

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

Speeches of Hon. Sanford E. Church, and James Gallatin.

A very large assemblage of the Democracy were present last evening at the meeting of the Democratic Union Association, at their headquarters, 932 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second street. John P. Pyne, Esquire, presided, and introduced Hon. Sanford E. Church as the first speaker. Mr. Church on coming forward was greeted with hearty demonstrations of applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Amid other pressing engagements, with no time for preparation, I accepted the invitation of your committee to address you this evening. Though it is not my intention to occupy your time long in the remarks that I have to make, while I do so, I shall confine myself to the practical issues of this campaign. We desire to change the administration of the government, (Applause.) We ask for that change for no personal or selfish considerations; we desire the change because we believe that it is necessary in order to perpetuate the government which our fathers made, (Applause.) I believe from any almost soul that the continuance of the administration of Abraham Lincoln for four years longer, will result in the downfall of this government, and the ruin of the country; and believe that, I feel it to be my duty, as a citizen, at all times, and under all circumstances, to exert my influence in a very positive manner to secure the overthrow of this administration, (Applause.) Now fellow-citizens, as I said, I desire to present to you some of the practical questions which are to be passed upon by the people of this country. We have been engaged for four years in a civil war, and thirty millions of people who ought to live together as brethren, who have the same history, the same institutions, who are identified by interest, and by past associations, and by destiny as one people and one nation, are engaged in a bloody, disastrous, ruinous, civil war. The people of the Northern States, during the progress of this war, have sent forth their brothers and their sons, and filled every call of this administration; they have taken their treasure and poured it into the lap of those who administered the government. You and I know how the country have responded when the government have called upon us to sustain its institutions. In no one instance has there been a failure in men or money, so that this administration, when they come before the people and ask for a continuance in power, cannot charge the people with remissness in their duty during the time our terrible civil war has been in progress. Nor has the brave army and navy been derelict in their duty; never did braver or more patriotic men enter upon the field of battle than have gone forth during the last four years to fight for their country and its institutions. (Great cheering.) So that this administration can say no blame upon the people, not upon the army or the navy. Why, then, with all this bloodshed, with all this expenditure of treasure—why, then, I ask it, that our country to day is as far from peace as it was on the day Fort Sumter was fired upon? Why is it that this administration has added to restore this Union, or even, I had almost said, taken one step toward its restoration? I will tell you, my friends: It is not the people, not the army, but it is the administration itself; and if that policy is continued, you and I will never see this our nation restored, nor our children, nor our children's children. ("That's so.") You recollect that when this war broke out the administration pledged to the people of the country to prosecute it, not for subjugation, nor for conquest, or to overturn the institutions of the Southern States; not to interfere with the sovereignty of the several states but simply and solely for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. That was the pledge the administration made in the most solemn form, and under the most solemn circumstances. It was made in the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln, in the resolutions passed in the House of Representatives soon after the battle of Bull Run—passed almost unanimously, receiving as well the Republican as the Democratic votes. It was made in the dispatches of Mr. Seward to foreign ministers—in every form the administration pledged the country to prosecute this war simply and solely for the restoration of the Union. And when they did this, the people, without distinction of party, rallied to their support, and continued to support them as long as they continued that policy. Now, I desire to call your attention to the position of the administration and the Republican party to day. I desire to ask every man before me whether a Democrat or a Republican, whether those solemn pledges made to the country have been fulfilled, or whether they have not been grossly and outrageously violated? What is the position of the Republican party now—their confessed position, not what I or some other may suppose to be their position—the official position which they occupy? And upon what ground is it they ask the people of this country to continue them in power, for four years longer? In the first place, let me call your attention to the platform of the Baltimore Convention, upon which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President. Our Republican friends talk long and loud of the Chicago platform. You will hear them on the corners of the streets, and upon all occasions denouncing the Chicago platform; but did you ever hear one of them either in public or in private, tell you what the Baltimore platform is and what it says upon the present issues? Never. I desire to call your attention one moment to the Baltimore Platform. In the second resolution we find the Republican Convention declaring that there shall be no peace except upon terms of unconditional surrender. After looking at the third resolution you will find that they declare in substance that there shall be no peace till slavery is abolished throughout the United States. If you look upon the Emancipation proclamation issued by Lincoln, you will find that it declares slavery abolished in all the rebel states, and pledged the army and navy to maintain the declaration. The speaker then referred to the "T. whom it may concern" letter, which declares that there shall be no peace except it includes the abolition of the institution of slavery. Now cite these things to you for the purpose of showing you what the position of the Republican party is to-day upon these vital questions, and they declare in their platform, in the proclamation of the President, in the letter deliberately signed by him—not as war necessity—not for the purpose of restoring the Union—not for any temporary purpose—but they declare that this Union shall not be restored, that peace shall not be given to the people of this land, with all its blessings, till the institution of slavery shall be abolished. ("Shame!") And in this position, boldly put forth by the administration and the President himself, they have glaringly violated the solemn pledges made to the country when this war broke out. Their programme is, that the war shall go on till the South shall unconditionally surrender to them, or in other words, till the South is entirely subjugated; and not even then—though the South be humiliated to the lowest degradation and the people throw themselves upon their knees for mercy, not even then are we to have peace and the blessings of Union. One condition more must be fulfilled—that is the institution of slavery, guaranteed by the constitutions of the Southern States shall be abolished and abandoned by them. ("Shame on them.") It is an abolition war—openly declared to be so, indeed. Up to the present time these gentlemen have denied this position. Up to the present year they have declared that they intended to carry on this war for other purposes than the restoration of the Union. But now entrenched as they suppose they are in power, with an army of a million men, a larger number of office holders, and a still larger army of shoddy contractors scattered all over the land (laughter and groans,) they suppose and believe that they have power enough now to abandon their original position and assume this abolition ground, and carry it through. Now, fellow citizens, I intend to speak very briefly of this programme of the Republican party. As one private citizen, I object to it decidedly and distinctly. (Cheers.) In the first place, because it is entirely unlawful and unconstitutional. I deny the right of this government to carry on a war for the purpose of the abolition of slavery. You will bear in mind that it is no question of the morality or the propriety of the abolition of slavery. The question is this: can this government carry on a war for the purpose of overturning the institutions of the respective states? That is the question presented. It is no matter whether it is slavery or whether it is the banking institutions of the states; the educational system, or the internal improvement system of the states. If the government can carry on a war for the purpose of abolishing slavery, it can carry it on for the purpose of the abolition of any other state institution, wiping out state constitutions, and making every state a mere dependency upon a consolidated usurped and despotic centralized government. (Cheers.) Look for a moment—what was the issue between the North and the South in this controversy? The South claimed the right to secede from the Union under the Constitution. Their ground was that having agreed to this Constitution they had the right to rescind the resolution agreeing to it at any time when they saw fit, and abandon the Union for such a government as they might desire for their interest. We took issue with them. We insisted that the Constitution was obligatory upon all the states; that the United States government was supreme in every state, and that that government had a right to enforce obedience to its constitutional requirements in every state under its authority, if necessary by force of arms. That was our position. That is our position to day. We stand upon that position. (Cheers.) That was the position the administration stood upon when the war commenced. But now they seek to go further, and if you look at the issue a single moment, you will see that the very moment they go beyond requiring obedience to the Constitution, beyond the vindication of the authority of the general government, that moment they themselves

