NEW SERIES.

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North Branch Democrat.

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



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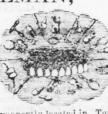
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New York.

[From the Miner's Journal.] WHAT OF THE BATTLE, BY STELLA OF LACKAWANNA.

Breeze of our sorrowful summer, Tangling the locks of the beautiful June, Breathe me a song through the lattice-Whispera tale 'neath the tender-faced Moon.

Breeze from the sorrowful South-land. Bear ye, to me, no low message to night ? Though my heart break but to know it Murmured by lips, anguish-parted, and white.

Breeze of this saddest of midnights, I had a darling that went long ago, Down 'mong the camp-fires of warriors, Say not, O, say not his brown curls lie low !

Say that ve found him in slumber-Found my poor darling, and kissed hrm for me, While he lay dreaming of home-ways. With his fair head nestled, fond, on my knee.

Tell me, oh, breeze from the woodlands. Where the South air swoons, faint with perfe Walked there the Angel of Mercy, When the war-fiend struck his arrows of doom?

Moaningly faltered some pale one, "Mother, ch, mother, God pity you now !" While the sad eyes wandered strangely. And the death-agony swept his damp brow ?

Go, gentle breeze, to that mother, Wringing weak hands in her voic less despair, Soothe the sharp pangs of her heart-ache-Lift from her hot brain the grief-faded hair.

Say, not alone is the stricken, Thousands of bosoms are bursting with pain, Here, in our cool mountain homesteads, There, where Magnolia-blooms brighten the plain.

Swung ye, white Moon, o'er the valleys Where the mad slaughter-king ruthlessly trod, Scorning the life of of a brother, Mocking humanity, Heaven and God ?

Stars, dotting thickly you kingdom Stretching so bluely and grandly away, Grew your soft eyes dim with sadness Watching where purple veins crimsoned the clay

Breeze from the war-wasted South-land, Mournful your tail through the lattice to night , All my soul sickens, and wearies, O'er my poor country's woe, weeping and blight.

From her proud shores goes a wailing, Saddening the nations, far over the sea :-Breeze of our sorrowful summer, Bear thence the strains of a Peace-jubilee

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25th, 1864. 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is au. thorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millons of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceed. ing seven and three tenths per centum, re. deemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six percentum, payable in coin. Inpursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 15th, 1864

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as to affor i equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has te-tel the national st length and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable. exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad Three years of war bave hardened you with debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet .-Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free instr tutions, it does not deserve a moment.

Thus far the war has been supported carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government be que. athed to them by the great men who framed

it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a na tion has ariser, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its more gi gantic scale and finding itself, when near it. close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies; in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of ut . ter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, in the present condition af the great contest for civil liberty in upon a stable foundation. which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracled struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our (wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and elothed, munitions or war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war roust end in deleat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to erquire as to the state of the money man ket, or ask whether he can so invest his sur plus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return, and no profit, can be desirable, If followed by national dissolution, or national disgrace. Present pr fit, thus acquired, is but he precursor of future destruction. N investment can be so profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed up in a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the corrency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the gospe! ? the withdrawal of neces ary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase in prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemel to many an undue timidity and tardiness of ac ion, on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens or a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annovance, revuires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its orrors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law which went into operation, on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not un frequently receives one million in a day .-As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a soilion per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it. are best developed in the execution of exist ing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, an I other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the na tional credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be ex-reised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people, any governmen is

powerless, for this or any other desirable The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued, raging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand will largely enchance their value to the hold er; and peate once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present! gain leads only to future loss. I appeal therefore, with confidence to a loyal and pa triotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit

LINCOLN CATECHISM.

Do the loval leaguers believe in the Ten Commandments?

What are the Ten Commandments? Thou shalt have no other God but the

Thou shalt make an image of a negro, and

place it on the Capitol as a type of the new American man.

Thou shall swear that the negro shall be the equal of the white man.

Thou shalt fight thy battles on the Sa bath day, and thy generals, and thy captains and thy privates, and thy servants, shall do all manner of murders and thefts as on the other six days.

Thy shalt not honor nor obey thy father nor thy mother if they are Copperheads; but thou shalt serve, lo or and obey Abraham Lincoln.

Thou shalt commit murder-of slave-hold

Thou mayest commit adultery-with the contrabands. Thou shalt steal-everything that belongs

o a slaveholder.

Thou shalt bear false witness -against sll laveholders

Thou shalt covet the slaveholder's manservant, and his maid-servant, and shall steal his ox and his ass, and everything that belongeth to him.

From these commandments hang all the and the honor of loyal leaguers.

Do loyal leaguers believe the teachings o

They do.

What does the gospel teach? That we shall resist evil, and that we shall vercome evil with evil.

What does the gospel say of peace mak-

That they shall be accursed. Whose children are the peace makers?

The children of the devil. Do loyal leaguers believe in the Sermon on the Mount?

Repeat the Sermon on the Mount.

