The Rorth Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wy. ming that they have located at Tunkhannock wher bey will promptly attend to all calls in the line of

J. M. CAREY, M. D.— (Graduate of the g M. Institute, Cincinnati) would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wyoming and Luzerne

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THIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.
T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor.
Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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AVING taken the Hotel, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, recently occupied by Riley Warner, the proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and the comforts and accommodations of a first class Hotel, will be found by all who may favor t with their custom. September 11, 1861.

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Having resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to wender the house an agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom. Wm. H CCRTRIHHT.

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Dec. 11, 1861.

PACON STAND.—Nicholson, Pa. — C. L

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TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING BEEN restered to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr John M. Daonall, 168 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v2n24ly

MON. MR. EDITOR:

We are informed by the editor of the Republican, that Elder Browns combe's sermon, on the occasion of our re cent quarterly meeting, was a "clear refutation" of the wild assumptions of the Vermont slave propagandist," as contained in the letter which you recently published.

It seems the Editor's informers did not give him the arguments employed, or if they did, he does not see fit to give them to the public. In this they may have profited by the advice given a certain judge, not remark ably learned in the law, to simply announce his dicisions, without giving any reasons for them; for the sophistry by which he might endeavor to support them, would expose their fallacy, and even if his decisions happened to be right his arguments might be wrong. It was wise in them not to under take to give the arguments. There were no arguments adduced. The discourse was mere assertion, and if this is what they mean by refutation, then the Bishop's letter was most sternly refuted. The Rev'd said he did not care if the advocate of such views was an Arch Bishop or an Angel he would denounce them - surely then we would have had "a mouse nibbling at an angel's wing." We should have preferred that this sermon nad been left with those who heard it. To those who are capable of reasoning upon the subject, its bitter invective would have been harmless, unless to excite feelings of disgust, and perhaps the endorsement by the editor of the Republican adds but little to its credit. Any review of it necessarily involves a degree of personality that is exceedidgly unpleasant; for in matter it was nothing, in manner eveything, if it indeed were any thing. In this however we cannot excel. and certainly we do not wish even to equal, the Rev'd himself. Like every minister-HARVEY SICKLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW that we ever heard, or read, who professed to argue against slavery, he first denounced in the bitterest terms possible, the institutution, and then its advocates or apologists. The infidel abolitionist says, "if the Bible justifies slavery, so much the worse for the Bible." The divine imitates him in spirit and the language of the pulpit is not much ess irreverent. The Bishop in his letter suppresses his prejudices and appeals to the Bible; the elder took counsel of his prejudicneir profession. May be found at his Drug Stero es and passions and thus sought to rally when not professionally absent. those of his hearers. His manner and language, as already, in substance, quoted were M. CAREY, M. D. (Graduate of the g defiant and dictatorial, and the exhibition of feeling rebellious, though perhaps conscientiously believed to be that of holy zeal .-Well might the Bishop ask, "who are we that we shall dictate to the Almighty what He shall regard as a sin.,

But what could be expected but denunciation and reprehension, not to use stronger erms, from one who assumes to answer an arument that he confesses. as a preface to his wn pretended reply, he has only partially read. This the elder openly did in what is reported as his very " fine sermon." It was certainly a very fitting prelude to his dis course, and did not detract therefrom in the least, still it is venturing little to say that any fair and honorable disputant, in any sphere, would feel himself disgraced by such a confession. But what prompted this confession? Did he fear that some of his hear ers would copy his example, and upon reading the Bishop's letter for themselves, suspect him of willful perversion and misrepresentation of which he so freely charged the Bishop Or was it an excuse or apology to such as had already read it for his palpable unfairness. There might have been method in this seeming madness.

