

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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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 patronage.
Wm. H. CORTRIGHT.
June, 2nd, 1864

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v3-21, 17.

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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.
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Poet's Corner

OLD ABE.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
When we were first acquainted,
I thought you were an honest man,
But nothing of a saint;
But since you wore the Spanish cloak,
You love the negro so,
And hate the white man, so you do,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abe, jolly old Abe,
What do you really mean?
Your negro Proclamation is
A wild fanatic's dream.
The war you did begin, old Abe,
And that you surely know;
You should have made a compromise,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
Your darkey plan has failed,
Ere this you know that cruel war
And taxes you've entailed
In this unhappy, land old Abe,
Is woe and pain, and woe,
That you can't cure nor mendure,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

Old Abraham, my jolly old Abe,
The blindest man can see
The Union you will not restore
Till every negro's free;
And equal with the best of men,
In arm and arm can go,
To vote as you may wish him to,
My jolly old Abe, my Jo.

LINDEN LACHER.

THE MANNER IN WHICH SOLDIERS SHALL VOTE.

The following is an abstract of the bill prescribing the manner in which the soldiers shall vote:

Section 1. Provides that whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President or Governor, and consequently absent on the day of holding general, special or Presidential elections, they shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at their proper place of voting; and the right of such voters is not to be impaired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual residence.

Section 2. A poll is to be opened in each company, composed in whole or part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the Captain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not be prevented from returning by the proximity of the enemy or orders of commanders, shall vote at such head quarters, and no other place. Officers others than those of a company, the other voters detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy-yard, may vote at such other polls as are most convenient to them. When there are ten or more electors unable to attend the company polls or proper place of election they may open a poll at each place as they may select.

Section 3. The polls are not to be opened before 7 o'clock, and must be kept open three hours, or if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes until 7 o'clock in the evening.

Section 4. Before opening the polls the electors present shall elect, viva voce, three persons for judges, and the judges shall appoint two clerks, and prepare boxes for the ballots.

Section 5. Before receiving any votes the judges and clerks shall be sworn to observe the law and guard against fraud, deceit, and this oath must be entered on the poll book and signed by the judges and clerks.

Section 6. All voting shall be by ballot, and the applicant to vote, if challenged, must be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct in which he claims residence.

Section 7. Separate poll book shall be kept and separate returns made, for the voters of each city or county. The poll books shall name the company and regiments, and post place or hospital in which the election is held. The county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll books of which each clerk shall keep one.

Section 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all the officers for whom the elector desires to vote.

Section 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must pronounce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not challenged, shall deposit the ballot in the proper box while the clerks register the name and legal residence of the voter in their poll-books.

Section 10. At the close of the polls the number of voters must be counted, set down, and certified at the foot of the poll books.

Section 11. After the poll books are counted the ballots are to be counted, each judge reading the name thereon, and the third stringing the vote of each county on a separate string, and carefully preserving the same.

Section 12. Where two tickets are folded together, both are to be thrown out, and where two ballots are voted together for that office.

Section 13. Each clerk shall keep, in addition to the poll book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of the poll book.

Section 14. The number of voters on these county poll lists must also be set down and certified.

Sections 15 and 16. Prescribes the form of poll book, and the manner of entering the returns.

Section 17. After canvassing the votes, the Judges will seal up and send the poll books, lists, and ballots to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and secure the other poll book, lists, to be called for by the Commissioner appointed under the act. If not called for within ten days, the second book, &c., are to be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 18. The Prothonotary must furnish the Return Judges with a certified copy of returns so received.

Section 19 and 20. The Return Judges are to meet on the Second Tuesday of November to count and enter the vote of soldiers thus returned.

Section 21. In Presidential elections, all returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are to be compared with the county returns, for the correction of the latter.

Section 22. All elections are to be subject to contest as under present laws.

Section 23. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to provide a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with extracts from the general election laws, blank forms of poll books, tally lists, and returns, postage stamps, etc., and forward the same by Congress, or otherwise, to the commanding officers of companies, detached posts and hospitals, who shall deliver the same to the election judges on the day of election, but no election is to be invalidated by reason of such blanks not being received.

Section 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, not exceeding one to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as shall be necessary to carry out the law. Said commissioners are to be sworn to fulfill their duties, under penalty of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws, and at least two sets of blanks, to the commanding officer of every company and part of company; provide for opening polls, and call for one copy of the poll book after the election.

Section 28, 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for non-fulfillment of duties. They are to receive no compensation.

Section 30. When the Sheriff issues his proclamation for an election, he shall transmit immediately copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.

Section 31. \$13,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.

Section 32, 33. Whereless than ten persons are separated from their proper company, they are to vote as follows: Each voter is authorized, before the day of election, to place his ballot, properly folded, in a sealed envelope, together with a statement signed by the voter and his commanding officer, or some other witness, and duly sworn to and certified before said officer, or some other competent person. This statement must set forth the following facts:

The name and proper residence of the voter.
An authority to some qualified voter at the place of his residence, to cast the ballot for him.
That he is in the active military service and give the name of the organization of which he is a member.

