

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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Particular attention given to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Centremoreland, Wyoming Co. Pa.—v2n2

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

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.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL,
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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 repaired, and the comforts and accommodations of a first class Hotel, will be found by all who may favor it with their custom. September 11, 1861.

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Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

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

June, 3rd, 1863

Means Hotel,

**TOWANDA, PA.
D. B. BARTLET,**
(Late of the Breinard House, Elmira, N. Y.) PROPRIETOR.

The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country. It is fitted up in the most modern and improved style, and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for all. v 3, n21, 1v.

M. GILMAN,

DENTIST.

M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunkhannock Borough, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.

ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Post Office. Dec. 11, 1864.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING BEEN entered 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 ad dressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGL. 138 1/2 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York. v2n21v

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY TO RE- PUBLICAN CRIMES.

Letter from Judge Knapp of Utah.

LA MESILLA, NEW MEXICO, March 3. MESSRS. ATWOOD & RUSSELL: Thank you, gentlemen, for having denied for me the imputation of being a copperhead. Yet I am half inclined to be provoked that you should have had a doubt upon that subject. You know that I have steadily acted and voted with the Republican party since that party was first formed in Madison. You also know that I belonged to the free soil wing of the Democracy, though I never did go much on Booth.

Abraham Lincoln was my especial candidate for President, in preference to all others before the Chicago convention, and he is mine now for re-election. I may be an eccentric man, and even "excitable," but I will never consent to a dissolution of the Union, nor allow the Constitution of the United States to be violated in the least particular, if I can prevent it; and it is because I would not consent to violations of it that I did not and could not go to Santa Fe on the first of January last, to attend the Supreme Court. I would not by any act or example of mine, allow a military despotism to be set up in New Mexico or elsewhere, in violation of the Constitution, the rights of the people, and the laws of Congress. That is the sum of the offending. Twice I attempted to go and was prevented by the commanding officers of the army here, even to being arrested and taken from the stage in which I had engaged my passage; while before and after, others not in office were allowed to travel by the same conveyance, without complying with their unjust and illegal demands. Twice I have been arrested by them and sent to the guard house, under indignities which none but copperheads or despots could invent. One of them has taken occasion to inform me that he did it because he thought I "needed a little wholesome correction." Because I have steadily insisted upon my rights, as an officer of the United States government, the whole tribe of cowards and traitors here have hooted after me; and finally, to injure me in Washington, some copperhead in Santa Fe has sent over the wires, on the 21 of last month, a dispatch calling me a copperhead.

In not going, I may have acted "absurdly," but did not act "inconsiderately," and I have the consolation of knowing that Attorney-General Bates, to whom I have communicated all the facts and the correspondence had with the general in command at this place, has approved my course and determination in the business. Hitherto I have only complained to the proper departments for a redress of the grievances of the people, except by letters addressed to the Generals themselves, in what manner they had violated their positive duties, and to which they have attempted no replies.

There are but five Republicans in Santa Fe, not one of whom wrote this dispatch, as they know better, and all of them, suffering like myself, approve of what I have done.—So, I say it was written either by men who always have been and now are in the ranks of the copperheads, or who at the outbreak of the rebellion were check by jowl with the traitors, or by the commander of the army, who has never dared to meet the enemy.

That you may know something of what has been done in this out-of-the-way place, and what it is that I resist, I will state a few general facts which I am prepared to prove before any court where the rules of law and evidence prevail. I cannot ask you to hear or read particulars, as they are legion, commencing with the advent of Generals Carleton and West into New Mexico, and continued to this date; and by whom I have not been permitted to perform the duties imposed upon me by law, unless I will acknowledge their illegal usurpations of powers—which I will never do.

These Generals and their subordinates have trampled down all the laws of Congress and the rights and liberties of the people, and set themselves up as superior to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They have usurped the power of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government; stopped the members of the Legislature from attending its sessions, and passed orders in direct violation of the Constitution, which they enforce at the point of the bayonet.

