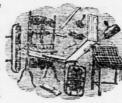
NEW SERIES,

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1863.

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THE TERMS. Forth Branch Democrat.

A weekly Democratic paper, devoted to Pol tics, News, the Arts and Sciences &c. Published every Wedneslished every Wednesday, at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa. BY HARVEY SICKLER,



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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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WALL'S HOTEL, LATE AMERICAN HOUSE, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted and will be given to the comfort and convenience of those wantaronize the House.

T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor.

Tenkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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HAVING 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 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, 1864.

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Poet's Corner.

ATOUCHING INCIDENT.

[The following morceau, contributed to the Phildelphia Bulle in from some unknown pen, was suggested by an affecting scene in one of the army nospitals. A brave lad of sixteen years, belonging to a New England regiment mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and sent to the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, was anxiously looking for the co ning of his mother. As his last hour approached, and sight grew dim, he mistock a sympathetic lady, who was wiping the clammy perspiration from his forhead, for the expected one, and. with a smile of joy lighting up his pale tace, whispered tenderly, 'Is this mother?" "Then," says the writer, "drawing her towards him with all his feeble strength, he nestled his head in her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died, with the sweet word 'mother' on his quivering lips."

" IS THAT MOTHER ?" Is that mother bending o'er me, As she sang my cradle hymn-Kneeling there in tears before me? Say ?-my sight is growing dim.

Comes she from the old home, lowly, Out among the Northern hilfs, To her pet boy, dying slowly Of war's battle-wounds and ills?

Mother! oh, we bravely battled-Battled till the day was done; While the jeaden hail-storm rattled-Man to man, and gun to gun.

But we failed; and I am dying-Dying in my boyhood's years; There, no weeping; self-denying, Noble deaths demand no tears

Fold your arms again around me; Press again my aching head: Sing the lullaby you sang me-Kiss me mother, ere I'm dead!

THE EVILS OF THE TIME, AND THEIR REMEDY.

BY HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

The capital evils which afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt; great and unexampled bitterness in the social relations of men; and last, but not least, multiplied and grave errors, usurpations and abuses of pover by men in public authority. How these evils neir-profession. May be found at his Drug Stero can be most surely removed, and their re when not professionally absent. currence prevented, is the great, the all engrossing question which now confronts us and demands reply.

The reply is furnished in declaring the policy so simple, so just, so perfectly con formed to the necessities of the times, that none can misunderstand it, or sincerely question its fitness for the repression of existing

That policy is connected with a sincere de votion to the laws of the land, and with a deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining them intact and unbroken. Those laws consist of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and the Constitutions and statutes of the several States, and include much of the common law of England and those legal guarantees of liberty which are the boast of Britsh history. Those laws of the land make up that American system of free government which has insured our prosperity and given us a high place of honor among the nations of the earth. But those laws have been assailed-that system of free government has been interrupted in its course the States are broken asunder, and sounds of violence fill the land.

It is timely, then, to inquire. Who have as sailed those laws, and who are now the ene mies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be ex

Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years-by incendiary docu ments transmitted through the mails, and to excite insurrection in the South; by seduc ing negro slaves to abscond from their ma-ters, assisting their escape, secreting them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclamation. They also created and kept up agitation in Congress by petitions for unconstitutional laws, and the John Brown raid into Virginia-a mission of ra pine and blood-was assisted by their contributions, and was followed by the canonization by them of its leader as a saint. In stigated by them, many of the Northern Leg pede the reclamation of fugitive slaves under the laws of the United States, thus giving

State sanction to the revolutionary spirit. At last the Republican party was found ed, and drew most of the Abolitionists into its ranks, and along with them obtained their passions and their fatal dogma that there are laws of the individual will higher in obligation than the laws of the land; and that the latter, when they conflict with the former, may be broken without guilt and without reproach. It followed, in due course, that F resh Ground Plaster in Quantities the decision of the Supreme Court of the

th their platform adopted at Chicago. They refused to be bound by the law, and their upon the affections of the people. platform was itself a repudiation of the laws, as it denied their obligation.

The Abolition sts and the Republican partv, are, therefore, first in fault, in breaking away from good faith, duty and law, and their example, and the apprehension- of further acts of aggression upon Southern rights by them, provoked (although they could not justify) the existing great rebellion.