He next accuses the Bishop of special pleading. He did not show in what respect, or tell us what he meant by it, if, indeed he knew. This perhaps was like everything else that he said, set down to the credulity of his audience. "Special pleading," says both Webster and the law books, " is the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previ ously alleged on the opposite side." It " sets forth the particular facts or reasons" that are relied upon. From the manner in which this charge was preferred against the Bishop, one would have inferred that the Blue laws, in all probability, had long since executed vengeance upon him in some criminal court of ustice. But wherein is the guilt? If the charge means anything, it must be this, that the Bishop instead of angrily denying that sla is a sin set forth specially the arguments, or facts, contained in the Bible to show and prove that it is not. We know that this is not of the "kind of treason defined in the constitution," but it may be very disloyal ac cording to the notions of loyalty that inhabit the distempered brain of cr zy fanatics. The opposite course would certainly have been much more in harmony with the practice of the Elder and his notions of no-compromise,

war, extermination and devastation. It is perhaps fortunate for the Bishop that Vermont has not a Burnside to execute the will of Abraham 1st. As an additional coun: in the indictment, the Bishop not only quoted the Scriptures, but he misquoted, and did not quote he whole of them. But did the Elder show wherein he misquoted, or omitted any thing that was pertinent and material to theissue? Every hearer will bear witness

that the curse spoken of in the Scriptures | the Bishop say much that he never did say, was pronounced upon Canaan in a manner that would leave his hearers to infer that Bishop Hopkins had said something different. He then said that African slavery coul I have no connection with the curse pronouced upon Canaan or they were not his descendants. However true this may be, we know that it has been quite common with ministers to re fer to this institution as a fulfilment of the Scriptures in this respect. Many of your readers will recollect that the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, occupying as high a possition in the M. E. church as the Rev. Elder himself in a Sermon in Moneypenny's mill, in proving the authenticity of the Scriptures placed great weight upon the existence of African slavery as a fulfillment of this curse. Bishop Hopkins did not however affirm that he African is the descendant of Canaan. It was not material to the issue. The question he was discussing was, whether it is a moral evil-a positive six to hold a numan being in bondage." For this purpose t was sufficient to show that any portion of the human family were doomed to this condition. That they were the elder himself tacitly if not expressly conceded. Well now, what did the Bishop say? He first grotes the language of the curse or prediction, and thus notices the "immediate oc casion of this remarkable prophecy," to wit, the heartless irreverence which Ham, the father of Canaan, had displayed toward his eminent parent, whose piety had just saved him from the deluge." He invariably speaks of the curse as being pronounced upon the posterity of Ham. This the elder conceded, and thus all this hullabaloo about misquot ing and misrepresentation vanishes into thin air. It is a most miserable repetition of the

farce of "stop thief." Of a piece with this were his remarks upon the term of servitude among the Hebrews repeating, in part, just what the Bishop had aid, but failing entirely to notice the dis inction between the "temp rary servitude of the Israelite and the perpetual bondage of he heathen race." We could but pity the man, that he had not more carefully read either the Bishop's letter on this point or his Bible. Here again if he did not so state in erms, he evidently intended that his hearers should understand that Hopkins had demed that the servitude of the Israelites was temporary, declaring most vehemently that it was, just as if Bishop Hopkins did not say the same thing, but failed to notice what either the Bishop or the Bible said of the perpetual bondage of the heathen. This may be "very fine," but certainly it is not very fair; and if he had not apologized for it by saying that he had only partially read- largely by the hint. And when he prayed the Bishop's letter, we should say it was not

very honest.

What next? Why the Bishop in con trasting the conduct of Christ, who lived in the very midst of slavery, with that of the ultra abolitionist of the present day, says, that He " openly rebuked the sanctimonious Pharisees;" "spared not the wealthy infi del Sadducees;"" denounced the hypocritical Scribes;" "called the royal Herod 'that fox,' regardless of the king's displeasure : ensures severely the Jewish practice of di vorce: tells the deluded crowd of his enemies, that they are the children of the devil; makes a scourge of small cords, and drives the buyers and sellers out of the temple; and while he thus rebukes the sin of all around him, and and speaks with divine authority, he proclaims himself the special friend and patron of the poor, heals their diseases, partakes of their humble fare, and, passing by the rich Editor of the Republican, really believed and the great, chooses his anostles from the publicans and the fi-hermen of Ga'lilee, and yet while thus living in the midst of slavery, maintained over the old heathen races, in accordance with the Mosaic law, he uttered not one word against it. But how does this model Elder, who has concluded at last to hang out his sign and preach abolitionism for the reason that people know that he is an abolitionist any way, endeavor to ward off the shaft that is thus so accurately leveled against him? Why, he says "Carist did not say a word about it." So said the Bishop, or, in very words: "He did not allude to it at all," Truly there are none so dumb as the willfully blind. And if the Elder per sists in not finding the point in the Bishop's argument the paint will persist as obstinately in finding him Well may the Bishop ex. claim, " woe to our union when the blind become the leaders of the blind." and when such

The Rev'd Elder then followed with something about purchasing with money among the Hebrews not implying property as understood by us, that was not understood by many of his audience, if by any, or even by himself. If it was meant to be und rstood, we suppose there is no impropriety in asking for information on the subject.

nonsense is quoted as " very fine."

