



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

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**The Draft—An Inside View of its Operation in Nicholson.**

It will be remembered by most, if not all of our readers, that in pursuance of order No. 101 issued by the Provost Marshal general, printed lists of all persons enrolled and liable to military duty, between the ages of twenty and thirty five years were put up in the most conspicuous places in the several sub-districts in this county. One of the objects, doubtless, of this proceeding was to allay any suspicion in the public mind that any fraud or partiality had been practiced by the enrolling officers in the discharge of their duties. Another object, and probably the principal one was to perfect the enrollment in cases of unavoidable mistakes or oversight by the officers. In order to attain this perfection; all persons within the age named knowing themselves or others to have been omitted were requested to report the fact to the proper authorities. It was supposed the instinct of self-preservation, if not patriotism, would prompt men in that class to report any omission; as by so doing the number to be drawn from would be increased and the chances of escape for the individual would be greater. These lists purported to contain the names, all persons then enrolled, and were signed by the Provost Marshal, the Commissioner and the Examining Surgeon of the District. Those for this county were distributed and posted by Levi H. Stephens, Dept. Provost Marshal of the Co. from Saturday the 12th to about Wednesday the 16th of December last. Those for their Borough were put up or posted on the day first named. On the Monday following Mr. D. C. Kitchen, who then resided in Nicholson, took a list for that Township which was left by him at Percival's. On examination of this list by the anxious and interested readers, it was found that it did not contain the name of M. Sick the Enrolling officer for that district and that was equally strange, the name of A. D. King—the Post Master of that place, whose office is next door to Sick's Grocery, did not appear, nor did that of E. F. Snow King's brother-in-law, nor that of L. R. G. Stephens—brother of Levi H. Stephens the Dept. Provost Marshal for this Co., nor that of James E. H. another political friend and intimate associate of the Enrolling officer, Sick. The genuine, though strangely defective lists suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. The next morning, Tuesday, the 15th Mr. Sick and I went, each with special pains to impress it upon the minds of the people of that place that they were going to New York, on important business. They took the cars for that place on the morning of that day. It is presumed that they did not go farther towards New York, than the next station; for strange enough they appeared to the very "Loyal" Abolition Printer Wm Burgess, of this place about noon of that day. We do not presume to state the effect of this unexpected meeting, but we will state that on the next day, there appeared in all the public places in Nicholson, lists containing the names of the five persons above named as omitted on the genuine ones, and a base imitation of the genuine, but bearing the finger and type marks of one Billy Button, editor of the Republican—who dare not deny that he printed them.

These bogus lists were informed were distributed and posted by Levi H. Stephens, the Dept. Provost Marshal of this county. In view of the fact that one of the five persons to be benefited by this arrangement, was his brother; and of the fact that the genuine ones were in his hands for distribution, the presumption is a fair one that he did not distribute them, in ignorance of their true (false) character.

It is not difficult to see how all those five abled-bodied proper aged men escaped the sweeping conscription of last fall, when thirty three of their townsmen were of that unfortunate class;—Their names were not in the wheel!—It was determined that they should not be in for future draft on the bone and sinew and blood of the people! Hence this second ruse we call it by a soft name (another and better one, will suggest itself to the mind of every reader) was resorted to, to continue the benefits of, and cover up the first one.

The proofs of what we have stated are so indisputable and convincing, that no attempt to deny or refute them will probably be made; but the parties implicated, will doubtless seek refuge from public infamy, and the contempt of all honest men, by some such silly explanation as was given by one of their numbers, in his sneaking evasion of the draft of 1862.

The draft at Troy, we understand have seen this second list, and pronounced it a "forgery." Some of these parties have been before it, and attempted an apology or explanation. We cannot believe that human credulity, or human gullibility, will allow it to

guiltless the perpetrators of this infamous outrage. If these things are tolerated, and these men retained in the confidence of the board we shall believe, and the public will know that it is for other reasons, than their fitness for the positions they hold, or their honesty and integrity.