They have usurped the powers of the court, both federal and territorial, and compelled citizens to answer in courts martial for acts not prohibited by any law, or even military order; as well for offenses against the laws, and which were cognizable by courts established by Congress, as for acts not evil of themselves, but which were elevated into crimes and misdemeanors by the imaginations of these officers, and promulgated for the first time, to the person charged, at the time of the trial.

They have for a money consideration granted licenses to men to keep gambling tables, in direct violation of the laws of the territory, and to the evil examples and morals of the community.

They have forcibly taken a citizen, bound over to answer to the District Court of the United States for an offense against the laws of Congress, from the custody of that court,

and compelled him to a trial before their own courts, for the same offense, disregarding the prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction of the District Court previously obtained, and the express exactment of Congress.

In the trial of causes in their courts—martial they openly declare that they will not proceed according to law or the Constitution of the United States, but will not act upon their own opinions without regard to the law.

In the enforcement of their arbitrary wills which must of necessity be unknown to the accused until he is arrested, their subordinates have by their orders shot down citizens in the streets, and committed many other offenses against the acts of Congress and the territory.

They have closely confined citizens for days, weeks, and months, whipped them with horsewhips, and otherwise tortured them to make confessions of crimes, and have condemned them to hard labor, loaded with chains and balls, and then released them without any charges being made against them, or their being informed of the cause of their imprisonment and punishment.

Others they have removed from their business and homes; and they have prohibited all from traveling from place to place upon both public and private business.

Having arrested citizens, they have neglected to give any information of such arrests to the proper departments at Washington; and by that means the Secretaries of War and of State are unable to furnish the lists of prisoners to the judges of the territory for trial, or relief upon *habeas corpus*, as provided by law.

Being suspected of offenses and peculations they have arrested witnesses against them, removed them from their homes, to prevent their testimony from being taken by an officer of government sent to inquire into their conduct.

The subordinates have refused obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus* in words not proper to be written, and, with full knowledge of the facts, the Generals have not disapproved of the acts.

They have by force taken away the property of citizens without compensation, and resisted with arms the writ of *replevin* to retake the same, when issued from the District Court of the United States.

Well informed of murders and robberies committed by Indians near and at their posts and headquarters, they had threatened to chastise the informants, and taken no steps to punish the Indians or protect the citizens from their aggressions; and while reporting to the War Department that they have severely punished the Indians and subdued them, they well know that these have never been so hostile or committed such daring robberies and murders since this territory was conquered by the American arms as at the present time; and when citizens have traced the Indians to their lairs and offered to guide the troops to them, these officers have refused to follow them, or give supplies to citizens to conquer them.

They have received money upon trust and applied the same to their own private uses, and refused to refund it or to make any restitution to the *cestui que trust*.

They have taken upon themselves to determine upon the probable guilt of citizens of the republic of Mexico, and to return them to that republic, in violation of the treaty with Mexico; and have entered that republic with armed force and arrested and carried off persons not liable to be taken there from.

They have committed crimes of various kinds against the laws of the United States and the territory, and defy the courts and officers of justice to punish them.

They have destroyed the military posts located on Government and Indian lands and built up at the expense of thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars to the government, and then quartered themselves in rented houses, where they live in open prostitution with the women, and in not a few instances driving husbands from their beds, in other seducing wives to desert their homes and families thus depraving their commands and themselves and rendering all unfit for service.

They have set up in New Mexico a military despotism worse and more oppressive than the worst and most cruel tyrants of any country had ever established, and threaten citizens with imprisonment and death who dare oppose their unjust and oppressive measures; and all that is done when no enemy is near or any necessity exists for their conduct.