It was however when the elder came to speak of Bishop Hopkins' criticisms on the most enthusiastic. He evidently felt that he Bishop as its assailant and himself as its de- persecuted in all good conscience. fender, would have done honor to a man of and it is against this that we protest.

BROWNSCOMBE'S ABOLITION SER- | that he did not attempt it. He next affirmed | the ring or a pot-house politician. He made at least not in his letter, and then said him self, in substance, just what the Bishop had said, conceding that the declaration that "all men are created equal" is true only in the sense in which Hopkins says it is true,

and in the sense in which its authors used it. He did not refer to one of the Bishop's arguments, but made sad havoc with monster phantoms of his own imagination, as if they had been real objects of the Bishops creation. The Bishop said, "we may talk as we please of our equality in political rights and privileges, but in point of fact there is no such thing." He adds, "all men are bern unequal, in body, in trind, and social privileges. Their intellectual faculties are une qual. Their educations are unequal. Their associations are unequal. Their opportuniti s are unequal." So in substance said the Rev'd Elder. But to give you a specimen of the logic used. " If it is not true then that all men are end wed with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. then the converse of the proposition must be true, that they are not endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these." that is that they are not endowed with, " are not life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Amazing logic! A thing is or it isn't; and if it isn't, why then it isn't. This is cer tainly irresistable. There is no getting around it or over it, and Bishop Hopkins, we think, would hardly deny it "even if he were an Arch Bishop," "Ignorant" as the Bishop may be, and as the elder says he must be, we think he would hardly have made such a use of the term converse or have given such an illustration of its meaning. This was as new to his hearers as the Bishops' criticisms were to him. He seems to have read his defenitions of logical terms about as carefully as he did the Bishop's letter. We had supposed that the doctrine that men are endowed with alienable rights was a most favorite one with the elder. Unless it be true we would respectfully ask how it is that the people of the South have forfeited all their rights, and where the Elder would find his authority, in any possible contingency, for exterminating every man, woman, and child of that section of our country. It is sufficient upon this point to add, that he had not the fairness to notice one of the Bishop's arguments. The Bishop admi s the power of this doctrine of equality over the common mind for the purpose of excit ing discontent among classes, hatred among tions, and of inciting to lawlessness and re beilton, and the Elder has evidently profited

God to forbid that any of his posterity should

be doomed to bordage, we were at loss to

know whether the man was really insanc,

whether he contemplated practical amal-

Dui what was the effect of this " very fine sermon?" He answered none of the arguments of the Bishop that he attempted ut reply to, and failed to notice others at ail The idea of calling such a sermon a refutation of the Bishop's letter is superlatively ridiculous. We hoped for argument, instead of invective upon a subject that is so deeply agitating the public mind-that would op erate as oil upon the troubled waters instead of adding fuel to the flames already kindled, something that would convince the intellect rather than inflame prejudices and passions already over excited. We have no doubt that many of his hearers, as reported to the that they had heard an argument, and the Elder himself may have shared in this conviction. But, upon reflections, will either he or they persist in the delusion? They evidently went from the house of God with their prejudices strengthened, as was mani fested by the exhibitions of feeling in the

