



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA  
Wednesday, Aug. 26 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.—No. 37 PARK ROW  
NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents  
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## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. G. W. WOODWARD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT  
WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

## Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as  
appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of  
Washington county, who, as President of the late  
Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution  
of the body to announce the Committee. It consists  
of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several  
Senatorial Districts into which the State is  
divided:

- Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
- 1st Dist. { Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
  - { Robert J. Hemphill, Philadelphia.
  - { John Fullerton, Jr., Philadelphia.
  - { Isaac Leach, Philadelphia.
  - 2d " John D. Evans, Chester county.
  - 3d " Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county.
  - 4th " Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.
  - 5th " Thos. Heckman, Northampton county.
  - 6th " Hester Clymer, Berks county.
  - 7th " William Randall, Schuylkill county.
  - 8th " Asa Packer, Carbon county.
  - 9th " Michael Myler, Sullivan county.
  - 10th " Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne county.
  - 11th " Morris F. Elliot, Tioga county.
  - 12th " John H. Humes, Lycoming county.
  - 13th " William Elliot, Northumberland county.
  - 14th " Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
  - 15th " William M. Brislin, Lebanon county.
  - 16th " { George Sanderson, Lancaster co.
  - { James Patterson, Lancaster co.
  - 17th " John F. Spangler, York county.
  - 18th " Henry Smith, Fulton county.
  - 19th " J. Simpson Aries, Huntingdon county.
  - 20th " William Bigler, Clearfield county.
  - 21st " Thomas B. Sawright, Fayette county.
  - 22d " W. T. H. Bailey, Green county.
  - 23d " { Geo. W. Case, Allegheny county.
  - { James P. Barr, Allegheny county.
  - 24th " James Campbell, Butler county.
  - 25th " David S. Mori, Lawrence county.
  - 26th " Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford county.
  - 27th " Kennedy L. Flood, Jefferson county.
  - 28th " Kennedy L. Flood, Jefferson county.

REMEMBER the Democratic Mass Meeting, and pole raising at Mc-hoppen tomorrow.

Billy Burton crawls out of a rather small hole, in relation to his he about the citizens of Newton and the abolition preacher at that place; by saying, that he "made the announcement on the statements of those who seemed to be familiar with the facts." Old Holmes, the colporteur upon whose statements he published the lie, seems to be honest; and yet, most people who have had anything to do with him, know him to be a consummate old hypocrite and liar.

In a late attempt by the Draft sneak to white wash his "taking off" he states that he was let off through the connivance of Thos. H. Burrows, late state superintendent of common schools who is a Democrat. We do not know the present political bias of Mr. Burrows; but presume him to be wanting in some essentials on the nigger, from the fact that, under Curtin, he had to give way to an out and out nigger worshiper from Bradford. We do know that Burrows was old Thad. Stevens' right bower when he played Governor for Joe Ritner; and that as state superintendent of common schools he had nothing at all to do in the execution of the Militia laws or the enforcement of the draft. So much for Billy's mammoth plaster.

## The Difference.

Wm. H. Jacoby Editor of a Democratic paper *The Star of the North* and Wm. Burgess present editor of an abolition organ, both of Columbia county, were drafted last fall. Mr. Jacoby suspended the publication of this paper, shouldered his musket, served through his time, and has now returned to resume its publication. Billy Burton who had made all his arrangements to come to Wyoming and take charge of an abolition organ, was let off by tricky falsehood and violation of law; and now cackles out his hackneyed epithets of "copperhead," "southern sympathizer," "traitor" &c. in speaking of Mr. Jacoby and his political friends.

Political knavery and favoritism may save this Draft sneak from taking his chances in the conscription with Democrats; but no kind of long faced sanctimonious lies will conceal his hypocrisy or shield him from the contempt which attaches to a sneak.

We have accounts of the men, women and children of the city of Lawrence Kansas, by a band of guerrillas under a fiend in human shape by the name of Quantrell. One hundred and eighty citizens were killed and wounded, and scarcely a house of the town remains. The loss in property is about 2,000,000 and falls heavily upon New York and Lawrence, with merchants. Two banks were robbed of their contents.