become revolutionary. (Cheers.) Now the southern people have as good a right to overturn this government as the northern people and when Abraham Lincoln undertakes to change by force of arms the rights of respective states, he stands in the precise place in which stand the secessionists of the South. (Cheers.) I say, therefore, that a war carried on by the present wielders of the general government, for the purpose of overturning state institutions and state constitutions, is an unlawful and unconstitutional war; that it is a wicked war; that it is a crime against God and humanity; that they have no more right to call upon the white men of the North or the treasury of the North to fight such battles, any more than they have a right, without cause, to make war upon Brazil or Cuba, because the institutions of those countries do not please their purblind notions. (Cheers.) The speaker said the Republicans in this state never assumed to defend this policy, and continued; I object to this programme in the second place, because it is in my judgment entirely impracticable. I do not believe it to be possible for twenty millions of people to subjugate eight millions of people. We may destroy their armies, we may overrun their country, we may burn their barns and their houses, and their property, but when you have done that, you have not reached the point of subjugation or "unconditional surrender." (Applause.) Now, in the history of the world, have eight millions of white men been subjugated or oppressed to the condition of "unconditional surrender." After referring to wars of subjugation in various countries of Europe, Mr. Church said he objected to the programme in the next place because it was an expense entirely too expensive. We cannot afford this luxury. A negro may be a very desirable thing in his place; but for the purpose of fighting for his emancipation in an unlawful war, I say it is a luxury we cannot afford. (Applause.) The financial condition of the country was then graphically touched upon, showing that we are in debt four thousand millions of dollars, and the proportion which would fall to the state of New York being eight hundred million, and adding country towns and city debts the debt of the state totals up one thousand millions, making a debt of fifty per cent, upon the whole property of the state. Every man's property is mortgaged to day for more than one half of its value for this war. The question is, shall we go on and increase this debt at the rate of four millions of dollars a day to carry out the fanatical idea of the abolition of slavery? Now, I say, in the next place, that this programme of the abolition party, even if it was lawful, practicable, and not too expensive, is entirely undesirable, and that because the very fact of fighting the South for the purpose of abolishing slavery until you reach the point of unconditional surrender, necessarily imposes upon the exercise of a military despotism. A standing army would be required in every state to maintain the authority of the government, after defeating all their armies. In this military despotism civil law will perish, martial law will be proclaimed, and the exercise of military law at the South will produce necessarily an exercise of military power at the North, and you, and I, and all the people, will be placed under the iron heel of this military despotism. (Applause, and "It shall not be.") I say it is undesirable in the next place, because you desire to live with these people when peace is restored on terms of fraternal unity and concord, in the same manner as our fathers live in peace and happiness. (Applause.) I object to it, because if we should succeed in this great undertaking of the abolition of slavery, we would have the greatest elephant upon our hands that a people ever had in the world. (Laughter and applause.) The speaker glanced at the present condition of the negroes as affected by the war, and showed their degradation, and pictured the effect of their being scattered through the North. Unused to taking care of themselves they would live a dissolute and debauched life, and would be a nuisance to themselves and the country in which they were located. Then, said the speaker, you would be obliged to take another step, and it is already promulgated by the leaders of this fanatical party at Washington—that is, we must adopt this blessed policy of inter-mixture (laughter)—that is, we must take these negroes to our bosoms and in our families, and mix up with them on the ground that it will benefit us, although it may do them an injury. (Laughter.) The speaker said the Republicans don't pretend to defend Lincoln or the platform of the party, but they say the Chicago platform is all wrong. He then analyzed the platform, disproving all the objections urged, spoke eloquently of General McClellan and his letter of acceptance, and referred to George H. Pendleton, proving that all the abuse of him was a gross slander. He challenges the proof of the charge of any unpatriotic feeling or motives entertained by Mr. Pendleton, and read the following extract from a speech made by him at Reading Penn.:

When war was commenced by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the threatened attack on the city of Washington, and was accepted by the federal government, he received it as a fact, and was prepared to act in

view of its existence. He had determined to support the constituted authorities of the country in all measures necessary to maintain the government and enforce obedience to the Constitution. He was in favor of attaining the ends and purposes of the war in the shortest and speediest way. He was opposed to disunion whether the demand came from the South or from European nations the greatest and the glory of the country depended upon the Union; it was worth every sacrifice—worth more than peace, desirable if it may be. But while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union, they ought to be aided by a correspondent civil administration; by a policy which will divide the South and unite the North; which would encourage the growth of Union-loving sentiments at the South, allay all their apprehensions of injustice, and bring at the hands of those who administer the government, and restore, if possible, their love for the Constitution. He had declared this to be his intention at the very opening of the extra session in 1864—on the 9th day of July—and he had executed it to the letter. He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration. He would continue to do so. (Cheers.) The speaker, in conclusion, spoke in terms of eloquent commendation of the treatment by Lincoln of the citizens of Tennessee at their recent interview with him. The Hon. James Galatin followed, giving a cursory but somewhat critical review of the dealings of the administration with Gen. McClellan, showing that a similar course was pursued with those likely to become candidates for office. He exposed the trickery of Secretary Seward, who was supposed to be a state of mental derangement when he delivered his Auburn speech of '63. He reviewed and compared the present financial policy with the ruinous one adopted in France during the revolution, and confessed that he had no hope if Mr. Lincoln was re-elected. The speaker drew a lively comparison between George Washington and Gen. McClellan; as with the former so with the latter, the Union was the next highest object to his maker.

WE NEVER DRINK.

On the stage were seven or eight soldiers of the Ste. Marie—evil, well behaved, intelligent, as their conversation testified. While at the stage house in Lincoln, there came into the office a poor old blind man—slowly feeling his way with a cane. He approached the soldiers, and said in the gentlest tone:

"B-yes, I hear you belong to the eighth regiment. I have a son in that regiment."
"What is his name?"
"John."
"Oh, yes, we know him well. He was a sergeant in our company. We always liked him."
"Where is he now?"
"He is now a Lieutenant in a Colored regiment, and a prisoner at Charleston."

For a moment the old man did not venture to reply; but at last, slowly, and sadly he said:
"I feared as much, I have not heard of him for a long time."
"They did not wait for another word, but the soldiers took from the wallet the sum of twenty dollars, and offered it to the old man, saying:
"If our whole company were here we could give you a hundred dollars."
The old man replied:
"B-yes, you must put it in my wallet, for I am blind."

They did so, and mark what followed. An individual in the room, who had looked on this scene, as I had, with feeling of pride in our brave soldiers, immediately advanced, and said:
"B-yes, this is a handsome thing, and I want you to drink with me—I stand treat for the company."
I waited with interest for the reply. It came:
"No, sir; we thank you kindly, and appreciate your offer; but we never drink!"
The scene was perfect—the first act was kind, noble, and generous. The last was grand.

