

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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September 11, 1861.

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HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

His second Address to the People of Ohio.—He accepts the nomination for Governor, and defines his position

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada West, July 17, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States a prisoner of State; banished thence to the Confederate States and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole; fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home. The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who for two years was malign as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with their cause or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government, unbroken in word, thought or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still in exile, though almost in sight of my native State, greet you as your representative. Grateful certainly I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism implied by the unanimous nomination as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No; it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right, cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significance to the action of your convention. Yours was indeed, an act of justice to States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity, and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Pugh your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and statesman. I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union with out a Constitution and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannical power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblage of the people and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party—the ministry—the men who, for the time conduct the government—to demand of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldiery at midnight, dragged from wife and child and home to a military prison; thence to mock military trial; thence condemned, and then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue, and nobly have you met it. It is the very question of free, popular government; it

self. It is the whole question; upon the one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war, there is but one will supreme—his will but one law—military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders supercede the Constitution and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims, two years and more by arms, they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitution and liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio, aided by a judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country.—In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty personal and political, whosoever other men and another party shall hold their power. Much more, do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not I entreat you to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now, finally, let me ask what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then believe me your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, infants of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close. Traveling a thousand miles and more, through nearly one half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity. And whatever may and must be, the varying fortune of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths, but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any one, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, when the war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of re-union. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?—I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of heaven and earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the Republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

A Draft Story.

We find the following in the Drawer of Harper's month:

The enrolling officer of Salisbury District, Maryland was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members at home, he made inquiry of the old woman about the number and age of the "males" of the family. After naming several of the old lady stopped.—"Is there no one else?" asked the officer.—"No," replied the woman, "none except Billy Bray." "Billy Bray, where is he?" "He was at the barn a minute ago," said the old lady. Out went the officer, but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy officer questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy, and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. The time of drafting came, and among those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce and, lo and behold, Billy Bray was a jackass!—and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland.

Jones some time ago asked Smith the following questions:

Says Jones, "We have the age of iron, the age of gold, and the age of bronze, but what shall we call the present age." "Why," says Smith, "licking the back of a postage stamp which he was about to apply to a letter, "I think we had better call this *muoi* age. The doctor disagrees with Smith—he thinks it is *post*-age."

From the Elmira Advertiser.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

We propose in this article, to make a few plain statements in regard to the requirements and operations of the National Militia law.

1. Who are exempt? The language of the second section is as follows: That the following persons be, and they are hereby excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same to wit:—Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; second, the only son, liable to military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support; seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and house and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household not exceeding two, shall be exempt and no person but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt; *provided however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

2. Who are enrolled? All persons between the requisite ages, without any regard to their condition. A man therefore, may be drafted who has but one leg or one arm;—but he will, of course, be discharged upon taking the proper steps.

3. What pay and emoluments do drafted men receive? The law declares that the conscripts, "when called into service shall be placed on the same footing in all respects, as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law." We italicise this clause, because we think a different impression has been obtained. A drafted man now receives the same pay as volunteers, and one HUNDRED dollars bounty. One month's pay and fourth of the bounty, amounting to thirty eight dollars is paid, when the conscript is mustered into the service.

4. What a man can do, when drafted. One of four things; 1. He can report for service. 2. He can furnish a substitute. 3. He can pay \$300 to the Collector of the District, and present his receipt to the Enrolling Board, which will secure his discharge. 4. He can be examined by the Government Surgeon, and be examined on the score of physical incompetence.

Provost Marshal General Fry has issued a circular explaining that drafted persons paying \$300 for exemption from this draft only, and will be liable to future drafts, but persons furnishing substitutes will be exempt for three years. Also, that the substitute cannot be drafted, after being mustered in. If further decides that a drafted man can not pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.

5. What is the consequence of resisting or counseling resistance to the draft?

The following is the 25th section of the law:

That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost-marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

9. Will the traveling expenses of the drafted men be paid?

The act provides that "all persons reporting at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed traveling pay from their place of residence."