## Found the right Place at Last.

By a communication in the *Republican* of the 12th inst., we learn that Q. M. (Quarter Master) Sergt. J. F. Furman has left Co. B, of the 52d Regt. Pa. Vols., and in the same capacity, has joined a regiment of South Carolina niggers. In the letter referred to, he gives us his reasons for thus leaving his old companions, that he "prefers them, (the niggers) to white troops!" In his enthusiastic praises of them he exclaims: "Yes; take them all around, as the D—d did the skunk, they far outstrip anything in the shape of soldiers, I have seen for military discipline or good behavior." In order to prove that his estimate of nigger prowess is not too high, the writer narrates what he calls an "incident" which occurred in an expedition up the "Pompon River" where after the white men through fear had deserted their guns, "a nigger rushed on deck, with drawn sabre and proceeded to load a gun and by his taunts at the cowardly whites, shamed them into resuming their places—"they are wishing to be outlived by a nigger." The rebel battery was soon silenced. The regiment to which Q. M. Sergt. Furman has the honor of belonging, then landed and proceeded to "throw out skirmishers" "while the rest of the (our) regiment was engaged in burning immense stores of rice, cotton, corn, and other valuable property belonging to the enemy."

"The spoils taken were 300 contrabands, one Lieutenant, and one private. Enemy's loss not known."

From the data furnished by this "reliable correspondent," we think we can very accurately calculate the enemy's loss to have been, "immense stores of rice, cotton, corn and other valuable property," with "one Lieutenant, one private and 300 niggers, nigger wenchies, and pickaninnies, taken from some plantation, where they were earning a living; to be clothed, fed and cared for at the expense of the sweat and toil of tax ridden whites of the north."

That niggers can steal, burn, sack, and destroy property, we never had a doubt. That they can and do, add to these traits of character, when unrestrained, crimes upon defenceless white women, which for brutality and fiendish, none but incarnate Devils could devise, or accomplish all their past history, and the criminal records of our country, abundantly prove.

It will doubtless prove very gratifying to the personal dignity of this Q. M. Sergt. to have those colored heroes, who have been taught respect for superiors, by far better masters than he would make, to approach him with hat under arm and a profound bow, and in return "Massa Furman dut de ironations am gettin slightly disipated in de rear, or da pray'n for Massa Linkum, de knees am completely obsoletuated." Of course under such touching circumstances, with the dark patches of nigger hide visible, Q. M. Sergt. Furman would forthwith furnish his brave pious and obsequious companion a new pair. Though he says that he holds the "same rank" with them as in the 52d, who can doubt that he has been elevated by the change?

Mr. Sergt. Furman has an unquestionable right to leave the heroes of a score of hard fought battles, his fellow townsmen and schoolmates—for the companionship of a regiment of South Carolina niggers, because he "prefers them to white men." But, it would have been far more modest in him, to have withheld the ground of his preference from the fathers, in their, brothers, sisters and friends of his late companions in the 52d, who point to their record with some degree of pride. To say as he does that a regiment of raw niggers are "superior in discipline and good behavior," to the veterans of the 52d, is certainly not very complimentary to them or gratifying to their friends.

Besides quite a respectable number of the readers of the *Republican*—and indeed the only respectable portion of them—still have a vague notion that a white man is as good as a nigger; and that a regiment of white men—especially the 52d is as good as an equal number of captured cotton pickers in South Carolina; Col. Higginson's or Q. M. Sergt. Furman's not excepted.

Is it unfair to presume, that a man who has such exalted notions of negro superiority, who has expressed and put into practical operation, his preference to black men, over white ones—his late associates—will long be able to withstand the charms of some "ebony angel" one of those "spoils" of war ("to the victors belong the spoils") some daughter, or sister of one of the companions of his choice? Will he not "take her all around," as the D—d did the skunk," (perfume and all) in her "good behavior," thickness and sweetness of lips or congeniality, find something in her to prefer to a white woman; and, as in this case, carry out his preference, by making her *Mrs. Q. M. Sergt. Furman*?

We shall not be surprised at anything from that quarter. We only wonder that Billy Burton, who, being a delinquent drafted man, and who owes the government nine months service, at least, does not, under the stimulus of these glowing accounts of nigger fighting from an accredited correspondent, rush immediately into Col. Higginson's Regiment, to revive the faded laurels on his brow and partake of the rich "spoils" there in waiting, for all such men.

We have on hand a communication in reference to the bible view of slavery by Bishop Hopkins published by us a week or two since; and Presiding Elder Brownson's "fine sermon" (see last *Republican*) on it. The article in question, we are obliged to postpone for want of space.

## The Lash for White Men.

Captain J. Heron Foster, a prominent Republican politician, formerly editor of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, and still its proprietor—a few years ago Clerk of the State Senate—and now, by President Lincoln's appointment, Provost Marshal of Allegheny county, has recently outraged humanity by an act of brutality which will render his name as infamous as that of the Austrian butcher Hagen. By the orders of this petty tyrant, a white man named Hagen, who is alleged to have deserted from the 63d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, afterwards enlisted as a substitute, and then deserted again, was without form or authority of law, lashed with a cowhide until his back was like a piece of raw flesh, and he sunk down in utter exhaustion.