The man who prints or forges, and he who utters or passes, a forged and fraudulent bank note, whereby his neighbor may be defrauded of a dollar is guilty of a grave crime in the eye of the law, and is subject to punishment by close and solitary confinement in the State Penitentiary. What should be the punishment of a man or gang of men who practice ruses which put the lives of their neighbors in jeopardy?

It is perhaps due the public, and the parties implicated in this cabal, that we should state that they are all, from Billy Button up—to the most "Loyal" stripe—ready and willing at all times, to "sacrifice every drop of blood in the veins of their first wife's relations," as well as of all the Democrats of Nicholson for the continuance and vigorous prosecution of the war. And had not their little thimble-rigging trick had a hole in it, to let the little jokers fall out at the bottom; they might have snatched their fingers at the Provost Marshals to all eternity—talked loudly about the duty of all men to "sustain the government," and especially to render a cheerful and hearty obedience to the conscription law—and for furnished to all the world and the rest of mankind, some very brilliant examples of *disinterested patriotism!*

### The Fever.

[From the Carbonal Advance.]

Mr. BENEDICT:—By request, I have concluded to snatch a few moments from needed rest, to give the readers of the *Advance* the result of some of my observations and experience in the treatment of this terrible disease with which our community is afflicted. It must be evident to any one at all conversant with this epidemic, that to do anything satisfactorily or effectually to stay its ravages the plan must be more preventive than curative. The most effectual remedy for this object that I have thus far found, is a thorough emetic, given early (the earlier, of course, the better,) after the first symptoms which are frequently slight, and ordinarily would at first attract but little attention. They are, in brief pains in different parts, stiffness in some of the muscles, chills, nausea of the stomach, and fever. For an emetic in this complaint I prefer ipecac and antimony combined; care being taken not to introduce sufficient antimony into the stomach to act on the bowels. This would be hazardous. Active purging I think injurious in this disease. Calomel or the blue mass for their alternative effect, followed by mild laxatives, are proper. After the emetic active counter-irritations of unquestionable benefit. A blister to the back of the neck, a mustard plaster down the whole length of the spine, until the skin is not only red but sore, with mustard to the extremities and other parts, are important. Afterwards quinine and other stimulants may be used, as symptoms indicate their need. But if the preceding treatment is adopted sufficiently early and judiciously managed, I have my doubts whether quinine or other stimulants will be much needed. Further observations will enable me to speak more confidently on this point.

My explanation of the good effects of an emetic given early in this disease is two fold. First, it evacuates the contents of the stomach of undigested food or other matters which irritate and add to the disturbance of the already overburdened system. Second, it produces a powerful relaxing effect upon the body, determines to the skin, equalizes the circulation, and thus prevents that congestion of the brain and spinal cord, upon which I think the fatality of the disease depends.

I have but little confidence in any drugs or remedies used in health to prevent this disease. It is time enough to take medicine when we are sick, or symptoms indicate its need. My advice is this: Avoid exposure to cold, over fatigue, or excess of any kind; keep the feet warm and dry, and the head cool, and the mind the same as the head; eat your regular meals, attend to your regular business, and, as far as possible, get your regular sleep. But, above everything else, do not be so indolent and unchristian as to let your neighbors and friends who are sick suffer for the help they need and you can give, and will not, because you are afraid of taking the disease. This epidemic is not contagious.

It may be best to speak, in this connection, more explicitly, and say that all of my patients, where I have adopted the emetic and counter-irritation plan, are either well convalescing, or apparently in a fair way to do so. Convalescence in this affection is slow and tedious.

I have aimed to state, as far as I have gone simple facts, and have great hopes in the success of the emetic and external stimulating plan of treatment. Whether further experience will confirm my hopes remains to be seen. In any event, no doubt, physicians will continue to be called to cases so far advanced that no treatment will be of any avail to save life. And others will no doubt occur so insidiously that ere the anxious and vigilant eye of the mother detects anything wrong in her child, the shaft of death has sped straight to its mark!

C. BARR.

In his late message the President says of his negro pets—"So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any." Of the grammatical smoothness of this sentence we have nothing to say, because it might perhaps be replied that it was none of our business; but we may be permitted to imagine what our white soldiers will think of it. It is a *promissio clementis* by the resident of negro equality at a point where the white soldier, who is proud that his mother is a white woman, will be likely to feel his pride most touched.