7. Will the drafted men be organized with Regiments by themselves?

The answer of the law is, "that all persons drafted under the provision of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service, as the exigencies of the service may require."

An Indian philosopher being asked what were, in his opinion, the two most beautiful things in the universe: "The stary heavens above our heads, and the feelings of duty in our hearts."

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

We hear a great deal about the Almighty Dollar, and have a curiosity to know what it is? Dollars may be Almighty, but the dollar is subject to many variations, and while it was one thing yesterday, and another to-day, it may still be another to-morrow, and so on to the crack of doom. Indeed; we may say that the Dollar is the representative of change—though there is no change in circulation—and that is what it will bring, like that of everything else—a bushel of wheat, a ton of coal, ashoddy contract, or a Congressman, What is a dollar? We can remember the time when five of them would buy a barrel of flour or a ton of coal; when one of them would buy ten, twelve or sixteen yards of cotton shirting; four of them would buy a pair of excellent boots. In the summer of 1861, ten thousand of them would buy ten thousand barrels of tar in New York city; but in the autumn of 1862 the tar cost forty dollars a barrel. A dollar once meant eight pounds of coffee, three pounds of tea, twelve pounds of sugar, or six pounds of butter. Now it is a different matter although—worth scarcely half as much. This dollar which we speak of is a harlequin—it goes and comes and we cannot count it. Then, how different the dollars of different people are every day in the year. The farmer's dollars is as heavy as a mill stone. It represents real labor all that is required to raise a bushel of wheat or two bushels of corn, or four of oats. To him it is getting up before light and doing chores after dark. See him lift it when he goes to market—it does not part from him lightly. But what an aerial thing is the dollar of a young merchant, a stock speculator, or a contractor, or a gambler. Its specific gravity is zero. It does not mean so much toll as the farmer's or Mechanic's dollar, and it jumps away at a hint. A fast horse can haul a great many of them, and fast women can cover myriads of them with her skirts. A dollar in Boston is one matter a dollar in San Francisco is another; a dollar in Australia is another. A dollar in the country is twice as large as a dollar in the city. A man has five hundred of them a year in the country, and is rich; he has a thousand in the city and is poor he has fifteen hundred and he is no better; two thousand and he will run in debt. Public combinations make the dollar go farther and by living greedily we can buy a newspaper for two cents, which would cost a hundred dollars to manufacture if every man had the tools, and one man can ride five miles on the horse railroad for five cents, whereas a private team for the purpose would cost three dollars. Hence we see that the reign of the Almighty Dollar is not absolute, but that it is to us just what we make it, as it is to the counterfeiter, always providing that we have one on hand.

A MODEL COMPOSITION.

To boys and girls, who are perplexed to know what to write about and how to write it when required by their teachers to bring a "composition," we commend the following model:

WINTER.—Winter is the coldest season of the year because it comes in the winter. In some countries winter comes in the summer, and then it is very pleasant. I wish winter come in the summer in this country. Then I could go skating bare foot and slide down hill in linen trousers. We could snow-ball without our fingers getting cold—and men who go out sleigh-riding wouldn't have to stop at every tavern to warm, as they do now.—It snows more in the winter than any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs are made at that time.

Ice grows much better in winter than in summer, which was an inconvenience before the discovery of ice houses. Water that is left out of doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some people take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night and keep them by the fire so they don't freeze.

Skating is great fun in the winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is frozen over, and race, play tag, break through the ice and get wet all over, (they get drowned sometimes;) fall and break their heads, and enjoy themselves many other ways. A wicked boy once borrowed my skates and ran off with them and I couldn't catch him.—Mother said a judgment will overtake him one day. Judgment will have to be pretty lively on its legs if it does, for he runs tully.

There ain't much sleigh-riding except in the winter—folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. The grow-up boys and girls like to do sleigh-riding. The boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go along once when he took Celia Crane out sleigh-riding, and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horses.