The facts of this brutal act are fully proved by the testimony of several witnesses, one of whom was Dr. King, the Examining Surgeon on duty in the Provost Marshal's office, whose statement we copy:

DR. KING'S STATEMENT.

The first I knew of this affair Captain McHenry entered my office, and seizing the man Hagen, who was sitting on a chair near me, said, "God d—n you, we want you;—come out here." Hagen was then taken out to the foot of the stairs, where McHenry said to the Sergeant, "Take him up stairs and give him twenty-five lashes," and, after a pause, added, "Yes, God d—n him, give fifty." He also told the Sergeant to put the hand-cuffs on him and get the cowhide.—Hagen was then hand-cuffed and taken up stairs. I followed to the head of the stairs, but I could not bear the idea of seeing a white man whipped, so I turned and came down. I saw the man after he was flogged, and dressed his wounds yesterday and today. His back was all cut up, along and across. I should say from the appearance of his back that he received from sixty to seventy lashes. There were several persons by when the flogging took place, and McHenry told me himself to-day that he held the man while the stripes were being put on. "This is all I know about the matter."

This affair has naturally caused some excitement in Pittsburgh, and Foster, in defence of his conduct, has published a card, in which he admits that he had the man whipped and that he acted without authority of law, but undertakes to justify his act on the ground that he knew of no law under which to punish desertion, and is willing to submit to any penalty under the law for punishing assault and battery.

This outrage, cruel and totally unjustifiable as it was, need not cause much surprise under the present circumstances. When the supreme authorities at Washington set the example of inflicting "cruel and unusual punishments," contrary to Constitution and law, and under no more valid warrant than Executive Proclamations and Military Orders, it is not to be wondered at, that their sycophantic underlings should imitate their bad example. If Burnside may suppress newspapers, and imprison free citizens, in violation of the civil law, by the power of the bayonet—if Stanton may order the arrest of editors and civilians anywhere, without formal accusation and without trial, and may keep them incarcerated in forts and dungeons at his own will and pleasure—if the President himself may, by a mere stroke of his pen, deprive of home and birthright a citizen of Ohio whose political opinions are obnoxious to him—why may not the Provost Marshal of Pittsburgh act the tyrant over a poor and friendless soldier who who incurs his displeasure? The outrages, now of almost daily occurrence, are only the fruit of the pernicious teachings of "the high law" and prove that, when once the example is set of substituting the will (generally synonymous with the whim and prejudice) of the magistrate for the rule and limitation of law, there is no extreme of wrong and arbitrary tyranny to which the people may not be subjected.

In the present case, whatever may have been the provocation, Foster's act not only a gross violation of law itself, but an abuse of his office and usurpation of power. The crime of desertion is a military offence, for which the laws of the United States provide the mode of trial by Court Martial, and special punishment on conviction. No officer of the Government can usurp these powers, and, without prosecution and trial, condemn and punish at his will and pleasure. The outrage is greater in this case, because flogging is no longer considered a fit punishment for the United States service, and has been entirely abolished by act of Congress in our Navy. The moment a civilian puts on the gold lace of an officer, he seems naturally to fall into tyranny of the profession, as if, by the abuse of his power, he would best entitle himself to the respect and consideration of his superiors.

## The Delegate Elections.

Before our next issue the delegate elections for the different townships will be held; and a meeting of the delegates chosen in county convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at our next general election will be held. In some places, the contest between rival candidates for nomination, will doubtless engender strife and hatred blood. As between members of the same party, having in view the good of the country this should be avoided. Good men—honest and true to the principles of the party should be selected as delegates, without reference to their particular preferences to individual candidates; and their choice of candidates, at the convention, should be cheerfully acquiesced in. No single man has a right to dictate what the people shall do in this matter. No man has a right to say that he and no one else shall be the candidate, for any particular office.—The people have the right to decide who shall be their standard bearer, and should be left free to make that choice. The use of money as a bribe to influence opinion, is destructive of the fundamental principles of Democracy, and if any man is base enough to resort to its use at our county conventions or elsewhere, he should not be listened to for a moment, or recognized as a true Democrat. Our opponents who have brought ruin upon the country, by bribery and corruption, should never be allowed to say to us "remove the beam from thine own eye." These admissions may be, and doubtless are, unnecessary; but the purity of our primary elections cannot be too closely guarded if we would secure a just administration of the laws, a return to the principles of our fathers, and restore peace and prosperity to our now ruined and distracted country.