That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification unauthorized. The compact of Union, being without limitation of time, must be held. and the provision contained in it for its own amendment, provides the only lawful mode by which its obligations can be limited or of the public law, and in view of the immense interest put in peril by it, this State concurred in measures of hostility again a the South. But this was done to vindicate controlled the course of events, and the the broken law, and to secure the objects for great mass of the people have appeared to be which the Government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest, of oppression or of fanatical expe riment. Upon this ground we may justify our conduct, and submit it, without appre sension of censure, to the judgment of future

But the war has lasted more than two vears, and its management, and the measures of legislative and executive policy which have accompanied it, have given oc casion for frequent and just complaints. It has been so managed that our armies tave been outnumbered where decisive battles were to be fought, or have been rashly thrown upon impregnable positions of the enemy. Our forces, greatly outnumbering those of the Confederates, have been so dispersed and so handled that their superiorty has not determined the issue of campaigns, or concluded the contest. Aster contribut ing one fifth of a million of men to the war. our State is insulted by raids, and is made dependent upon the friendship of neighbor ing States for her immediate defence-

But it is not the mismanagement of particular military operations, nor other mere errors or policy of our rulers, that has sunk into the hearts of freemen as matter of most deep and enduring complaint. Mere mismanagement or error may be imputed to inexperience in war, to accident, to exception al or temporary causes, or at the worst, to

But what shall be said of the acts of Congress and acts of the executive in contemp of the Constitution, which, bearing upon the war, have protracted it, united the enemy, divided our own people, and placed us in a talse position before the nations of the earth ? Proclamation are, in the opinion of a large part of our people, not only towise and injurious to our cause, but also wholly unauthorised by any any principle of belligterent or constitutional law. We need go but a little way beyond the doctrine of these measure before we conclude that the torch may be applied to entire towns, and a servile, sav-

But not merely in the policy of the warin our relations with the enemy-has illegality, with consequent evil, appeared. In taese Northern States, wholly untouched by revolt, the public sense has been outraged by repeated and flagrant acts of arbitrary power. The enumeration of these would consti tute a volume; and they turnish a premonition of evil in the future which every patri otic mind should view with deep apprehen-

sion. How long can the law be habitually and offensively broken by the public authorities, in peaceful and free communities, hefore resistance will be provoked and a reign of social disorder established? Thus, upon reviewing our affairs, we per-

ceive how the spirit of revolution-that is. of disregard and opposition to law-has worked to our injury, how it presses upon us with a heavy hand at the present mo ment, and threatens our future welfare .-And we discover also the parties or inter ests who are, in this connection, chargable with guilt. The picture is dark and gloomy enough to create both abhorance and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of the amendment of affairs by parties of adminis trations now in possession of power. The abolitionist stands implacable and insolent as of old, and gives perverted direction to the war. The Republican party, incapable and prone to abuse, has control of the Feder al Government and of most of the State Governments north and west, and the Confederate Government, inimical to reunion, holds position in the South. From none of these can we expect the firm establishment of Union, order, liberty and law. W are not to look to the guilty for salvation, nor to those who break the laws for their restoration .- the States which incurred it. The Abolitionist, the Secessionist, and the Republican Administration and party, have declared so. United States upon negro citizenship and each gone away from the laws of the land, The recent legislation of Congress shall be the rights of Southern men in the Territories and it is because of their unfaithfulness to reviewed and corrected.

was denounced, and the acquescence in it | duty that wasting war and the other evil- | The public debt of the United States shall refused by the Republicans, and the validity before mentioned affect the country. It is be honestly paid. of any law establishing slavery was denied idle to expect from either the restoration of good government, and a firm Union based

But for all the wrong that has been done, and for all the consequent calamities that in the very machinery of government, a have fallen upon us, the great majority of power of defence against sectional parties. the people of the United States are not re sponsible-at least not responsible in the sonse of having intended them. And there law and dity, and provide against future can be no question that if that majority could now act directly and fully upon public affairs, they would decree immediate peace. union and lawful rule as they existed in former times, and would put down, or put aside, all who would venture to oppose, or would seek to delay, the realization of these it is most manifest that it was lawless and great objects. The Abolitionists proper never commanded a majority, even in the North : the Republican party was in a minority of as intended by its authors, to be perpetual, nearly a million of votes at the Presidential election of 1860, and it is believed that a majority of the Southern people were opposed to secession even after that election, and differing in both these respects from a result changed. Considering secession as a breach abandoned their Unionism reluctantly, under the pressure of subsequent events.

In poin of fact, active, earnest minorities North and South, have seized power and the South. unable to direct their own destinies and secure their own welfare. They were prepared at the oatset of the rebellion to have maintained peace by some settlement of exis ing difficulties, and if the Crittenden Com promise had been submitted to them it would have been promptly and gladly accepted. But the occasion was permitted to pass by those "who could have improved it War came, and for more than two years a great, intelligent and free people, most ear nestly desiring peace, have been slaughter ing each other, accumulating enormous burdens of debt to press upon themselves and upon future generations, and have not yet been able to extricate themselves from the difficulties that surround them.