That he has not sent his ballots to any other person than the one so authorized.
That he will not attempt to vote at any poll opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever.
That he has not been dishonorably dismissed from service.

And that he is now stationed at ———, State of ———.
Said sealed envelope, ballots and statement are to be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the proper person, with the endorsement on the sealed part thereof, "Soldier's ballot for ——— township, (ward or borough) in the county of ———," &c.

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37. The elector to whom this ballot is sent shall deliver it unopened, on the day of election, at the proper polls. The election officer shall open it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited. The person delivering the ballot shall be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered in the same state as when received, and that he has not opened it or changed or altered the contents. Without such oath the vote shall not be received. The right to vote of the person sending the ballot may be challenged, the

same as if he was personally present. Any election officer refusing to receive and count such vote, excepting when fraudulent, and any elector to whom such ballot is sent for

penalizing to present it at the proper poll, are punishable by \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person making false oath touching these matters is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine and five year's imprisonment.

Section 38. The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish the necessary blanks to carry out this act.

Section 39. In case of an elector in military service on a vessel, the master of said vessel shall be competent to take affidavit and written statement of said elector.

Section 40. Assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual tax on every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of the State, in the army or navy, and when names shall have been omitted they must be added on application of any resident of the district. Non-commissioned officers and privates are to be exempt from all other personal taxes while in service. Assessors must receive this tax from, and furnish a certificate of payment to any citizen offering to pay the same for said soldier. Where the name has been entered on the assessment books no certificate of assessment shall be required. The certificate of payment shall set forth the name of the person for whom the tax is paid, the date of payment, and year for which it was assessed. This certificate shall only be evidence of payment of taxes, and shall not preclude a demand for other evidence of a right to vote. The penalty for non-compliance on the part of assessors, collectors or treasurers shall not be less than \$20, nor more than \$200.

THE GREAT CRIMINAL CASE.

THE PEOPLE of the Supreme Court of the UNITED STATES vs. the ABOLITION PARTY.
1864.

Indictment drawn up and presented by the working men of New York, representing the "tolling millions" of the United States of America. It is charged against the defendant in this case, (the abolition party), that—
It has consigned to untimely deaths, five hundred thousand human beings, the great majority of whom were working men, producers, contributors to the wealth of the nation.
It has arrayed brother against brother, and pitted the father against the son, in mortal combat.
It has deluged the land in blood—whitened the fields of the South with the bones of the slain.
It has brought grief and sadness to nearly every fireside.
It has opened up broad avenues for speculation and plunder of the public finances.
It has deranged the currency of the country.
It has enlarged beyond all necessity the public debt.
It has taxed the present generation beyond all precedent and entailed burdens that will fall with crushing weight upon unborn millions.
It has taken from industrial and productive pursuits over two millions of men.
It has shielded the rich from the clutches of repeated "drafts," by the payment of sums (to them petty and insignificant) to the Government; while it has compelled the tolling masses to enlist, for the plain reason that their actual necessities required it for the immediate support of their families.
It has given us shipplasters, green paper and petty postage stamps for the common currency of the country.
It has created a fluctuating and uncertain standard of value.
It has used the people's money without legal authority, in useless and vain attempts to better the condition of the negro, at the expense of the white race.
It has inaugurated schemes to thwart the plans of the Almighty in combining the races.
It has allowed defaulters and defrauding contractors, postmasters, public officers and even private individuals, to swindle the people out of millions of dollars, and has dared to send some of them on foreign missions as a reward for their rascality.
It has ignored well established laws of Congress.
It has disregarded the Constitution under the plea of "military necessity."
It has taken the edicts of the President as laws of the land, which laws they contravened.
It has indemnified public officers from suits at law for damages on account of outrages upon the rights of citizens.
It has arrested good and true men and patriotic citizens without legal authority; dragged them from their homes, friends and families; sent them beyond the limits of the States in which they resided; incarcerated them in bastilles, and falsely denounced them as traitors.
It has trampled down the great bulwarks of civil liberty, the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has abolished the writ of habeas corpus a right which no other enlightened government under heaven would seek even to abridge.
It has set aside our system of trial by jury, and substituted arbitrary power for the laws of the land.
It has declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharge of their legitimate duties.
It has created unnecessary departments in the General Government, thus causing more expenses, increased taxes, and heavier burthens for the people.
It has organized new States from the mere fragments of the original; admitted members from these so-called States to seats as members of Congress.
It has sent its spies and informers through the principal cities and towns, to listen to and report the murmurings of the people touching the manner in which the Administration is conducting the affairs of the country.
It has regarded opposition to the Administration as opposition to the Constitution and Government, than which there can be nothing more false.
It has inaugurated a system by which one tenth of the citizens of a State, instead of a majority, may form a State Government.
It has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in the United States mails because they criticized and opposed the acts of the Administration; it has actually suspended their duplication, and placed a censorship over the press and the telegraph.
It has circulated falsehoods and suppressed the truth.
It has multiplied, to an indefinite extent, the number of subordinate officials, simply to appease the persistent appeals of mere demagogues and political paupers.
It has disregarded the reserved rights of the States.
It has invoked a spirit of mob-law, which has developed itself in the principal cities in the destruction of life and property.
It has destroyed immense amounts of public and private property; imposed on industry burthens too greivous to be borne; enriched the few at the expense of the many; overcrowded our hospitals with disabled men, and crowded our streets with life long cripples.
It has inflamed all the baser passions of the human heart.
It has established "National Banks" in every nook and corner of the land, a system of finance universally repudiated by the people.
It has allowed military officials to intercept our system of election by ballot.
It has intermeddled with the religious institutions of the country.
It has attempted to disgrace representatives of the people in Congress for daring to express their honest sentiments in regard to the war and its consequences.
It has scoffed at every proposition submitted to Congress for an honorable settlement of our national troubles, and stigmatized all peace propositions as "dishonorable."
It has declined to restore the Union unless the Southern States will abandon slavery, thus making the will of the President, in stead of the Constitution, the law of the land.
In a word, having filled half a million of graves, and filled the country with millions of widows and orphans, it now refuses to make peace or restore the Union until white men and negroes are reduced to a common level—until our heretofore proud white republic shall become a disgusting mass of mongrels and hybrids.

