of | the purposes of men are much more easily | less yours than they are mine to-day. Let

The following speech was de livered by ex President Frank in Pierce, on the occasion of his presiding at the great Democratic mass meeting at Concord, N. H., on the Fourth: MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN : while I have come to preside at this meeting, at your bidding, premit me to say that no command I ss imperative than your wish on such an occasion would have brought me here: and I trust that in view of the great aggregation of personal relations which thirty years of manhood life have formed betwen us, you will recognize in this fact a wir a reciprocation, on my part, of the respect and affection which, in all that time, I have never failed to find on yours. We meet on the anniversary of a day halowed by solemn memories. and sanctified as that of the birth of the American Union. The Deciaration of Independence laid the foundation of our political greatness in the two fundament dilers of the absolute inde, endence of the Americ n people, and of the severegnty of their respective states. Under that standard our wise and heroic forefathers fought the battle of the Revolution; under that they conquered .in this spirit they established the Union, having the conservative thought ever presentto their minds, of the original sovereignty and independence of the several states, al livers institutions, interest, opinions and habits, to be maintained intact and secure. by the reciprocal stipulations and mutual compressives of the constitution. They were master builders, who reared up the grand structure of the Union, that august temple beneath whose do no three generations have appyed such blessings of civil liberty as were never before vouchsated by Providence to man-that temple before whose altars you and I have not only bowed with devout and grateful hearts, but were, with parriotic vows and sacrifies, we have so frequently consecraed ourselves to the protection and mainte nance of those lofty columns of the Constitu-DR. J. C. CORSELLAUS. HAVING LOCAT-ED AT THE FALLS, WILL promptly attental edits in the line of his profession may be found at Bremer's Hotel, when not professionally absent. Falls, Oct. 10, 1961. national power consists in the reconcilement of diversisties of institutions and interests ald respectfully announce to the citizens of Wy. not their conflict and obliteration: and who as that variety and adaption of parts are the nessessary elements of all there is sub line or beautiful in the works of art or of na ture M jestic were the solid foundations, the massive masonry, the columned loftiness of that magnificent structure of the Union. Glo and power upon which, from its very birth day, the American Union entered, as with he assared march of the consious off-pring of those giants of the Revolution. Such was the Union, as conce vel and al ministered by Washington and Adams by Jeffers on and Madison and Jackson. Such, I say, was the Inion, ere the evil times befell as ; ere the madness of sectional hatreds animosities pos sessed us; ere the third generation, the all comprehensive patriotism of Fathers had died out and given place to the passionate emotions of parrow and aggressive sectional sm. The Eastern States covered the sea with their ships, the land with their farms and manufactures; so did the millie At an tic States with allition of their mineral wealth of coal and iron; while the Southern States, with their rich, soft clunate and congenial seil, raised up those great staples o' cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice and coro, which are the life of commerce and manufactures. and the vast regions of the West grew to be the granaries of Europe and America; and still furter on was revealed the land of gold and silver, on the remote shore of the Pacific. these were the material elements of our national power-each state with its difference of interents, cooperating with the others to constiute one harmo nious whole. And so the various European races coexisting here, though differing in blood, religion, temper the Protestant and the Catholic, the Puritan and the Cavaher, yet, by their very differ ences of character affirlal the ment al and moral elements of the power of the Union. Glorious, sublime above all that history records of national greatness, was the spectacle which the Union exhibited to the world, so long as the true spirit of the Constitution lived in the hearts of the peop'e, and the government was a government of men recip

rocally respecting one an other's rights, and

of states, each moving, plant-like, in the or-

bit of its proper place in the firmament of the

Union. Then we were the model repudlic of

the world, honored, loved, or feared where we

were not loved, respected abroad, peaceful

and happy at home. No American citizen

was then subject to be driven into exile for

opinions sake, or arbitrarily arrested and in-

carcerated in military bastiles-even as he

may now be -not for acts or words of impu-

ted treason but if he do but mounr in silent

sorrow over the dessolation of his country :