Blessed are the proud and the contractors or theirs is the kingdom of greenbacks. Blesse i are they that do not mourn for

them that are murdered in the abolition war, for they shall be comforted with office. Blessed are the haugh'y, for they shall

inherit shinplasters. Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after the blood of the slaveholders, for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the unmerciful, for they shall btam command. Blessed are the vile in heart, for they

shall be appointed judges. Whosoever not smite thee on one cheek, smite him on both.

And if he turn away from thee turn and hit him again. If thou findest a chance to steal a slave

older's coat, steal his cloak also. Give to a negro that asketh not, but from he poor white mrn turn thou away. Be ye therefore unkind, spiteful and re-

engeful, even as your father the devil is the Take heed that you give alms in public he negres, otherwise ye have no reward of

your father Abraham, who is in Washing-Therefore when thou givest thine alms to negro, do thou send a trumpet before thee. as the ministers and hypocrites do in the

churches and in the streets, that they may have glory of the contrabands. And when thou doest alms let cach hand know what the other hand doeth, that thine

alms may not be secret; and thy father the devil, who established the leagues, shall reward thee openly. Do not forgive men their tresspasses, for you do God will not forgive your trerpass-

Moreover- when you pretend to fast, fast

ot at all, but eat turkies, ducks, and espeally roosters, that ye may crow over the Copperhesds, and stuff yourselves with what ever a shinplaster buyeth. Lay up for yourself treasures in green-

backs, and five twenties, and whatever else you may steel from the Treasury. Every man can serve to masters, the devil

and the Abolitionists.

Take no thought to get raiment by honst toil, but go down South and steal itonsider the vultures and the hawks, how hey toil not neither do they sow, and yet no creature was ever stuffed out with so much attess, except a contraband that feedeth at

Judge another without judge or jury but destroy the laws, so that your own measure shall not be measured unto you again. If thou hast a beam in thine eye, shut

thine eye so that it cannot be seen, and go o picking out the mote that is in the Copperhead's eye. If a poor white man ask bread, give him a

stone, if he ask a fish, give him an alliga-Therefore, whats oever ye would that th elaveholder should not do unto you, do it even unto him ; for this is the law of the loy

al leaguers. Who is Horace Greeley?

A celebrated poet, wno wrote a poem on the American flog, beginning thus:

"Tear down the flaunting lie! Half-mast the starry flag !

Insult no sunny sky, With hate's polluted rag ? Who is Thad, Stephens?

An amalgamationist from Pennsylvania. who honestly practices what he preaches. Who is General Burnside?

A flery commander who has had wonderful success in seizing peaceable and unarmed civilians, when they were asleep in their own beds at midnight; and who was once caught in a trap by a famous old trapper of the name of Lee.

Who is Anna Dickinson? Ask Ben . Butler and William D. Kelly. Who is Ben. Butler ?

A Satyr, who has the face of the devil and the heart of a beast, who laughed when Banks supplanted him in New Orleans, saying, he will find it a squeezed lemon.

What is the mefend of the loyal leaguers ?

The end of the Union. What are States?

Colonies of the Federal Government. What is a Judge ?

A Provost Marshal. What is a court of law ? A body of soldiers, appointed by a General

o try civilians. What is a Bastile?

A Republican meeting-house, for the involuntary assembling of men who believe in the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is What is the meaning of the word "dema-

Ask those members of Congress who believe the war is for the negro, and for the destruction of the Union, and yet vote it supplies of men and money.

What is a negro? A white man with black skin. What is a white man ?

A pegro with white skin, Brownlow's Opinion of Johnson.

One of the brightest luminaries, staun chest supporters and most unscrupulous defenders of the National Administration is the notorious Parson Brownlow, of East Tenn essee. He was a leading orator in the Baltimore Convention, and enthusiastically endorsed the nomination of Lincoln and John-

The Parson regards Andy Johnson as the embodiment of every conceivable moral excellence, and the very man for the Vice Presidency. It may be gratifying to the carious, to learn in what estimation the Par son held Andy a few years since. Here is a quotation which will throw some light on 'he matter:

"He (Johnson) is a member of a numer ous family of Johnsons, in North Carolina, who are generally thieves and hars, and though he is the best of the family I have ever met with, I unhesitatingly affirm here to night that there are better men than Andrew Johnson in our penitentiary! His relatives in the Old North State have stood n the stocks for crimes they have committed: and his own cousin, Madison Johnson, was hung at Raleigh, for murder and robbery ! Is he not the last man living to talk about respectability on the part of any one?-Certainly he is !"