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THE TYPICAL NEGRO.—An Englishman, by the name of W. Winwood Reade has been for several years past exploring central Africa—His picture of the real African or typical negro, is one that will not be altogether relished by the miscegenationists of this country. He says: "The typical negro, unrestrained by natural laws, spends his days in sloth, his nights in debauchery. He smokes hashish till he stupefies his senses or falls into convulsions; he drinks palm wine till he brings on a loathsome disease; he abuses children; stabs the poor brute of a woman whose hands keep him from starvation; and makes a trade of his own offspring. He swallows up his youth in premature vice; he lingers through a manhood of disease; and his tardy death is hastened by those who no longer care to find him food. Such are the "men and brothers," for whom their friends claim, not protection but equality."

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—The New London (Conn.) Chronicle, a Republican paper which has been carrying the names of Lincoln and Johnson at his head, has now pulled them down and bidden Old Abe "good by." The editor advises his partisan friends to reap what such "copperheads" as Greeley, Bryant, Weed, and Brownson have sown of Lincoln, and then to disgust the manifesto of Winter Davis and Ben Wade. He respectfully withdraws from the further support of "Honest Old Abe," and expresses his belief that "the intelligent and observant portion of Lincoln's supporters will gradually work around to the true knowledge of his character and be governed accordingly." It does really seem as if the very bottom had fallen out of the Lincoln Tub.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The following resolutions passed the United States House of Representatives, February 11th, 1861, by a nearly unanimous vote:
Resolved, That neither the Federal Government nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved, that those persons in the North who do not subscribe to the foregoing propositions are too insignificant in numbers and influence to excite the serious attention or alarm of any portion of the people of the Republic, and that the increase of their numbers and influence does not keep pace with the increase of the aggregate population of the Union.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous passed the following resolution, on the extra session of 1861, which expresses the voice of the nation, and this is the true standard of loyalty:
"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion and assentment, will collect only its duty to the whole country; that this war was not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or of any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF THE WAR.
General McClellan's order, August 9th, 1862, says:
"The General commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army, that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge, or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations; but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization."

Is he Honest?
Lincoln to the Rebels Commissioners, July 8th 1864.
Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, AND THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO, * * * * THE RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend

A GOOD REPLY.—A sturdy sergeant of one of the Massachusetts regiments being obliged to submit to the amputation of his hand, the surgeon offered to administer chloroform as usual; but the veteran refused, saying: "If the cutting was to be done to him, he wanted to see it," and lying his arm on the table, submitted to the operation without a sign of pain except a firmer setting of his teeth as he saw struck the marrow. The operator as he finished looked at his victim with admiration and remarked—
"You ought to have been a surgeon, my man!"

"I was the next thing to one afore I enlisted," said the hero.
"What was that?" asked the doctor.
"A butcher!" responded the sergeant with a grim smile, which, despite the surroundings, communicated itself to the bystanders.

Artemus Ward writes that he is tired of answering the question as to how many wives Brigham Young has. He says that all he knows about it is that he one day used up the multiplication table in counting the long stockings on a clothes line in Brigham's back yard, and went off feeling dazed.

The Republican papers do not publish the protest of Wade and Davis, against "Lincoln's usurpations." It is a loyal document from loyal men, quite as good as the speeches Dix and Holt, but not published. They do not publish Fremont's letters of late, nor Sen. Cowan's speech, nor even Forney's leader in the Washington Chronicle, and Press. Nor do they say that Thad Stevens is "kicking out of the traces, What's the matter? Well, Well, What's the matter?"