no embattle d hosts of Americans were then

wasting their lives and resources in sangui-

uary civil strife; no suicidal and parricidal

death over the stricken homesteads, and wailng cities of the Union. Oh, that such a chango should have come over our country in a day, as it were-as if all men in every state of the Union, North and South, East and West, were suddenly smitten with homcidal madness, and "the custom of fell deeds" rendered as familiar as if it were a part of our inborn nature ; as if an avenging angel had been suffered by Providenc; to wave a sword of flaming fire above our heads, to convert so many million of good men, living ogethr in brotherly love; into insenate bengs, savagely bent on the destruction of themselves and of each othor, and leaving but a smouldering ruin of conflagration and of blood in the place of our once blessed Unon. I endeavor sometimes to close my ears to the sounds, and my eyes to the sight of woe, and to ask myself whether all this can be-to inquire which is true, whether the past happiness and prosperity of my counry are but the flattering vision of a happy sleep, or its present misery and dessolation appily the delusion of some disturbed dream. One or the other sees incredible and impossible; but alas! the stern truth cannot thus be dispelled from our minds. Can you for. get, ought I especially to be expected to forget, those not remote days in the history of our country, when its greatness and glory shed in reflection at least of their rays upon all our lives, and thus enabled us to read the lessons of the fathers, and of their Constitution in the light of their principles and their deeds? Then war was conducted only against the foreign enemy, and not in he spirit and purpose of persecuting nonombatant populations nor of burning undeended towns or private dwellings, and wasing the fields of the husbandmen, of the workshops of the artisan, but of subduing armed hosts in the field. Then the Congress of the United States was the great coun al of the whole Union and all its parts. Then the executive administration looked oth impartial eye over the whole domain over the Union, anxious to premote the inerests and consult the hon or and just pride fall the states, seeing no power beyond he law, and devoutly obedient to the de mands of the Constitution. How is all this hanged! And why? Have we not been old, in this very place, not two weeks ago, by the voice of an authoritative expostor; lo we not all know that the cau e of our ca mities is the vicious intermeddleing of too many of the citizens of the Northern States hat the disregar I of the Constitution, and of the security it affords to the rights of states and of individuals, has been the cause of the alam ty which our con ntry is called to un dergo? and now, war! war, in its direst shape - war such as it makes the blood run ald to read of in the history of other nations and of other times-war, on the scale of a nillion of men in arms-war, horrid as that t barbaric ages rages in several of the states f the Union, as its more immediate field al custs the lurid shadow of its death and, lamentation athwart the whole expanse, and nto every nook and corner of our vast do main. Nor is that all : for in those of the states which are exempt from the actual ravages of war, in which the roar of the cannon, and the rattle of the musketry, and the groins of the dying, are heard but as a faint cho of terror from other lands, even here in he loval states, the maile I hand of military asurpation strikes down the liberties of the people, and its foot tramples on a desecrated Constitution. Aye, in this land of free thought, free speech and free writing-in this republic of free suffrage, with liberty of thought and expression as the very es ence of republican institutions-even here, n these free states it it is made criminal for a itizen soldier, like gallaut Edgerly of New Hampshire, to vote according to his concience, or, like that noble martyr of free speech, Mr. Vallandingham, to discuss public affairs in Ohio, ave, even here, the temporary agents of the sovereign people, the ransitory administrators of the government tell as that in time of war the mere arbitrary will of the President takes the place of the Constitution, and the President himself anunces to us that it is treasnable to speak or write otherwise than as he may prescribe: nay, that it is tr asonable even to be silent, hough we be struck dumb by the shock of the calamities with which evil counsels, in competency and corruption have overwhelmed our country ! I will not say this without reerging to the authority upon which I rely. n his letter of June 12, 1863, adressed to Egastus Corning and other citizens of the the land where the dust of Washington and State of New-york, the President makes use Patrick Henry, of Jefferson and Maddison of the following extraordinary language: "In deed, arrests by process of courts and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether upon the same basis, the former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and place of sentiments which we have cherished

understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hinder ed, he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously -talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and " ands." it is seen by this letter, at least, that there is no longer doubt as to where the responsibility for those unconstitutional acts of the last two years, perpetrated by subdornate officers of the federal government, both civil and military, properly attaches; but who I ask, has clothed the President with power to dictate to any one of us when we must or we may speak, or be silent upon any subject. and especially in relation to the conduct of any public servant ? By that right does he, presume to prescribe a formula of language for your lips or mine ? It seems incredible even with this authenticated paper before us is amazing, that any such sentiment should have found utterance from the elected representative of a free government like that of the United States. My friends, let those obey such benest who will; you and I have been nurtured here among the granite hills and under the clear skies of New Hampshire into no such servile temperament. True it is, that any of you, that I my sely, may be

the next victim of unconstituonal, arbitrary, rresponsible power. But we, nevertheless, are freemen, and we resolve to live, or if it must be to die, such-Falter who may, we will never cease to hold up on high the Constitution of the Unionthough torn to shreds by the sacriligeous hands of its enemies. How strikingly significant, how suggestive to us, on this occa. sion, is the contemplation of that august spec tacle of the recent convention at Indianapolis, of seventy-five thousand citizens calmly and bravely participating in the discussion of the great principles underlying their sacred rights as freemen-neither awed by cannon frown ing upon their liberties nor provoked by threats into retaliatory violence. I would say to you fellow-citizens, emulate that exhibition of wisdom and patriotism. Be patient, but resolute. Yield nothing of your rights, but bear and forbeat. Let your action show to the world that with courage to confront despotism you have also the discretion to avoid inconsiderate action in resisting its advances. George Washington and Samuel Adams, Mathew Thornton and Charles Carroll George Reed and Roger Sherman, Phillip Liv ern States, co operating with the discon- Richard Stockton, with their associates of all night and the tempest close around him."the thirteen then Independent sovereign states, stood eighty-seven years ago to-day, in that simple but most memorable room, blood which has been visited upon us, ought where the Declaration was signed, like the to be sufficient to bring us all back to conpeople of the states whom they represented. with the solemn grandeur of high resolve, if The emotions of all good men are those of pparently weak, yet with their armor on and sorrow and shame and sadness, now, over the heir hearts strung for the great contest of condition of their country, when they retire civil libery. If we cannot be joyous and exat night, and when thep open their eyes upultant on this anniversary of that day, it may on the dawning day, struggle against them do us good to remember that joy and exultathough they may. Why should they attempt tion were far from the hearts of the brave to disguise it? Solicitude which hinges upon men who sanctioned the Declaration of Indeapprehension of personal danger or personal pendence, and then fought seven years to loss, and that alone, is contemptible. Tei maintain it. No! they were not joyous, but fling men may indulge in trifling word and determined. They felt the inspiration of a thought, while the foundations laid by the great object; and they sought its accomplishfathers are crumbling beneath their feet; but the artificers who laid those foundations ment with a stern, devoted, self-sacrificing found no time for trifling while engaged in spirit. They were animated by that determination which in a righteous cause of selftheir grand and serious work; nor can you. They could lift up their souls in prayer; but vindication is invincible. They knew the condition of the provinces in point of men they had no heart for levity and mirth. My and munitions, and they had a clear percep friends, you have had, most of you have had, great sorrows, overwhelming personal sortion of the colossal power which they were to confront. But neither one nor the other rows, it may be; but none like these, none like these which come welling up, day by consideration, nor both combined, shook either their faith or their courage. They comday, from the great fountain of national dispensated for the want of numbers, arms, and aster, red with the best and bravest blood of all which under ordinary circu natances goes the country, North and South-red with the to constitute the sinews of war, by the glow blood of those in both sections of the Union of their patriotism and the strength of their whose fathers fought the common battle of purpose. To be sure they fought for their independence. Nor have these sorrows rights, but their endurance and energy were brought with them any compensation, whethquickened by an incalculable power; they er of national pride or of victorious arms .fought for their homes, their hearthstones, For is it not vain to appeal to you to raise a their wives and children behind them. I shout of joy because the men from the land of trust it may be profitable on this occasion, as Washington, Marion, and Sumpter are baring the call of your meeting suggests, to revive their breasts to the steel of the men from the memories of that heroic epoch of the rethe land of Warren, Stark, and Stockton; or public, even though they come laden with rebecause, if this war is to continue to be wag grets, and hold up that period of our history ed, one or the other must go to the wallin contrast with the present. Though they must be con igned to humiliating subjugation? This fearful, fruitless, fatal civil war has excome to remind us of what were our relations hibited our amazing resources and vast miliduring the Revolution, and in later years, prior to 1861, to that great commonwealth tary power. It has shown that united, even which we were accustomed to refer to by the in carrying out, in its widest interpretation, name of "the Mother of Statesmen and of the Monroe doctrine, on this continent, we States:" and of what those relations now are. Can it be that we are never to think again of ropean powers affords, have stood against the repose, with emotions of gratitude, admira basis of the proclamations of September 22d tion and fillial regard? Is hate for all that and September 24th, 1862, prosecuted as I Virginia has taught, all that Virginia has done, all that Virginia now is, to take the lowed, upon the theory of emancipation, decontinuous perpetration of crime, while the all our lives? Other men may be asked to atter is directed at sudden and extensive do this, but it is in vain to appeal to me, So uprisings against the government, which, at far as my heart is concerned it is not a submost, will succeed or fail in no great length ject of volition. While there may be those the peerless republic. Now, fellow-citizens of time. In the latter case arrests are made, in whose breasts such sentiments as these after having said thus much, it is right that not so much for what has been done, as for awaken no responsive feeling. I feel assured what probably would be done. The latter as I look over this vast assemblage, that the you should ask me, what would you do in deepest emotion. To lose one's home is to

