

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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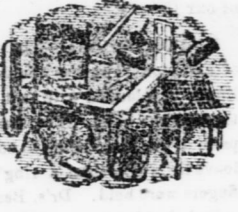
NEW SERIES,

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North Branch Democrat.

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wyoming that he has located at Tunkhannock where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

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Particular attention given to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Trenton, Pa., Pa.—vln2

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.

W. H. WALL, Owner and Proprietor, Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

MAYNARD'S HOTEL, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNA.

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.

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.

The MEANS HOTEL, one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Hotels 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.

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, 1861.

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—will, at success, consider 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 an interesting and reliable work, "Direct to Dr. J. M. DANIEL, 183 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York."

THE CLEVELAND NOMINATIONS.

General Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

LETTER TO GENERAL FREMONT. NEW-YORK, June 3. GENERAL: A convention of the people sitting at the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 31st day of May, 1864, have nominated you unanimously and by acclamation as a candidate for President of the United States.

The convention has appointed as their Committee, with instructions to communicate to you the result of their deliberation, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

In discharging this duty the committee need hardly inform you, general, that the convention which has thus put you in nomination for the office of President, represented that great mass of the nation which hold in practice as well as in theory to the fundamental doctrine of its founders, that all men have the inalienable right to life, property, and the pursuit of happiness, and that slavery and caste are incompatible with its enjoyment, and ought not to be suffered to exist.

The convention, true to its faith in the common brotherhood of man and of government by all the people for all the people, adopted a series of resolutions which the committee submit for your consideration, going in some sense to express the views which they hold in unison with those of the radical democracy of the nation upon some of the main issues to be tried before the people at the coming presidential election.

That they do not cover specifically every point of the political faith of the radical democracy of the country, or do not define perhaps as sharply as they might have been made to do, the radical views of the convention upon the subjects presented, is, after all, of little importance, for the reason that the illustrious nominee of the convention for President is the living embodiment of all its principles of government and civil and military administration which has called into being the political organization that has just made you, general, its standard bearer.

Your own high character for fidelity to the equal rights of all the people, and the signal proofs you have given to the world of the possession of the statesmanship and wisdom necessary to govern well and justly, and of the generalship so sorely needed to carry the war to a quick and triumphant issue, are a better guaranty that the principles you represent will not be betrayed, should the nation elevate you to its chief magistracy, than any written profession of political faith, however cunningly drawn and gravely accepted, with intent to be broken.

But the convention, in what they have done, have substantially covered the whole ground of the political faith of the radical Democracy, in asserting the necessity for re-establishing the supremacy of the federal Union for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States; for maintaining the liberties of person, speech, and press, except when suspended by martial law; for suppressing the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise; for amending the Constitution so as to abolish and prohibit slavery forever in the United States, and securing to all men absolute equality before the law; for integrity and economy in the administration of the national government; for upholding the right of asylum, except for crime and of offenses against international law; for the vindication of the Monroe doctrine, by declaring anew the determination of the American people not to tolerate the setting up of any anti republican government on this continent by any foreign power; for insisting upon applying the one term principle to the office of President, and amending the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of that officer by a direct vote of the whole people: for restricting the power of reconstructing rebellious states to the people through their representatives in Congress; and for confiscating the lands of rebels, and distributing them among the soldiers and actual settlers.

What these principles would mean in practice the convention clearly declared, general, when they put you upon them as their candidate for President, for they knew and the country knows, that you will, if elected, faithfully carry them out to all their logical consequences without fear or favor, and give the country an administration of public affairs, that will command the affections of the whole people and restore it to its former high place in the scale of nations.

Perhaps we may best illustrate the temper of the convention by referring you to the letter of Mr. Wendell Phillips, the reading of which was ordered and received with a storm of applause. We feel authorized to declare it as our opinion, that had it been offered as a platform of the principles of government and administration, it would have been adopted with the same tumultuous applause as that which hailed your nomination. Its masterly exposition of the needs of the country in this dark crisis of its existence and struggle for continued life is a fitting commentary upon the purposes of the convention, and we commend it to your consideration as a part of their deliberations.

And now, general, having discharged our duty imposed on us by the convention, we trust you will favor us with an early reply,

signifying your acceptance of the nomination in order that the radical democracy of the North, whose hearer have already been thrilled with joy at the tidings that their heroic leader in the campaign of 1856, has been summoned to the field again, may hear his clarion voice rallying them to victory and the salvation of the republic.

We are, general, very respectfully, your friends and servants, WORTHINGTON G. SMITHERS, of Maryland, chairman, Edward Gilbert, of New York, Caspar Butz of Illinois, Charles E. Moss, of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, To Major-General John C. Fremont, N. Y.

GENERAL FREMONT'S ACCEPTANCE. GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter, which I have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland, the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching presidential election.

Very honorable, because in offering it to me, you act in the name of a great number of citizens, who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me, I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created and no contest would have been possible. This is not an ordinary election; it is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now for the first time since 1776, the question of constitutional liberty has been bro't directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, these guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive name and glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which has not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictatorship without its unity of action and rigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad, its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its great, superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to coerce the south.

Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of this war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or at best in difference, among those who would have been its friends if the real intentions of the people could have been better known, while at the same time it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation, extended to the property of all rebels, is practicable; and it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revolt, which might be quelled by prompt severity

I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection. In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendments of the Constitution, to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if in the history of the country there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power, which has cost us the lives of thousands of men needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no other alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the committee.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT. New York, June 4th, 1864. To Worthington G. Smithers, of Maryland, Edward Gilbert, of New York, Caspar Butz of Illinois, Charles E. Moss, of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, committee.

LETTER TO GENERAL COCHRANE. NEW YORK, June 3.

GENERAL: The convention sitting at Cleveland, on the 31st ultimo, having unanimously nominated you as the candidate of the Radical Democracy for Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with John C. Fremont as their candidate for President, have deputed us to their committee to communicate to you the result of their deliberation and to ask of you the acceptance of the nomination.

We need not tell you, general, of the radical character of that convention, for you were its worthy presiding officer; nor need we refer particularly to the resolutions which were adopted as the basis of the new political organization which the necessities of the times have called into being. You know them all, and your outspoken indorsement of the position taken by the convention as well as your eminent of freedom through a long career of usefulness, won for you that confidence of the convention which resulted in electing you as a candidate for the high office of Vice-President.

The war, general, has swept away all old party ties, and he who is wise enough to appreciate this fact, and range himself on the side of his imperilled country, deserves the confidence of all patriots. Amongst the thousands of Democrats who have thus shown their wisdom, no man of your ancient political faith in the nation has taken a higher or nobler stand than yourself, and to this fact the convention was keenly alive.

When the war broke out, you took the field against the common enemy, and led our brave soldiers to battle on many a hard-fought field in which you showed yourself the true soldier. And when it was the fashion of the government to respect the rights of rebels to their slaves, and thus to reinforce them to the extent, you boldly advocated in camp the necessity of depriving the rebellion of the immense resource which slavery conferred upon it, by its destruction.

Your fellow citizens of New York, general, without respect to party, generously remembered your devotion to the cause of the country and humanity, and at the late state election declared their confidence in you by choosing you one of the highest offices in their gift. With this record, and with your fearless advocacy of the principles of the radical democracy before them, the convention did not hesitate, but with one accord, called on you to complete the ticket bearing on it the name of the illustrious Fremont.

In Conclusion general the committee hope you will favor them with your early reply, accepting the nomination, in order that the radical democracy may fling to the breeze at once the invincible flag of freedom, union and independence, and move upon the enemy's works without delay.

We are, general, respectfully, your friends and servants, WORTHINGTON G. SMITHERS, of Maryland, chairman, EDWARD GILBERT, of New York, CASPAR BUTZ, of Illinois, CHARLES E. MOSS, of Wisconsin, N. P. SAWYER, of Pennsylvania, General John Cochrane, New York, GENERAL COCHRANE'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, June 4.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note informing me officially of my nomination by the radical Democracy at Cleveland, on the 31st ultimo as their candidate for Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with John C. Fremont for President.

I have been accustomed to regard simply as a duty performed what you are pleased to represent as personally meritorious, and to regret the physical disability which alone withdrew me from the immediate scene of war.

I concur in the action and agree with the principles of the convention, where by its twelfth resolution, the question of reconstruction is referred to constitutional action of the people, it wisely committed to them an issue peculiarly within the province of the future, and not yet sufficiently emerged from war to warrant positive opinion.

While I have ever supposed confiscation and use of the property of an enemy in arms to be a laudable service of an established and essential rule of civilized war, I am pleased to observe that the convention, when asserting the justice of the principle, intended to remit its exercise to the discretion of the people, hereafter manifested through representatives in Congress when considering the paramount question of reconstruction. For, indeed, so blended must be the various methods—sequestration, confiscation, military absorption and occupation—that shall hereafter cooperate to evolve order from confusion and to restore the government, that it is difficult if not impossible now, when affirming the principle, to provide for its application.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to accept the nomination for Vice-President of the United States, which you have tendered to me under the direction of the convention.

I am very respectfully yours, JOHN COCHRANE. To Worthington G. Smithers, of Maryland; Edward Gilbert, of New York; Caspar Butz of Illinois; Charles E. Moss, of Missouri; N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, committee, &c.

GIRLHOOD.

Who more gleeful, nappy, charming and fascinating, than simple, cheerful girls, from twelve to fifteen years of age? This epoch of their life resembles that period of a summer morning, known only to early risers, which combines the soft light of the dawn with the magnificent splendor of the full orb'd day. In the full promise of the daz'ling noon is seen the gleaming, sparkling dewdrop, the half blown flower, while wood and field and lawn are vocal with the rapturous songs of birds.