Snow-balling is another winter sport, I have snow-balled in the summer. But we used stones and hard apples. It isn't so amusing as it is in the winter, somehow.

"I am surprised, wife, at your ignorance," said a pompous fellow. "Have you never seen any books at all?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "in a number of cases."

THE TERMS.

Mr. Lincoln never uttered a sentiment more true than that contained in one of his earliest documents upon the rebellion. He said to the South, "we cannot always fight after years of war the same question will return for settlement." It would seem that the propitious time for negotiation, for an adjustment of the difficulties which now convulse the country, cannot be remote. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether in view of the very important advantages we have recently gained, the government is not now in a situation where it becomes a duty to make some advances in the direction of peace. If we are not mistaken, there are signs that the popular mind is looking for some such demonstration. Already many influential journals are discussing the terms on which the Union shall be restored.

This is the point on which public opinion will necessarily divide. Amid the din and commotion of war, it has not been difficult to keep this subject out of sight. Every considerate mind, however, has long seen that this question must soon arise, and become an absorbing one. It would have been wise to shape our war policy with reference to such a settlement of our sectional differences as should prove practicable and adapted to the nature of our governments.

The different views which must control the sentiments of the people begin to be shadowed forth. The article we publish this week from the the Louisville Journal sets out very forcibly the doctrines which all conservative men have maintained from the beginning of our unfortunate war. They are the doctrines which the President himself adopted in the earlier stages of the rebellion, and to which we have no doubt he will find himself compelled to return. The Seceded States must be allowed and invited to come back to the old Union, subject to no terms or restrictions except only such as the Constitution itself imposes. Any other position necessarily involves revolution, and the overthrow of the great fundamental principle of self-government.

The radical element of the country will, of course array itself against any such settlement of the war. From the beginning, so far as they have been able, they have dictated to Mr. Lincoln a policy which aimed rather at a change in the elements of Southern society than a restoration of our government. In this effort they have been so far successful we apprehend, as seriously to embarrass the future and most important action of the Administration. These persons, we may expect, will assail with all the ferocity natural to the artificial minds any attempt to restore peace, which shall not embrace as a primary condition the abolition of slavery. How far they have been able to educate public opinion to sustain their views remains to be seen.—N. Y. Copperhead.

Loyalty.

This word has been much in vogue for the two years past, and it is not always easy to comprehend precisely what is meant by the term as often used. We can readily understand that it is the solemn duty of every one to sustain the regularly organized government, while acting in its appropriate sphere. It is our duty as American citizens to uphold the Government of the United States, and to our utmost give it efficiency especially at this time when traitorous hands seek its overthrow. But, we beg to ask does not true loyalty equally require us to sustain our State Government? The State organization is not less a part of our great American system of government, than the Federal. Can a man be truly "loyal," who while he supports the General Government with unquestioning subservency, is doing all in his power to depreciate and break down the State Administration? Yet for the last two or three weeks, men and presses which lay special claim to a monopoly of "loyalty" and patriotism, have been doing just this thing. Witness the unscrupulous ferocity of their assaults on Governor Seymour. No candid man can doubt that the Governor acted both wisely and efficiently in the suppression of the late disgraceful riots in New York. The result amply justifies both his discretion and energy. Yet from the beginning of the troubles, such presses as the Tribune, the Times, and the Independent, have not for a moment ceased to assail him with the grossest epithets, and the most false and malicious imputations. Happily for the peace and good order of society, the very violence of their assaults, have recoiled upon these malignants. Gov. Seymour has been true to his duty and equal to the emergency in which he is thrown, and such will be the verdict of the people.

EVILS OF IDLENESS.—Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments, and scheme oft baffled; and men fall in their schemes, not so much for the want of strength as the ill direction of it. The weakest living creation, by concentrating his powers on a single subject, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continued falling, borcs its passage through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent rushes over it, and leaves no trace behind.