streets, as they were going home. We say prejudices, for we believe that this whole question is too generally prejudged by the Northern mind. What better evidence of the fact, than this lame attempt to argue the question, while the institution is so confi dently and bitterly declaimed against ?-Would it not be well for us to pause for a moment in our mad career, and weigh well onr own conduct as compared with that of Christ, who, while he lived in the midst of slavery, reproving every evil around him yet, as the Elder and the Bishop both agree. in spite of the elders determination to disagree, "uttered not one word against it."-Not only this, but many of his ministers North, whose lives, conduct, abilities and many virtues entitle their opinions to te spect, believe that the example of Christ, and the feachings of His apostles, justify it, while those of His followers who, like Him, live in the midst of it, fail to discover its enormities. And where any people becomes too confident in their convictions upon any subject to reason upon it, is it not very prob-Declaration of Independence, that he waxed able that they are subjugated by their prej udices? We have yet to learn that posihad the Bishop here at a disadvantage, and tiveness in an individual or community i was disposed to make the most of it. The evidence that they are right. This is the colerity with which he arranged the relative parent of persecution the world over. To positions of himself and the Bishop with re- tate the persecutions of the primitive chrisspect to that memorable instrument, the cians themselves, for Paul testifies that he

the evil of mixing up politics and religion,

A DAMNING RECORD.

Governor Cu rtin -- Who he is, and what he is, as p rtrayed by a Republican Editor.

The following article is taken from the Pittsburg Gazette, published on the morning of the day of the meeting of tha Republican State Convention. The Gazette is the principle organ of the Republican party in western Pennsylvania. Its statements, there fore, cannot be attributed to partizan preju dice or hatred, nor can they be successfully retuted. We never saw a more damning record produced against any public man, and t cannot but tell fearfally against Governor Curtin with the intelligent, thinking voters of the State. How any honest man can vote for the Republican candidate for Governor with such overwhelming evidence of his cor ruptibility and dishonesty staring them in the face--fastened upon him, too, by his own partizans-is more than we can see. We do not believe they will. But read the arti cle and judge for yourselves :--

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 5th A Parting Nord to the Convention.

The delegates to the State Convention are now amongst us. Before they proceed to do their duty, we have a wo d to say to them We had reason to believe that Governor Curtin, notwithstanding his ostensible withdrawal, was a candidate for renoucination, and confident that he would be successful. WE FELT ASSURED THAT HE COULD NOT BE ELECTED. WE KNEW THAT HE OUGHT NOT, IT BECAME OUR DU TY. THEREFORE, TO SOUND THE ALARM, AND ENDEAVOR TO SAVE

THE PARTY IF POSSIBLE. We have endeavored to show that he im posed upon the the soldiers, by furming them out to his friends and then denying that he

had employed them. We have exhibited the record to establish the fact that he had approved a bill, ac knowledged by him to be wrong, WHICH ROBBED THE TREASURY OF MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY; that as the conditions of his approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given-and that when interogated by the Legislature, he confessed the fact, and ffered as his apology, a reason which is shown to have been untrue.

We have demonstrated the fact that he bargained away a Republica . United States Senator, for the consideration of an adjour . ment, and the discharge of the Committe, appointed to inquire into 'he means which individuals and against particular institu had been used to procure the passage of that

We have charged that he was unfriendly to the war policy of the Administration, and proved it not only by his Message in relation to the draft, but by the character of the men whom he has retained about him.

We have shown that the effect of his policy has been to break down the power of the Republican party of this State, and even those who merely co-operated with him in Legislature, have been placed, almost without exception under the ban of the people. And we have inferred from all this-with out referring to other matters -- THAT HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACE FUL TO THE PARTY AND HIS ELEC-TION IMPOSSIBLE -- as the general desire of Copperheads that we should take him as or candidate, proves it to be, in their judgment, as well as ours.

All this we have been impelled, by the ne cessities of the case, to do in order to save the cause from the irretrieveable ruin.. We have kept these things in the background ratherthan run the risk of crippling the State administration, or driving it bodily into the embraces of the enemy, to which we feared its tendencies were over strung a'ready .--We thought it wise te make the best of a bad bargain, so long as we could not help ourselves. When the same man was howeverpresented anew, as a candidate for a second erm, it becomes our duty to speak out before the mischief was enacted, and we have done so, in language as moderate as the facts bear. And yet even then, we would rather have waved our objections' if it had been possible, and taken the weakest man, and the wickedest of our enemies, than run the risk of disturbing the harmony of the party, at such a time. It was clear to us. however, that with such a candidate, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SUC-CEED. We shold be beaten, at any rate as our past expeience has demonstrated and as it could not make he matter wor-e, it was worth at least the trouble to endeavor t prevent it.