What then is the remedy for these evils? One would think that he who rens might read it. Surely our experience should light up the road of safety, and cause willing feet to turn away from the paths of error to tread it. The remedy is, to call to places of to eject from power those who have broken twenty-five. them. The right of suffrage yet exists. It has not been stricken down by military force, and it remains to us as the great in . strument of sovereign power prepared by the care and wisdom of our ancestors no only for prosperous times but also for the days of mis-government and calamity. By wisely exercising it, we may yet redeem our

The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand upon this necessary and rightful principle of tween the States, or have been enacted by Barker cried-T e Confiscation Act and the Emancipation Congress. This excludes all nullification, ecession, proclamation law, arbitrary arrests abolition mobs, and Unicago platforms. But it is not inconsistent with the repeal or amendment of the Constitution. The power of amendment is itself a fundamental law,

and an invaluable feature of our system. With a good cause and with candidates worthy of our cause, we stand up once more age race be let loose to works of rapine and in this Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the people, our party has not struck at the Constitution, nor broken the laws, nor evok ed the demon of sectionalism, nor been in any respect unfaithful to those vows of unon which our fathers pledged to the people of our sister States. The words of faith pronounced on behalf of Pennsylvania by the Clymers, McKeans and Ingersolls of former times, we have kept, and we intend to keep loval ?" then in letter and spirit unto the end.

What is proposed is, that this State shall, at the coming election, take a front rank in a general movement of the Central States for the redemption of the country from misrule. and wasting war, and impending bankruptcy, and from utter disgrace. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the border States south of these, can stand up with us, and agree with us in uttering the words which will save the future from the grasp of ruin. And let it be said :

The sectional Republican party shall go down-shall be voted out of power.

All laws shall be kept, and kept as well by President as by citizen,

No proclamation-made law. No arbitrary arrests. No Bastiles.

No suppression of the press or of free No confiscation of private property except for crime judicially ascertained.

No emancipation by Federal power, or at

the expense of the Federal power, or at the expense of the Federal Treasury, The laws of war shall be observed. The Confederate Government must retire

from the scene, and its armies be disbanded or put down The Confederate debt to be the concern of

The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be

No duties or taxes except for revenue. A convention of all or three-fourths of the States shall be convened.

The Constitution shall expressly provide Reduced to their simplest expression, these declarations signify that we shall stand to man in the State who believes that our free dangers. And if they, or the substance of them were distinctly endorsed and held up to public contemplation by the States just mentioned, can any doubt that the effect produced would be immediate and extensive and salutary? The end would then come into view, and its certainly would accelerate events, and give them proper direction. We would have a question of weeks or of months, instead of years or of an indefinite period in reaching the day of relief. And when reached, the adjustment of our troubles would be complete and perminent. achieved by force alone.

It ought not to be our desire, and it is not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Poland of

But it is not here proposed to discuss gen erally the question of the war or the question of the reconstruction of the Union, but to present the positions of parties with reference to the principle of lawful rule. And the point insisted upon is, that a party faith ful to law and duty must take possession of public power before we can reasonably expect a just and honorable peace, firm reunion and enduring safety. Let this thought sink deeply into the minds of the people, and they will restore the Democratic party to power, and will put down the guilty and lawless fac tions who have abused their confidence and betrayed their hopes.

VILLIAM BARKER--THE YOUNG PA RIOT.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

" No, William Barker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and social position."

The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he power the men who have kept the laws, and addressed was a fine looking young man of

With a sad aspect the young man with drew from the stately mansion. 11.

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man. "What! you here again ?" angrily cried

" Ay, old man," proudly exclaimed Wil equal and yours."

The old man's lip curled with scorn. A public morals and national red-unption : The dersive sinde by up his cold features; when restoration and the s .yport of all the laws casting violently u on the marble centre taof the land as they were agreed upon be- ble an enormou- roll of greenbacks, William

> "See! Look on this wealth. And I've tentold more! Listen, old man! You spurn ed me from your door. But I did not dispair. Is cured a contract furnishing for the Army of the with Leef ,

"Yes, yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old

-and I bought up all the disabled cavalry horses I could find____" "I see! I see!" cried the old man. "And

good beef they make too." "They do! they do! and the profits ar

immense," .

"I should say so !" "And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand "

"Boy, she is yours. But hold! Look me in the eye. Through all this have you bee

"To the core !" cried William Barker. " And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war ?"

" I am. I am !" "Then, boy, take her! Maria, my child.