ment, my hope has been in moral power .us be thankful, at least, that we have ever There it roposes still. When, in the spring enjoyed them: that nothing can take from us of 1861, I had occasion to address my fellowthe pride and exultation we have felt as we citizens of this city, from the balcony of the saw the old flag unfold over us, and realized hotel before us, I then said I had not blieved; its glorious accretion of stars from the origiand did not then believe aggression by arms nal thirteen to thirty-four; that we say much was either a suitable or possible remedy for when we say, in the language of New Hampexisting evils. All that has occurred since shire's greatest son. If we can with assurthen, has but strengthoned and confirmed my ance say no more, "The past at least is seconvictions in this regard. I repeat, then, cure." But if we cannot be joyous, my my judgment impels me to rely upon moral friends, as we have been on this anniversary force and not upon any of the coercive instrulet us show that it is our privilege, with the mentalities of military power. We have seen blessing of God, to be considerate, brave, and in the experience of the last two years, how wise. If there be anything of the great infutile are all our efforts to maintain the Union heritance, under existing circumstances, to by force of arms; but even had war been carsave, may we not in an humble, earnest way ried on by as successfully, the ruinous result contribute to that salvation! If we cannot would exhibit its utter impracticability for do all for which our hearts yearn, may we the attainment of the desired end. Through not at least approach its consummation in peaceful agencies alone, can we hope to "form that spirit of devoted loyalty to the Constia more perfect Union, establish justice, insure tution and the Union which we feel? Let domestic tranquility, provide for the common the disregard of others for what the Revolu defense, promote the general welfare and setionary fathers achieved, and for the compact cure the blessings of liberty to ourse'ves and which they made, subdued as they were in posterity," the great object for which alone, all things but a sense of honor and right by the Constitution was formed. If you turn the suff rings of seven year's war, now stand round and ask me, what if these agencies fail; out before us. Let the people realize what what if the passionate anger of both sections this constant ringing in their ears of the forbids; what if the ballot box is sealed ? charge that " the Constitution is a covenant Then, all efforts, whether of war or peace, with Death and a League with hell" has having failed, my reply 18, you will take care brought about. And then let them see and of yourselves; with or without arms, with or feel what we had in eighty years of unexamwithout leaders, we will, at least, in the effort pled prosperity and happiness under that Conto defeud our rights as a free people, build up stitution. Let them look back upon those a great mansoleam of hearts to which men eighty years of civil liberty." of the reign of who yearn for liberty will in after years, constitutional law; eighty years of security with bowed heads and reverently, resort, as to our homes, of living in our castles, humble Christian pilgrims to the sacred shrines of though they may have been, with no power the Holy Land. to invade them by night or by day, except under the well-defined and exhibited authority of law, -a written, published, law enacted by themselves for the punishment of crime and for their own protection, -eighty years of the great experiment which astonished the world. If the people will do this, I cannot, I will not believe, that we are so smitten by judicial blindness that the great mass of our Genius lays its eggs with ostrich-like carepopulation, North and South, will not some day resolve that we come together agin under the old Constitution with the old flug. I will not believe that this experiment of man's capacity for self government, which was so to plume the shafts aimed at the parent successfully illustrated until all the Revolu heart. tionary men had passed to their final reward. The man who needs a law to keep from is to prove a humidiating failure. Whatever abusing an inferior animal' needs a prison to others may do, we will never abandon the prevent his violating the law. It ought to hope that the Union is to be restored .- be enough to deter any man from cruelty ingston and William Hooper, Benjamin Frank Whatever others may do, we will cling to it that the objects of it cannot speak for them with the constitutional rights of the South- lin and Edward Rutlege, George Walton and "as the mariner clings to the last plank when selves, cannot bear witness against him, are No matter what may have been done, North | We have politics and trade, and the daily or South, to produce it, this terrible ordeal of