ARTEMUS WARD ON THE NEGRO.—FELLER STEPHENS:—The African may be our brother. Several respectable gentlemen and sum talented females, tell us so, and for argument sake I might be in a pinch to grant it though I don't believe it myself. And the African isn't our sister, and our wife, and our uncle. He isn't several of our cousins, and all of our wife's relations. He isn't our grandfather and our aunt in the country. Sincerely. And yet numerous persons would have us think so. It is too true he runs our grog, and swag and he gets us, rather; now, what are we going to do about it?—He's an awful nuisance. 'Twas he isn't to blame for it. 'Twas he was created for some one else purpose, like Bill Happing and New England men, but its my duty to see it. At any rate he's here, and it's a pity he couldn't go of sum wheres quietly by him self where he could gratify his ambition in variis ways, without havin a eternal fuss kickt up about him.

TAKING SIDES.

MILLARD FILLMORE, ex president of the United States; Major General William T. Sherman, the hero of Atlanta; Robert C. Winthrop, ex Speaker of the House of Representatives; Wm. H. Aspinwall, the founder of the Panama Railroad; Wm. Astor, the largest property holder in the United States; Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of electric telegraph; Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaping machine; James S. Thayer, the eloquent orator and Henry Clay Whig, of New York; Edgar Cowen, United States Senator of Pennsylvania, elected by the Republicans; Geo. S. Hilford, a Massachusetts Whig, heretofore opposed to the Democratic party; and Gov. Bramlette, Gen. D. Prentice, Leslie Combs, and M. C. Wood of Kentucky, always opposed to the Democratic party until the present campaign, are among the millions of freemen who are enthusiastically supporting, McCLELLAN, PENDELTON, and the UNION!

Wendell Phillips, the disunionist of twenty years standing; William Lloyd Garrison, the original John Brown Abolitionist, who thinks the Constitution is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; Thaddeus Stevens, who said, "God forbid, that we should have the old Union again;" Horace Greeley, who called the national flag, "a flaming lie;" John P. Hale, who voted to receive a position in favor of a dissolution of the Union; Senator Lane, of Kansas, who said "the Union was played out;" Silas M. Clark, Treasury note printer, keeper of the Treasury Bureau; Joseph Howard Jr., the Presidential proclamation forger; Isaac Henderson, ex N. Y. Agent of New York, out on bail on the charge of defrauding the government; and all the Shoddyites, swindling contractors, and public plunderers, are enthusiastically supporting "Honest Old Abe" and "Consistent" Andy Johnson.

Freemen of Wyoming county take your choice, thus stands the case; is there a man among us who will not take his stand with the patriotic Fillmore for McClellan and the Constitution?

ANOTHER DISCLOSURE.—At a public meeting in Hartford, Conn., W. Hamersley, Esq., of that city, a well known citizen, stated that a clergyman, an old friend of Mr. Stanton, wrote to that official after the battle of Antietam asking of him an explanation of the seeming opposition of the administration to McClellan and their repeated failure to co-operate with him in his plans? Mr. Stanton replied in a letter of eight pages, admitting that the Government had not sustained McClellan, and attempting to justify the fact, by alleging as a reason, that McClellan was becoming too popular with the army; and that the "goal of the cause" in the election of Lincoln required that he should be crushed!

"This letter," said Mr. H., "I know to be in existence."

MANLINESS.—Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the peril ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in perfect dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life, if you live in constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and wish to make it a point of morals, do it, however rustic, however unacquainted, however pedantic it may appear; do it not for insolence, but seriousness and grandly, as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.

The Tribune is publishing a false and garbled edition of the Chicago platform. She Union first, last, and all the time, is cardinal point in that platform; therefore the ardent disunionists of the North is circulating, by the thousand, copies of the Chicago platform, in which the words:
"On the basis of the federal union of the states,"

—the old Union defined and created by the Constitution—is made to read:
"On the basis of the federal states."
The forgery is worth of the disunion organ.

If you want peace, if you want low taxes, if you want no more conscriptions, if you want to save the government of your father, if you want your children to enjoy the blessing of liberty, if you want Union in place of disunion, prosperity in place of adversity, harmony in place of discord, peace in place of war, and plenty in place of want and destitution, vote the Democratic ticket.

BRANDING ALBANIANS.—Writing from Hart's Island under date of September 26th, an Albany volunteer writes with his son, recently enlisted, says: "The next morning we were drawn up in line in front of the hospital and a dirty looking little chap approached and ordered us to strip the left arm for the purpose of being vaccinated. Oh pshaw we had to submit, but I make up my mind that we were on a being branded like horses, forever marked was just the same, and the mark will remain on us for life."

Vote for McClellan.