Perhaps no one in the country is more intimately and thoroughly acquainted with the moral and political character of the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency than Brownlow, and yet despite the allega tions made in the preceeding quotation, and which are doubtless true, he has the un dushing inpudence and as urance to solicit the votes of the people in his behalf. In November eighteen hundred and fifty five. after the Gubernatorial campaign, which resulted in making Andy Johnson, State Executive of Tennessee, this meek and humble Christian-gave utterance to the following prayer in his church at Knoxvills :

To thy watchtul Providence, O! mos merciful God, we are indebted for all our mercies, and not to any work or merit o ours: for many of as entered the corambia to elevate to the Executive chair of the State the present incumbent (Andrew Johnson) with a perfect knowledge that he had abused thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, on the floor of the State Senate, as a swindler, advocating unlawful interest. We knew that he voted in Congress against offering prayers to Tiee We knew that ne had op posed the temperance, which is the cause of God and all mankind. We knew that he vilified the Protestant religion * * * Yet such were the parties, O! most mighty God, that we went into the support of our INEIDEL GOVERNOR blind."

What do our readers think of this endorse ment of Johnson? Doubtless, however, the Parson has in these latter days received a new revelation, which will enable him to yield a cordial support to the Republican ticket, Andy Jonson inclusive.

ANOTHER "PATRIOT."-The Cincinnati papers state that Lieut. H. N. Banks, of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, is under arrest in Covington, for selling eleven impressed horses belonging to farmers in Grant, Owen and adjoining counties in Kentucky, and ppropriating the money to his own use. -Banks is sound on the Baltimore platform. large siners of the horefits qual

REASONS WHY MR LINCOLN SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED,

1st. He is at heart a secessionist. On January 14th, 1848, he made a speech in Congress, in which he said: "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have a right to rise up, and shake off the existing government and form a new one that will suit them better."

2d. He has violated his pledge to the people. In July 1861, Congress passed a resolution, which was adopted by him, in these words: "That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or intefering with the rights or the established institution of the States but to defend and maintain the eupremacy of the Constitution."

3d. He has violated the Constitution which he took a solemn oath to support. in ways without number. His emancipation proclamation which he has issued, be himself acknowledged he had had no power to

4th. He has suspended the habeas corpus in States where there was no necessity for it. He has caused to be arrested and imprisoned citizens for expressing their candid opinion as to the acts of the Administration, without allowing them a trial by jury, and has afterwards discharged them without attempting to produce any charge against them.

5th. He has muzzled the mouth and the press in a more arbitrary manner than any despot in Europe.

6th. He has prolonged the war for the purpose of collecting a great army to aid and assist sim to a re-election as President, by the point of the bayonet.

7th. He has sent armies to Florida and Louisiana for the purpose of organizing new States for the purpose of voting for him for the next President-and by so doing, twenty thousand men have lost their lives.

8th. He has squandered millions upon millions of the public moneys to colonize and support the negroes, and has no sympathy for the white soldiers who are slain by thousands in the army. 9th. He has organized an army of negroes

and forced them from the plantation where

they could have raised for the army and have supported their families who are now starving and dying. 10th. He has initiated a system of extravagance and corruption in the conduct of

the war which will sooner or later, overthrow our government. 11th, Before he was elected he declared himself against the election of a President for the second term. He has violated this

pledge, and now says it was all a joke. 12th. Being suddenly raised from the common walks of life to the highest honor in the gift of the nation, he became vain and puffed up, and keeps corps of soldiers as a body guard which no other President ever

13th. He has a set of fanatics and shoddy contractors, and all kinds of speculators for his advisors, and they flatter him, which pleases his vanity, and makes him think he is the greatest man in the world. He will soon wake up and find all these things a joke, and honest old Abe will go down to posterity as a great joker and nothing more.

A Flank Movement. One of Sigel's soldiers gives the following account of a foraging adventure he had in

"Vell, you see, I goes down to dat old ellow's blace, dat has a beech orchard, yere ve vas stationed, to shdeal some beeches and ven I gets to the wront gate, vat do you dinks I zee? I sees dere a pig pull dog, and he looks mighty savage. So I dioks I vrighdens him, and says, Look here, Mr. Pull-Dog, sthand back, I fights on dis line all zummer,' But de pull tog, he don't care for dat. so I vlanks him."

"How did you do that ?"

" Vy, I goas vay arount, so as de pull dog couldh't see me, and ven I gets to the back gate, vat you dinks I see? Vy I see dat same old pull dog! So I vlanks him again."

How did you do that ?" " Vy, I goas vay arount, so as de pulldog couldn't zee me, to another little beech orchard, and ven I gets derr, vat you dinks I zee ? Vy dere I zee dat same tam old pulidog! So I vlanks him again."

" How dis you do that ?'

" Vy, I says to dat old pull-dog, Look here Mr. Pull-Dog, I v lanks you dree dimes and every dimes I fi ds you de same oid pull dog. Tam your old beeches; who cares for your old beeches ? My dime is out next month and de country may go to de devil for beeches; so 1 goes to my dent."

EDWARD EVERETT sent a representative recruit to the war two years ago, and now sends another."-Ex.

The same Edward Everett, three years ago on the 22d of February, 1861, said :

"To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposteaous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be by servile insurrection, is to monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven, let

them go in peace." This is what Everett wrote to the Boston Courier. He is one of the greatest humbugs of the age. He don't know his own senti-

ments a day in advance.