SPARKLING GEMS.

Repentance bath a purifying power, and every tear is of cleansing virtue ; - but these penitential clouds must be still kept dropping; one shower will not suffice, for repentance is not single action but a course.

essness in the sands of the world, most of them to be crushed under the feet of men and beasts, and some to hatch and furnish leathers for the cap of mediocrity or dullness,

dust of life rises with the morning mist and setties with the dew; but over all things,

serene and silent and starry, rises she heavsciousness of responsibilities and duties .en of a nation's soul its-literature. There is a class of people who think that to e grim isto be good; that piety is a sort of fa-

cial and that a thought to be realy wholesome must be shaped like a coffin. Many persons think themselves perfectly virtuous because, being well fed, they have

no temptation to vice. They don,t distinmish between virtue and victuals Those nervous folks who are annoyed by

everything that approaches them, annoy everybody they approtch. Every good doctrine leaves behind it an external furrow ready for planting of seeds

which shall spring up an abundant harvest. We are told to "take care." but it comes oon enough whether we take it or not.

To lead the forlorn hope on the field of earnage requires less nerve than to fight nobly and unshrinkingly the bloodless battle of

We pass for what we are. Character eaches above our wills. Men imagine that hey communicate their virtue or vice only by overt actions, and do not see that virtue or vice emits breath every moment.

The way to be accounted learned is not to know everything, but to be able to marshal up what you do know, be it much or little?

Kinder is the looking glass than the wineclass, for the former reveals our defects to urselves only, the latter to our friends.

A HOME FOR SALE.

How much we dislike to read so sad an announcement in the advertising department of a paper! Not a house and grounds only, but along all the cherished memories and tender associations of the place, that that enrich it with a weath beyond the computation of business men, the traders in home-steads and other classes of real estate. It is a sorry day for a man-and more so for a family, when he is obliged to give up his home and go drifting again over the world. No experience like this shocks the sensitive heart. All gone-all deserted! The lights shinning no more in the window. The familiar faces pressed no longer against the pains. The fire gone out. The smoke no more corling from the chimneys. The dear voice will not be heard there again, though the men pass and repass the house daily. Ah, there is needed no desolation of a sort like this .-He must be a hard and undeveloped nature that can contemplate such a scene witout the is more for the preventive and less for the grateful emotions which have signalized this this fearful extremity? I reply, from the lose nearly all that earth has to offer of hapvindictive then the former. In such cases annivers in all our part bistany are not beginning of this struggle to the present mo. piness to man.

could, with such protection as the broad

ocean which flows between ourselves and Eu-

world in arms. I speak of the war as fruit-

less; for it is clear that, prosecuted upon the

must understand those proclamations, to say

nothing of the kindred brood which has fol

vastation, subjugation, it cannot fail to be

fruitless in everything except the harvest of

woe which it is ripening for what was once