## Delegate Elections.

The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhanook Borough, are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday, the 29th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. and elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhanook, on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1863.

Some of the returns from the delegate elections of last Fall, showing the Committees of vigilance chosen at such Delegate elections for the present year having been mislaid, and sufficient time not being allowed for correspondence with the boards of the several townships, the standing committee has appointed the following committees of vigilance for the several Districts in Wyoming County.

- COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.
- Braintim. T. D. Spring, N. Overfield, Albert Overfield.
  - Clinton. John Wilson, Benj. Carpenter, John Bedel.
  - Eaton. Wm. Benedict, Hiram Bodle, John Lee.
  - Exeter. Benj. Coolbaugh, Thos. D. Healdley, Wm. White.
  - Forkston. Hiram Hitchcock, A P Burgess, A. Vose.
  - Falls. H. L. Ferguson, G W Sherwood, Daul Post.
  - Lemon. Miles Avery, Henry Harris, Benj P Carver.
  - Mohopany. Saml. D. Ingham, C L Vaughn, Geo. Henning.
  - Monroe. Ziba Billings, H W Carpenter, John Wall.
  - Meshoppen. A Banatys, E Mowry, Michael Coyle.
  - North Branch. Jas Goetchus, Jos Burgess, John Champion.
  - Nicholson Holloway Stevens, Perry Stark, N. P Wilcox.
  - Northmoreland. Absolom Carey, Robert Cator, Rogers Halleck.
  - Overfield. Lewis Ager, Joseph Osborn, Cal'eb Patrick.
  - Tunkhanook Twp. Jeremiah Osterhout, Wm B Overfield, Perry Wilsy.
  - Tunkhanook Boro. Harvey Sickler, James Young, Jacob Rittspaugh.
  - Washington. John Crawford, S P La throp, John Kintner.
  - Whidham. Thos. J Wright, Wm Riley, Meritt Comstock.

## RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General Township elections; and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend the next election of delegates to the County Convention, and also to call and superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.
  2. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall, on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhanook, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries, shall proceed to nominate such District and County officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conferees for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.
  3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.
  4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for viva voce; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared duly nominated.
  5. The convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules, shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring shall be supplied in the manner herein after provided.
  6. The standing committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies in the ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in case of special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committees of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizen to elect them.
  7. The Standing Committee shall annually, hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.
  7. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee, or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments and not otherwise.
- J. V. SMITH,  
Chairman of Standing Com.
- Fall Elections.
- The following list gives the time when the several State elections are to be held this fall:
- Vermont. . . . . September 1.
  - California. . . . . September 2.
  - Maine. . . . . September 14.
  - Ohio. . . . . October 13.
  - Pennsylvania. . . . . October 13.
  - Massachusetts. . . . . November.
  - New York. . . . . November.
  - Wisconsin. . . . . November.
  - Delaware. . . . . November 20.
  - Iowa. . . . . November 10.
  - Minnesota. . . . . November 10.

## A Southern View on the Political Parties of the North.

Our Abolition exchanges are full of southern opinions on the "peace sneaks" of the north, as they call Democrats—those who are in favor of the Union. They however do not choose to publish the estimation in which they are held by their southern allies, who are most heartily cooperating with them in their efforts to destroy it. It is but natural that the secessionists and abolitionists who are striving for the same base object—the destruction of the Union and Constitution, should have a mutual hatred of Democrats and democratic principles.

The subjoined extract from a southern paper shows how they look upon their friends of the north and "accounts for the milk in the cocoanut."

[from the Mobile Register.]

We thank God from the depths of our hearts that the authorities at Washington snubbed Vice President Stephens in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs, without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington, the result might be terms of peace on some sort of Union or reconstruction. He seemed to forget that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, is dead; and notwithstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into four places, upon Richardson and Voorhes, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The prospect looked gloomy to the Vice President, whose infirmity of body no doubt casts a shadow over his spirits, and he said that one of two things must be done—either some terms must be made, or the whole militia of the confederacy must be called out and an immediate alliance proposed with foreign powers. President Davis gave him full powers to treat on honorable terms, and started him off to the kingdom of Abraham. But father Abraham told him there was an impassable gulf between them, and the Vice President had to steam back to Richmond, a little top-fallen. We hope this will put a stop forever to some crackers about here who intimated that there are people enough friendly to the South in the North to restore the Union as it was. And we also hope that the government at Richmond will not humiliate itself any more, but from this time will look only to the one end of final and substantial independence. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore the Union any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for conquest and dominion, we for liberty and independence.