And now we ask the members of the Con vention to tell us calmly, whether, with the facts before them, as we have them to be. there is a constituency in Pennsylvania, that would have recommended or instructed for him-and whether these facts, depending mainly upon the record, and incontrovertible of course, can be now successfully concealed

We ask them again, who there are among the eminent speakers of this State, who eniov the confidence of the people, that will venture to meet these issues, with the very record to confound them ? We do not know a man, of any position or force, in this county, at all events, who would not feel himself down the school room.

per-onally compromised, by undertaking a labor so Herculean as this.

The question then comes at last, whether there are any of the delegates inclined to the support of Curtin, who would consider a triumph now, as more important than a triumph at the election, and a sufficient compensation for a deleat at that time-or would be willing to stake the result upon a doubt? If it be true, as charged, that he insists on playing the part of the dog in manger, and sacrifice the party, of which, it is said he claims to be the builder, to himself, is there any man in the Convention who will allow himself to be used for such a purpose? What is to be gainedby it for the advantage of anybody but

ne rebels and their Northern sympathizers? We have stated more than once-and we cannot repeat it too often-that whatever may be the opinion of the Convention, and whether right or wrong, the feeling against Gor Curtin in the country at least - growing out of his own acts and policy-is so strong that we could no more control it, even it we were so disposed, than we could stem the tor rent of the Niagura with our hands. We might ruin ourselves by advocating his election, and we couldn't help him. It is not we who are responsible for the existence or origin of that feeling. We reflect it only, and have but thrown ourselves into the current, which was flowing as rapidly before we undertook to fathom or direct it.

There were good men here who doubted in 1860, whether he could be trusted, and refused to vote for him, and yet, his county gave him a majority of about 6400 votes. Less than a month afterward, it gave Lincoln 10,000. With a stronger man that Curtin here should have been 8,000 at least. with an unexceptional candidate now we are strong as ever-With Gov. Curtin, we doubt whether it could be carried at all, and those who reflect that his conduct at the session of 1861, brought in a Democrat even here, at the election which followed, will realize the mischief that such a nomination may inflict.

It is not this county only, however, in which it is important to make the machine run smooth. There will be like difficulty elsewhere, and particularly in those those counties where the strength of the Republican party lies. If he should be nominated, will not be by thevotes of those districts,, which will beexpected to elect him. It will be counties like Berks, we suppose, that are to be cast as make weights into the scale. Would it not become them to reflect, that if they want us to do the work they must put us into a condition to run without veights? Are not even the prejudices of our people-if they choose to call them soto be considered? If they can find a man who is free from objection -and we are in bad condition, indeed, if they cannot-what is their duty as men -as patriots -as lovers of their country? How can they excuse hemselves for insisting-from mere pride of self will-on one of the opposite kind, who is known to be unpalatable to any respectable section of the party? We shall guage their patriotism by the way in which the deal wish the difficulty With men of hero ic stump-men suited to the times, it can prove no serious difficulty at all.

THE DOG THAT HAD NO FRIENDS .- We were traveling (says a correspondent) through Canada, in the year 1861, and afetr a hard day's ride stopped at the Lion Inn; and the contents of the stage, nine persons, soon gathered around the cheerful fire .-Among the occupants of the room we observed an ill looking cur, who had shown his wit. by taking up his quarters in so comfortable an apartment.

After a few moments the landlord entered and observing the specimen of the canne spe-

"Fine dog that! is he yours, sir?" ap proaching one of the passengers.

" Beautiful dog! Yours, sir?" addressing himself to another. " No," was the blunt reply.

"Come here, pup? Perhaps he is yours, " No," was the reply.

"Very sagacion, animal. Belongs to you, I suppose, sir ?"

"No he doesn't," was the answer. "Then he is yours and you have a treasure," (throwing the animal a cracker.)

" Nothing of the kind." "Oh! (with a smile) he belongs to you as

a matter of course ?" addressing the last pass " Wouldo't have him as a gift." " Then you infernal, dirty mean contempt-

ble whelp, git out ?" and with that the host gave the poor dog such a kick as sent the animal yelling into the street, amid the roars' of the company.

We lately met a grammarian, says a California paper, who has just made a tour through the mines, conjugating, or rather cogitating thus : "Positive mine; comparative miner; superlative minus !"

"A play upon words," as the boy said when he kicked the Dictionary up and