**PROCLAMATION BY LINCOLN.**  
A Draft for 500,000 Men, to Serve for Three Years\* to be made on the 10th of March.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, February 1.  
Ordered That a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war be made on the tenth day of March next, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March, and not heretofore credited.  
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### The Ten Per Cent Scheme.

Mr. Lincoln's one-tenth plan is by no means unanimously approved, even by his own party. The Boston Commonwealth, the leading Republican paper in Massachusetts—condemns it because of its inconsistency with the principles of our government. Referring to the fact that the population in Tennessee was in 1860, 1,108,800, and the total vote 145,383, it says:

"These figures thoroughly illustrate anti-republican, undemocratic character of the President's proposition. Fourteen thousand voters have the power to establish a State Government for over a million of people; viz, a majority of its ten-th, 7,255 voters, settle the whole question, whether it shall be a slave State or a free State; and what is equally important, this insignificant fraction determines who shall govern the State hereafter. They have the power to prevent every colored man from voting! And, in the present state of public opinion in all the slave States *They will prevent it!* and then, one-tenth of the white voters are to form the government for nine tenths! Be- sider being such a burlesque upon popular sovereignty, the thing is impossible."

When a journal of the Commonwealth's radical views is compelled, from a sense of truth and regard for Republican principles, to denounce Mr. Lincoln's plot, it is not difficult to conceive that it must be condemned by thousands of moderate and right-minded men in every State.

But the Commonwealth is not alone in its position. The Boston Pioneer, a paper which has hitherto supported the Administration—finds itself unable to go all lengths, and thus dissent:

"We should like to know who has given Mr. Lincoln the right to re-arrange the second State's entire own responsibility? It does not do so as Commander-in-Chief, but as President, by placing himself at the head of existing things before the war. And whence this arbitrary restriction of the South's population to one-tenth? If the seceded States are still ours, they must be re-admitted with their entire population. For if a tenth part can represent and control a State, a dozen or perhaps a single individual might do so well. Mr. Lincoln wants to consider the States on the footing of legitimacy—and yet he treats them in a revolutionary manner, by granting the right to one-tenth of the population to control them. What now if nine tenths refuse afterward to recognize the State of the one tenth? Then military rule will again be the guardian knot. Mr. Lincoln's plan nullifies the question in stead of solving it."

This is an amazing showing that, though Mr. Lincoln can be driven into any position by the abolitionists, he cannot drag his whole party with him. It shows that there are men in that party who will not be dragged into blind acquiescence in a scheme which common sense condemns, and against which the conscience of every true lover of liberty revolts. Now that the Administration has shown its hand so plainly, its apologists will soon be reduced to those who are willing, with their eyes open, to sacrifice everything to the great object of abolitionism, and those who support the powers that be for the sake of the pecuniary advantages to be derived from that exposition.

**RESIGNATION OF SENATOR BAYARD.**—The resolution of Mr. Sumner, requiring senators to take an oath prescribed by the constitution, passed on Monday last. On this day, on the opening of a Senate, Mr. Bayard, stated that he had resolved to take the oath, though he should resign the seat he had held here for thirteen years.

### Another Mongrel State.

Ab Lincoln has given notice to the Representatives from Arkansas, that he has ordered an election for Congressmen, etc., in that state under the one tenth rule. So goes the work of elevating the whites to a level with the negroes.

Gen. Butler is trying to get our authorities to treat the rebel prisoners as the abolitionists say Union prisoners are treated at Richmond. This is what might be called the best proposition. Can we do more than to freeze them to death.

### FARM FOR SALE.

The SUBSCRIBER, will sell at PUBLIC SALE on SATURDAY, Feb. 13 1864, a valuable FARM situate

### IN FALLS

WYOMING Co., Pa., late the Estate of PHINEAS SHERWOOD dec'd., containing

FIFTY ACRES, ALL IMPROVED, with a good Farm House, a good Apple orchard and all other fruit trees hereon.

Sale to be made on the premises, where the terms and conditions will be made known.