The people of New Mexico are dumbfounded, and dare neither complain nor give evidence while there remains a possibility of their being liable to answer to these tyrannous usurpers of their rights and liberty.—Under threats of being treated as traitors to the government they have been compelled by fear to petition to have martial law made permanent over them. To resist these usurpations and violations of the laws and rights of the people is in vain to attempt here while they command the armies of the United States to enforce their wills. No man in New Mexico dare oppose their will, and knowing this, I have made appeals to the President, and he has issued his orders, which these Generals have set at defiance and because they know what I have done so

they have undertaken this means and cowardly process to injure me.

But I must close this already too long communication, the first and only one I have written of such a nature, as I had hoped that these evils and grievances would be removed by the government in a private manner.— But after waiting for nearly six months after the departments are informed, and seeing no signs of relief, but that matters grow daily more unendurable, I must confess to some *eccentricity*, and further, I confess to that sort of eccentricity that loves to stand in the ways and ask for the old paths by which our government came to be the mighty nation of freemen and house of refuge to the oppressed. I love more than life all her old monuments, and her old dialect is sweeter than music to my ear. May I never live to see one of those old monuments crumble in the dust, or be broken down by the hand of the defamer, nor her soil diminished by the breadth of a hair. My motto is—LET THE UNION BE PERPETUAL; and by the Constitution I live or die. J. G. Knapp.

(The Independent, July 10th, 1862)

We are like to be ruined by an administration that will not tell the truth; that spends precious time in playing at *President making*; that is cutting and shuffling the cards for the next great political campaign.

(New-York Tribune April 22, 1861.)

If the Administration had not packed its trunk, the country should be assured of the fact forth with.

(New-York Times, April 22, 1861)

It must be confessed that the administration has presented the lamentable spectacle, of wasting precious days and weeks in deciding upon partisan claims to office, at the very moment that all its energies should have been directed to the state of the country etc.

(The New York Times, April 22, 1861.)

We do not hesitate to say to the President, that, unless he acted with more vigor and more courage, we will run the risk of plunging the government into embarrassment from which it could only be rescued by some one who should more accurately represent the sentiments and purposes of the American people. * * * If they are thwarted and treated with contempt, * * * they will work out a path for themselves, even if they have to override the government, which ought to guide them to the accomplishment of its own wise and just ends.

(New-York Times, April 1861.)

The President runs no small risk of being superseded in his office, if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the United States, and to protect its honor.

(Report of the Committee on conduct of the War 1863.)

Not upon those whose duty it was to provide the means necessary to put down the rebellion, but upon those whose duty it was to rightfully apply those means, and the agents they employ for that purpose, rest the blame, if and, that the hopes of the nation have not been realized, &c.

[Who ought to be put in for Lafayette? From the speech of Mr. Van Wyck of N. Y., [Republican], in Congress, Feb. 23, 1862.]

With a single exception, when has one of these men [the plunderers of the treasury] been court-martialed or punished? To-day, they have injured the Republic more than the South in arms. Had they been arrested and placed under the gallows, or in Fort Lafayette, our army would have been stronger, and our people at home more united. No wonder that your soldiers and their friends are dissatisfied. They cannot appreciate the patriotism of stealing.

(New-York Tribune, March 23.)

This nation has learned, by a very extensive experience, that war is a season of prosperity to scoundrels. It is, to some extent, inevitably so, but in our case, immeasurably and incredibly so. We have rascals of all degrees and kinds, incapable impostors, doing no work, and drawing full pay—gold gamblers, to whom patriotism and loyalty are but empty names, and in whose there is nothing but speculation,—swindlers and robbers all. Every one of them is practically a traitor, &c., &c.

[From the Bibliotheca Sacra, for Jan. 1862, a quarterly theological magazine, published at Andover, Mass., page 193.]

The evidence for the inspiration of the [119] psalm is clearer than the evidence that its apparent meaning is its real one: therefore, if it be needful to adopt the alternative that the psalm is not of divine origin, or else that it does not utter a wish for the woes of the traitors' household, we have a logical right to interpret the psalm as breathing a spirit not of positive desire for these woes, but of cordial admission to them. [! !] Thus;

It is the divine plan to afflict the small household of the traitor, and thereby save the large multitudes who had otherwise been undone by his treason. Therefore, while of waters run down my eyes, I sing,—

"Let his children be fatherless."