CURTIN AND THE TONNAGE TAX -When Andrew G. Curin canvassed the State for think the rebel Jeff. will have the advantage Governor in 1860, he announced that he was over our President, with his negroes. In the that imposed upon the tonnage of the Penn- ten to our one, and in the second place, ho sylvania Railroad." Yet no sooner had he knows best how to handle them-as home taken his seat and sworn to protect and de master knows more of negro nature than fend the interests of the Commonwealth, master sent from abroad. But between the than he approved a bill, passed by a Republi- two kings, alas for the poor negro. can Legislature, that deprived the State of a Now that this is to become a real live nejust and equitable revenue to the amount of gro war, it is a pity that the whites on both \$300,000 a year, and actually released the sides-North and South-could not stop out. company from the payment of \$,00,000 al. and leave the battles to the negroes, with the ready due the State. With this awfully original Abolitionists and Secessionists from heavy load of iniquity upon his head, this the North and South to officer them. If that man Curtin has been re-nominated against could only be done there would be a jubilee the earnest protest of the honest sentiment among the whites everywhere, while the of the Republican party; and he now again question of slavery would be settled, as huasks the suffrages of the people whom he has manitarian questions generally are, by the

everybody else by himself, had better trim become the fate of the negro .- N. F. Ezthe pattern very carefully. press.

AN UGLY RECORD.

THE ABOLITION CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN FAVOR OF NECRO SUFFRAGE.

The Uniontown Genius of Liberty exposes the course of Judge Agnew in the Reform Convention on the question of negro suffrage. It should deprive him of the vote of every white ancestors framed our institutions for free white men and their descendants forey. er. We quote from the Genius:

"The Republicans have been as unfortunate in the nomination of Judge Agnew as in that of Governor Curtin. He was a member of the Constitution of 1838; and his course in that body on the question of negro suffrage was such as will not very strongly commend him to the favor of white men.

" It is known that under the Constitution of 1790 it was a in oted question whether colored men were entititled to vote. In some parts of the State they were allowed to exercise the right, and in others it was denied them. In the Convention of 1838, called to amend the Constitution, it was proposed to put this question at rest by confinining the elective franchise to white men only. With this view Mr. Martin, of Pulladelphia, on the 221 of June, 1837, offered the following proviso to the 3d article:

" 'Provided, also, That the rights of an election shall in no ease extend to others than free white male citizens.'

"On this proviso the yeas and navs were called, and Judge Agnew voted agenst it and Judge Woodward the present Democrat ic condidate for Governor, who was also a nember of the Convention, voted for it The proviso was lost .- (Debates, vol. 3d

"On the 17th of January, 1838, Mr. Martin renewed his effort, by moving to insert the word ' white' among the qualifications for voters. Upon this motion a long and able debate ensued, Judge Woodward taking an active and leading part in favor of the motion and against negro suffrage. On the 20th of January a vote was taken on the motion, by yeas and nays, and the word 'white' was inserted ir the third article of the Constitution Judge Agnew voting against it and Judge Woodward for it .- (Debates, vol. 10 page 106)

" To that motion, thus carried against the opposition of Judge Agnew, we owe the fact that negroes are not to-day voters in Penn sylvania.

" An attempt was subsequently made to continue the right of suffrage to those negroes who had before ex rered it; and for this Judge Agnew voted, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread.' Judge Woodward voted against it.

"This is the man for whom white men are asked to vote. Had he succeeded in making negroes voters, his chances hf election would now be pretty fair; but as white men are, through the efforts of men like Judge Woodward, alone invested with the invaluable right of suffrage, it is not likely that Judge Agnew will ever reach the Supreme Bench.

" We cannot refrain from giving the concluding paragraph of a powerful speech made in the Conventio, by Judge Woodward on this question of negro suffrage.

"I am sure the sober sense of citizens would be outraged by a decision that negroes are to vote, and this will be decided if you reject the amendment. At no stage of our history have our people been willing to give them this right, and now let us not offend gainst nature, and do violence to the general feeling, by saving that in all time to come they shall possess it Let us not reduce the inestimable right of suffrage to this degradation, lest the people spurn it from them. as unworthy any longer of their affections, but let us preserve and bequeath it as we have inherited it, and then posterity will have no reproaches for our memories.".

NEGRO TO FIGHT NEGRO. - Jeff. Davis, so it seems, and as was expected, learns from Abraham Lincoli, as Abraham Lincoln learns come hither. Your William claims thee from him, his last lesson taught, viz. the em-Be happy, my children, and whatever our ployment of negroes, half a million of whom lot in life may be, let us all support the Gov | Jeff. Davis now threatens to bring into the fie'd-we presume because his whites have

Upon the whole, in this negro fight, wo opposed to the repeal of " so just a tux as first place, Jeff. Davis has the most negroes.

extermination of the negro on both sidesthe one by the other. What was the fate of the man who attempts to measure the poor Indian once in America would thus