Executed on the will of } C. SHERWOOD,  
Phineas Sherwood dec'd }

Falls Jan 23, 1864

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES OF WYOMING COUNTY: 1863.

COUNTY DUPLICATES.						MILITIA FINE.							
YEAR.	COLL'S NAMES.	TOWNSHIPS.	DUPLICATES EXON'TS COL'S COM	PAID.	DEC.	DUPLICATES EXON'TS COL'S COM	PAID.	DEC.					
1860	James N. Baker	Mehoppen	268 23	115 00	153 23								
1861	Michael Walters	Mehoppen	117 65	74 27									
1862	Lynn Keneey	Brampton	505 74	7 85	27 04								
	D. Buleman	Cinton	123 82	12 48	34 49	76 55							
	J. W. Rinker	Cinton	3 242	11 92	50 90	269 0							
	T. D. H. adley	Exeter	109 54		87 00	13 84							
	James Fitch	Falls	226 65	85 14	40 31	10 20							
	John P. Burgess	Forkston	5 06				5 00						
	John Cyphers	Lemont	230 50				201 00						
	S. Z. Clark	Mourne	195 78	15 33	14 98	165 47							
	Ahira Giv	Mehoppen	162 28	14 97	40 34	166 57							
	T. G. Walters	Mehoppen	194 95	119	31 48	162 28							
	Joseph Burgess	North-Branch	58 36	178	8 63	47 94							
	Sherman Briggs	Nicholson	545 76	29 68	48 29	457 52							
	Henry H. Brown	Northmoreland	184 05	13 89	32 54	147 63							
	S. D. Lettler	Overfield	97 23	4 81	13 36	79 06							
	Thomas A. Miller	Tunkhanock Borough	194 76	16 85	26 79	152 12							
	Newman Miller	Township	790 80			455 63	3 57						
	H. W. Keeney	Windham	119 20	13 99	22 4	82 81							
	George A. Knosor	Washington	240 40	1 61	27 64	211 15							
1863	Joseph Fox	Brampton	552 82			216 00	336 82						
	E. D. Gardner	Cinton	720 86	8 57	35 61	676 38							
	Chauncey Benson	Eaton	1026 23			450 00	576 23						
	T. D. Headley	Exeter	185 12			175 00	10 12						
	Robert Burshimer	Falls	551 46			647 00	204 46						
	Richard Adams	Forkston	331 83	9 59	16 00	305 85							
	Brian Ely	Lemont	325 24	1 50	16 18	307 56							
	Truman Maynard	Mehoppen	670 62			624 00	46 62						
	Wm H. C. Wright	Mehoppen	808 11			462 25	345 86						
	O. C. Orant	Monroe	334 93			240 00	93 93						
	Joseph Burgess	North Branch	191 07	1 78	9 46	181 31							
	S. B. Sprague	Nicholson	998 27			755 00	243 27						
	A. L. Carey	Northmoreland	656 84			492 00	164 84						
	Andrew Miller	Overfield	270 24	5 19	13 2	251 80							
	L. C. Conklin	Tunkhanock Borough	563 69			357 40	226 29						
	Wm B. Overfield	Township	848 32			633 00	215 32						
	Wm W. Crawford	Washington	551 45	1 84	27 4	522 13							
	Emanuel Fassett	Windham	477 38			344 97	132 41						
			TOTAL	\$ 14,948 23	\$ 2,71 35	\$ 565 56	\$ 10,73 20	\$ 3,194 72	\$ 821 00	\$ 149 00	\$ 1 31	\$ 233 96	\$ 29 50

Those marked with a Star, (\*) have paid up since statement filed.