"And his wife a widow."

"Let his children be continually vagabonds and beg."

"Let them seek their bread also out of their desolate places."

"He has stirred up his comrades to inhuman and relentless deeds; and so I rest satisfied with this arrangement."

"Let there be to extend mercy unto him:—Neither let there be any favor to his fatherless children."

"Let his posterity be cut off."

"And in the generation following, let their name be blotted out."

We have reason to deny that David shuddered when he was inspired to utter them.—God save the country from the tender mercies of such Christians.

As the proverb says, we can bear the misfortunes of others with the most Christian resignation.

The article is worthy of the days of the Spanish Inquisition. It is horrible blasphemy.

(From the Christian Inquirer, Unitarian, Anti-Slavery, published at New York)

In several libraries of New England clergymen we have seen choice volumes of great cost, bearing the names of southern ministers to whom they still belong, although they have been sent North as gifts from Yankee soldiers who had appropriated them.—Some Massachusetts parlors are said to be carpeted with spoils of another kind. Now, if any one asks what has become of the Union party, once so strong at the South, we answer that, in part, they have been alienated from the government by the unjustifiable outrages committed by wicked or thoughtless federal soldiers, at Beaufort, South Carolina, tombs were violated. At Holly Springs, Mississippi, a communion table was used in behalf of "heathen" and "old sledge." Such tales of wrong have infuriated many who were disposed to be friends of the Union and their righteous indignation has had something to do with reverses that have overtaken our arms.

The Inquirer quotes with indignation, "a letter from an officer, written at camp Saxton Beaufort, South Carolina, in which he says:—'The splendid mansion once occupied by that arch rebel, T. Butler King, is on a Georgia island and we stripped it of everything.— I write this letter on his writing desk, which with his piano, was presented to me, on my return.'"

[Charles Sumner on the True Grandeur of Nations.]

"It cannot be doubted that this strange and unblest conjunction of the Christian clergy with war has had no little influence in blinding the world to the truth now beginning to be recognized, that Christianity forbids the whole custom of war."
"Such is the true image of Christian duty nor can I really perceive the difference in principle between those ministers of the Gospel who themselves gird on the sword, as in olden time, and those others who, unarmed and in customary black, lend the sanction of their presence to the martial array, or to any form of preparation for war."

Local Aristocracies.

In Boston, the only recognized aristocracy is intellect; and the question put by a Bostonian is this: What do you know?

In New York, it is a mere matter of wealth, and the question is: What are your worth?

In Philadelphia, it is blood, the exact quality of which is decided by your answer as to who are your relations?

In Washington, where politics govern.— How many votes do you control?

In Charleston, as in the Quaker city, it is the blood or pedigree, and the question is:— Who was your grandfather?

In Cincinnati, the queen lard oil city. How many hogs do you kill?

In Chicago, before the panic, it was: How many corner lots do you own?

In St. Louis, the passport to favor is secured by an affirmative answer to the question: Have you any interest in a fur company?

In New Orleans, south of Canal street, among the merchants it was: How much cotton do you ship? North of Canal street among the French creoles: How does the dress?

In Mobile, it is manners that makes the man, and the question is: How does he behave?

ONLY A PRINTER.—"He is only a printer" was the sneering remark of a leader in society. He was only a printer! Well, what was the earl of Stanhope? He was only a printer! What is Prince Frederick William, who married the Princess Royal of England? He, too, is a printer! Who was William Caxton—one of the fathers of literature? He was only a printer! What is George D. Prentice, Charles Dickens, M. Thiers, Douglas Jerrold, Bayard Taylor, Geo. P. Willis and Senators Dix, Cameron, Niles, Bigler and King? They, too, are all printers! What was Benjamin Franklin? Only a printer! Everybody can't be a printer—BRAINS are necessary.