Such is the picture of the morning of girlhood, which precedes the glory of true womanhood, sparkling with angelic innocence and purity, giving promise of all those graces that adorn the affectionate wife, the tender mother, the loving sister, and the Christian teacher. Amiable, confiding, loving, full of life and good cheer, thinking no evil and fearing none, conscious as it were of having that good of which it was said in possession of Mary, it shall never be taken from her. Would that these noble graces were prof'nd in all cases, as in the few against the blighting and withering influences of fashionable life. But alas, they are not, which may be one reason why they appear so pleasing at that period of life which we have named. There is no higher ideal of womanhood seen in life than that which carries these qualities of girlhood into the fulness of life. As simple, trusting, unaffected, cheerful, charming as a girl of twelve years, is the best compliment that can possibly be said to wife, mother, or maiden. Such never desire to go to the ballot-box, to sit as judges or to be members of National or State legislatures.

A drunkard, supporting himself against a church railing, replied to a question, that he didn't exactly belong to church, but he had a kind of leaning that way.

A good question for a debating society. Which is the most delightful operation. "To kiss a fair woman on a dark night, or a dark woman on a fair night."

A live frog was lately taken from a solid rock near Johnston. It is to be sent to the Pittsburg or Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

The coat of the stomach of him who eats ox tail soup, must be a swallow tail.

To Conservative Republicans.

Did you not promise and hear it promised in 1860, when you elected me, and voted for Mr. Lincoln, that free speech, free press and freedom should be secured to our people. Did you not promise and hear it promised that economy and reform should be introduced, and peace and prosperity secured. You were honest and believed all this would be done, but your leaders have betrayed you and now what are the facts. Recently a telegraphic line is closed, and its officials imprisoned upon a false charge. A citizen of Ohio is seized and hurried off to a distant dungeon. No complaint is made against him. A Baltimore paper is suppressed because it prints in its news columns a despatch announcing the alleged losses of General Grant during the recent campaign. A book-seller's shop is closed in Baltimore and its owners sent to prison because they sold Southern histories of the war. And to crown all, Mr. Seward goes out of his way to seize a Spaniard in New York and hurry him out of the country, without any inquiry as to his guilt, and in direct violation of the right of asylum which foreigners could always successfully claim on American soil. Two prominent New York journals were suppressed and their editors ordered to Fort Lafayette because they published a despatch which a political and personal friend of Mr. Lincoln forged. These outrages have all been committed in the short space of ten days. All the past history of Mr. Lincoln's administration is filled with just such unconstitutional, illegal and despot acts.—Can you, therefore, as honest men and lovers of liberty vote for him or support him again. Dare you do it. Is not your own liberty and the liberty of your country a reason why you should not.

Those who support him farther must support and be in favor of a despotism because they support his acts and reward him for them.—Sundry Democrat

PROVERBIAL WISDOM. A bank note reporter would not, naturally be looked to for words of proverbial wisdom; but Thompson's Reporter is responsible for the following, when it will be well to ponder on during a hot July day.

Don't have too much commiseration for the accomplished, amiable and charming wife of a defaulter, until you know that she has not by extravagance and pride, induced him to use money not his own, or to speculate with a view to gratify her wishes.

Don't think you are making a bargain when you cheat a customer; for in the long run, all such operations will turn out quadruple losses.

Don't lend money at too great a shave for the borrower must succeed, or he'll never be able to pay.

Don't neglect your regular business thinking to do better at some outside enterprise; the chances are ten to one you will not succeed.

Don't go to law in a hurry; exhaust the legal remedies.

Don't get excited about politics, unless you are quite sure that the election of your candidate will be better for your business and for your country, than the other man.

Don't be severe on others for not thinking as you think; that they may excuse you for thinking as they do.

Don't condemn others for their inherited or God endowed peculiarities; for could you but see yourself as you see others, your condemnation might come home.

Don't be too smart; it is the instinct of man to give the extreme smart ones, of both genders, a wide berth.

Don't be as the dog in the manger; for some bull may dig you a toss.

Don't judge, until you have heard both sides of the case.

Don't get on stilts in prosperity, nor on your knees in adversity; for what goes up must come down, but what goes down don't always come up.

FOOTING IT.—Foote was near catching it from an irascible General who had been captured on his stage. They met in a coffee-room, and the victim said:

"Mr. Foote, I hear you are wonderfully clever in taking off people."

"I have been told so," said Sam, "but what is more wonderful, I often take myself off."

"Pray let us have a specimen," said the General. Foote put on his hat and gloves, took his cane, made a bow, and bowed.

In a recent ride, an Eastern editor discovered the following upon a gatepost:— "Fursal a 2 story cow pen, the omer Xpex 2 Go 2 calforny."

Gold represents Democracy; greenbacks, Republicanism. The one is going up the other going down. Democracy, like Gold, will survive the crash which is inevitable, while greenbacks will turn to valueless rags. The Republican party will follow the fate of its greenbacks to dust and ashes.— Let who will say "peace to its ashes," we shall never pronounce the sacred word peace over the hated remains of such a party.