### DR, RECAPITULATION, CR,

To amount of County Tax outstanding for 1862 and previous years,	4484 75	By Amount of County Tax uncollected	3134 72
** Exonerations to Collectors,	569 96	** Exonerations to Collectors,	569 96
** Amount of Duplicates for 1863,	10363 48	** County Tax collected,	10673 20
** Amount of Militia Fines outstanding for the relief of the Families of Volunteers for the year 1862	428 50	** Militia Fines uncollected,	426 50
** Amount of Militia Fines for 1863,	394 50	** Exonerations on Militia Fines,	149 00
	\$15671 23	** Com to Coll's of "	13 54
		** Amount collected on "	233 96
			\$15671 23

### EXPENDITURES,

Amount for night up	\$ 2450 50
L. H. Stephens Sheriff for 1862 & 1863,	476 60
Ziba Lott Prothonotary,	150 00
Grand Jurors,	536 40
Small Jurors,	312 88
Constables,	124 88
Commonwealth Cor.	109 20
Bridge Building & Repairing,	1502 51
Road Damages,	45 50
Road Views,	0 50
COUNTY PRINTING,	
Harvey Sickler,	\$ 114 60
Wm Burgess,	90 75
Stationery, Books, Light fuel &c.,	66 90
F. M. Hepburn, Court Clerk,	36 47
S. G. Harding, as Justice,	740 00
pay Bounty to Volunteers,	
Interest on Loans,	77 10
Eastern Penitentiary,	1 60
County on Wells Saepe,	25 00
Medical Attendance in County Prison,	15 00
Couchs for County Prisoners,	5 00
Restoring Treasurer Bonds, &c.,	1 00
Postage,	5 46
Total	\$ 8085 57

### Paid for Bounties, and to Families of Volunteers.

Isaac Palmateer, Bounty,	25 00	Amount brought up	4046 11
Mick Mort,	25 00	Relief,	4 00
A. W. Colvin,	25 00	Hannah Jones,	4 00
A. O. Carpenter,	25 00	Mrs. E. G. Miller,	20 00
J. C. De Graw,	25 00	Catherine Bishop,	6 00
Betsy Bennett,	6 00	Mary A Hubbard,	14 00
Elizabeth Hubbard,	41 62	C. A. Brown,	23 00
D. C. Barnes,	14 00	Euphemia Aten,	16 00
Sarah Fassel,	30 00	Cynthia Waters,	7 00
Ann Galtspie,	39 00	Ann's Shauer,	7 00
O. E. Hulbert,	15 00	Alice Walters,	3 00
Caroline Evans,	24 50	Mary Bellor,	51 00
June A. Evans,	24 00	Dinah A. Jones,	2 00
Mary Durbin,	21 00	Elihu Fisk,	17 00
Almira Durbin,	30 00	Milvra Wiggins,	15 00
James A. Conklin,	9 00	Mary A. Wallis,	1 00
June Smith,	35 00	Mary Evers,	2 00
Sarah Arnt,	14 00	Cynthia E. Bennett,	3 00
Celestia Alexander,	40 00	Rebecca V. Conely,	8 00
Carried forward,	\$ 446 12	Total paid,	\$ 664 12

### DR; TREASURER'S ACCOUNT; CR;

To Am't Duplicates for 1862;	4484 75	By Amount of County Tax outstanding	3134 72
and previous years,	4484 75	** Exon allowed Collectors,	271 5
** Amount of Duplicates for 1863	10363 48	** Com. allowed Collectors	569 96
** Militia Fines of 1863 and previous years appropriated to Relief Fund	823 00	** Amount Militia Fines returned	426 50
** Jury Fees,	16 00	** Exon. to Collectors on Militia Fine	149 00
** Fines,	10 00	** Com. to Collectors on Militia Fine,	13 54
** Commonwealth's Costs Received,	12 37	** Treas. Commission on 1858-56 amt	229 16
** Atty's Fees,	15 00	** received by him at two per cent,	
** Uncurrent Money on hand at last settlement,	90 00	** Treas. Commission on 5154.57	163 09
** Tax received from Collectors, after settlement of Duplicates,	28 71	** not out at two per cent,	85 00
** Balance on hand at last settlement	769 22	** Uncurrent money on hand	815 87
	\$16612 53	** County orders redeemed	3406 34
		** Balance on hand	\$16612 53

We do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct statement of the expenditures of Wyoming County for the year ending Jan. 3 1864.

ATTEST  
Wm. F. TERRY

FRANCIS HUGH  
THERON VAUGHAN  
EDWIN STEPHENS } Commis-  
sioners.