A Knoxville army correspondent writes "One cry comes up from all the camps—Send us vegetables!"

If they stand in need of greens, let General Butler be sent.

COMFORT BEFORE APPEARANCES.

Most people are too apt to sacrifice comfort to appearances, to subject their own families to manifold privations and discomforts in order to astonish with a show of influence a few acquaintances who seldom visit them, and who only laugh at their foolish and perilous attempts at displaying a little superior upholstery in a room which none of the family dare make use of. Many is the house we have seen wherein the "parlor" was crammed, with useless stuff while not a single room was comfortably furnished.

Every family should seek first the utmost comfort for its own members that its means will compass; and then if there is a surplus of funds which they know not what else to do with, let it be devoted to the purchase of something to please the eyes of strangers—or rather to excite envy in their bosoms: for such things generally occasion far more envy than pleasure among rival householders.— Those apartments of a house which are most used should receive the most attention. The dining-room and a sleeping apartments should receive the most especial care, for on these does the health, (and consequently the comfort and happiness) of the family prominently depend. In short, seek first your own comfort, and the "appearances" will take care of themselves.

THE FIRST STRIKING CLOCK.—In the time of Alfred the Great, the Persians imported into Europe a machine which presented the first rudiments of a striking clock. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdallah, king of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem, in the year 800.

Among other presents, says Eginhart, was a horologe of brass wonderfully constructed by mechanical artifice, in which the course of the twelve hours elapsydram vertebatur, with as many little brass balls, which, at the close of each hour, dropped down over a ball beneath, and sounded the end of the hour.— There were also twelve figures of horsemen, who, when the twelve hours were completed issued out of twelve windows, which till then stood open, and returning again, shut the windows after them. It is to be remembered that Eginhart was an eye-witness of what is here described, and that he was an abbot, a skillful architect, and learned in the sciences.

Pat's Idea of a Stock.—Pat Donahue was a "brother of a boy," right from the the "Gem of the Say," and he had a small contract in the Convey Railroad, in New Hampshire, in the year of grace, 1855, in which he agreed to take his pay part in cash, part in bonds and part in stock. The stock of this road, he it remembered—like many others—was not worth a Continental, and has always kept up its value with remarkable uniformity. In due time Pat, having completed his job, presented himself at the treasurer's office for settlement. The money, the bonds and the certificate of stock were soon in his possession.

"And what is this now?" said Pat flourishing his certificate of stock, bearing the "broad seal" of the corporation.

"That is your stock, sir," blandly replied the treasurer.

"And is this what I'm to get for my labor? Was not my contract for stock?"

"Why certainly; that is your stock! What did you expect?"

"What did I expect?" said Pat, excitedly. Why, pigs, and shape, and horses, sure!"

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN THE SHAPE OF TAXES.—Secretary Chase's letter to chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, dated on the 12th ult., will open the eyes of the people to what is coming. He says that "nothing short of taxation to the amount of one-half our expenditures" will save the Government from bankruptcy and ruin. Now, as it is admitted on all hands that our expenses are, at the very lowest estimate, one thousand millions per annum, it is easy to perceive that, according to the Secretary's published opinion, the enormous sum of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS a year must be raised by taxation! Can the country stand this, is a pertinent question? This would require an average assessment of \$25 per head for every man, woman and child in the loyal States.—Etc.

A Scotland paper tells the following:

A few weeks after a late marriage, the doting husband had some peculiar thoughts when on putting on his last clean shirt, as he saw no appearance of a "washing," He thereupon rose earlier than usual one morning, and kindled the fire.

When handing on the kettle, he made a noise on purpose to arouse his wife. She peeped over the blankets, and exclaimed "My dear—what's up the day?" He deliberately responded, "A wut on me last clean sark, and an gait to wash a one to myself." "Vora weel," said Mrs. Easy, "yo had better wash me ano too!"

Jealousy is the fear of apprehensions of superiority; envy our weaknesses, and