There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive, or judicial—than the paper we write on. It is true they make a show of union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the Vallandigham school wants the Union restored, for he told us so when he was here in exile, partaking of such hospitality as we extended to a real enemy to our struggle for separation, banished to our soil by another enemy who is practically more our friends than he. And if Vallandigham should, by accident or other cause, become governor of Ohio, we hope Lincoln will keep his nerves to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the confines of the state. His administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in Ohio could do, and therefore we pray that he may be defeated. Should a strong Union party spring up in Ohio, the third state in the North in political importance, it might find a faint response in some Southern states and give us trouble. But as long as the Republicans hold power they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may now (after the refusal of the Washington cabinet to confer) confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, "Union, reconstruction, constitution, concession, and guarantees." Away with all such stuff! We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stephens and Charles Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it and so do we. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the "accursed Constitution," let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Constitution and Union as they are sending up.

## Loyal Resolutions.

Resolved, That the earth is the Lord's and its heritage belongs to His Saints.  
Resolved, That we are His Saints.  
The above are the resolutions said to have been passed by a convention of superfluous religious men, who imagined themselves to be true Christians, and all the rest Heathens.—The absurdity of their action is only equalled by the course of the noisy "loyalists" who fill our public offices, and advocate "no party," so that they may be able to retain them. These persons, if not by actual words by every day conduct, declare as follows:  
Resolved, That we are the only patriotic men in the community.  
Resolved that all others are Copperheads and Traitors.  
Resolved, That as only "loyal men" should be in office, all efforts to remove us are sympathizing with treason.

## Troops at Elections.

By the 95th section of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 21 July, 1839, it is enacted that—  
"NO BODY OF TROOPS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PRESENT, EITHER ARMED OR UNARMED, AT ANY PLACE OF ELECTION WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH DURING THE TIME OF SUCH ELECTION."

In order that no excuse for want of time may be alleged, we now thus early in advance call on Governor Curtin that he see to the execution of this law in letter and spirit, at the October elections. We demand, in the name of Democracy and a State already outraged and insulted by a denial of our State authority and a suppression of its dignity, the rigid execution of this law. All troops must be absent from places of election in this State on the 13th of October next, or the Democracy will see, if the Governor dare not, that the laws of our Commonwealth are not trampled down at Federal behest. It had better be understood thus early in the day that the force of the Kentucky elections cannot be repeated in Pennsylvania—that we are determined to have a free, fair, and honest election, according to the laws of our own State—and if the Federal strap who now rules this Province of the National Government fails to do his duty in the matter, an outraged people will supply the remedy.—Age.

## Democratic Club in Nicholson.

The Democrats of Nicholson on the 10th inst., formed a club or organization styled "The Nicholson society for the diffusion of political knowledge" by choosing:  
ANDREW GODINEER, President.  
P. B. BALDWIN Vice President.  
F. P. WILCOX, Secretary.  
HOLLOWAY STEPHENS, Treasurer.  
EDWIN STEPHENS, PERRY STARK, and HENRY HARDING Committee on finance.  
The title and objects of the society are set forth in the following first and second articles of the constitution adopted.

## ARTICLE 1st.

This organization shall be styled the Nicholson Society for the diffusion of political knowledge, and shall be auxiliary to the Wyoming County Branch of the New York Society for like purposes.

## ARTICLE 2nd.

The object of this Society shall be to disseminate a knowledge of the principles of American Constitutional liberty to inculcate correct views of the Constitution of the power and rights of the Federal government and of the people, and generally to promote a sound political Education of the public mind to the end that usurpations may be prevented that arbitrary and unconstitutional measures may be checked that the constitution may be preserved that the union may be restored and that the blessings of free institutions and public order may be kept by ourselves and transmitted to our posterity.

## The New York Times says that:

"General Burnside, in a speech to the people of Lexington, a few evenings ago, did not hesitate to declare that he found 'more true loyalty in Kentucky than in any other State in his Department.'"  
To which the *Express* retorts with a stinger, as follows:  
"And yet the *Times* will please remember there is not one Administration journal in the whole State of Kentucky, nor one which sustains the Emancipation or Confiscation policy of the President or his party—not one which does not denounce this policy, out and out."  
Glorious old Kentucky.

## Married.

SHOOK—SWARTHOUT—The 22d inst. by Rev. C. R. Lane, at his residence, Mr. John Shook of Newton, Luzerne Co., and Miss Maria Swarthout of Exeter, Wyoming Co. Pa.  
WILCOX—JACKSON—The same day, by the same, at the residence of Mr. Abraham Haas, Mr. Amos Wilcox of Franklin, and Miss Jane L. Jackson, of Dallas, Luzerne Co. Pa.

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