

# The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

TERMS, \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES,

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GEO. S. TUTTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW Tunkhannock, Pa. Office in Stark's Brick Block, Tioga street.

DR. J. C. BECKER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. 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.

Will be found at home on Saturdays of each week.

The Buehler House, HARRISBURG, PENNA.

The undersigned having lately purchased the "BUEHLER HOUSE" property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will render this old and popular house equal, if not superior, to any hotel in the City of Harrisburg.

A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

GEO. J. BOLTON.

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

This establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.

T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor: Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL, MESHOPEEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA.

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, 2nd, 1863

Means Hotel, TOWANDA, PA.

D. B. BARTLET, (Late of the BRANARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y. PROPRIETOR.

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

v. 3, p. 21, 1v

CLARKE, KEENEY, & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LADIES', MISSES' & GENTS' Silk and Cassimere Hats

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M. GILMAN, DENTIST.

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

ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Post Office.

Dec. 11, 1864

## GOOD NEWS

—TO—

### HOUSE KEEPERS!

Frank M. Buck

Has just opened, at the store house formerly occupied by C. T. Marsh, one door below Baldwin's Hotel, in Tunkhannock,

### NEW GROCERY

#### Provision Store,

where he is prepared to sell everything in the line of Family Groceries at prices far below those heretofore asked for them.

His stock was selected and purchased by

### MR. A. G. STARK

in person, whose intimate acquaintance with the trade, and dealers, enabled him to purchase at prices

### LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Mr. Stark's services as salesman, also, have been secured.

In the line of Groceries and Provisions, I can sell

Good Molasses at	\$1 per Gal.
Good Brown Sugar at	12 1/2 cts per lb.
No. 1 Mackerel	" 12 1/2 "
Cod Fish	" 9 "
New Mess Pork	" 17 "
Chemical Soap	" 12 1/2 "
Saleratus	" 12 1/2 "
Ground Coffee	" 25 "
Extra Green Rio Coffee	" 40 "
Lard	" 20 "
Rice	" 15 "
Crackers	" 10 "

And all other articles at correspondingly low prices.

In the article of Teas, both as to prices and quality, I

### Defy Competition

GINGER, PEPPER, SPICE, CINAMON, CLOVES, NUTMEG, MUSTARD, CREAM-TARTAR, RAISINS, FIGS, POWDER, SHOT AND LEAD.

PUTTS AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS,

—ALSO—

FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR PUDDINGS, 1 LB. CUSTARD AND ICE CREAM.

### Ice Cream

Constantly on hand, and furnished in any quantity desired, on short notice.

MACARONI—FOR SOUPS, SMOKED HALIBUT.

A Large and varied assortment of

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, GLOBES AND WICKS, ALSO

### Kerosene Oil.

N. B.—WOOL, HIDES, FURS, AND SHEEP PELTS, purchased for cash or trade, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

### Call and Examine.

F. M. BUCK. Tunkhannock, June 28, 1865.

## Poet's Corner.

### SONG.

BY STELLA OF LACKAWANNA.

Wouldst know how often I think of thee? Go, count the sands of yon tossing sea, Or the waves that roar on the patient shore, And let the number my answer be.

Or yet how often I breathe thy name? Then tell the rays of each starry flame! Aye, count them o'er, and a sky-full more, And still my answer would be the same.

Or yet of the beautiful dreams I dream Where thou dost float like a silver gleam? Count all the blades of the summer blades, And yet believe me, that less they seem.

### A CAPITAL HIT.

'Webster's great American Dictionary thus defines a word in common use:

DEMOCRAT, n. One who adheres to a government by the People, or favors the extension of the Right of Suffrage to all classes of men.

Democrats should seek a new name for their party, or else come out boldly in favor of negro suffrage.

This is a quotation from the *Johnstown Tribune*, which quotes from the Dictionary. We do not know that when rightly understood, the Democracy have any objection to the definition. They always were in for a Government by the people. They never viewed the "Loyal League," however, as all the people. Nor did they consider Provost Marshals the people. Nor did they view the North as the people considered apart from the South. Nor did they believe that the people who were worth over twenty thousand dollars were not people. Nor did they consider poor people as not people, as has been done in some of the New England States. Nor did they look upon naturalized foreigners as not people. Nor did they ever make any other invidious distinctions in regard to the people. They took the definition as it was understood by our forefathers who believed that white men were the people, and who accordingly ingrained the word white in nearly every State Constitution in the Union. In forming the National as well as the State governments, white people were considered the people by our forefathers. All Abolitionists oppose these governments both State and National and hence in opposing them must be traitors in heart. They want all these State governments, as formed by our ancestors, broken down, and new governments instituted, in which negroes shall have the right to vote and hold office. This is covert treason, for it is openly opposing the governments which protect them. We cannot see this in any other light.

Men who oppose the government made by our forefathers to be controlled by white people are traitors. Abolitionists oppose this government. Therefore Abolitionists are traitors. They imagine that they understand the Dictionary better than their ancestors and better than modern Democrats and this conceit leads them to oppose the State and National governments, and not only to oppose them, but to violate their Constitutions openly and in secret conclaves. What they call a government by the people is a government with bayonets at every election window, and with the elections carried by public fraud, in selecting certain men in the army to go home and vote, and in preventing others with Democratic antecedents from going home. This is their government by the people.

Now for the second part of the definition, "In favor of the Right of Suffrage to all classes of men." The Bible says that Eve was the mother of all living, but we are not to infer that she is necessarily the mother of baboons and monkeys, and when the Dictionary says all classes, we are not to infer that it means all races. "Class" means a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like. If even our neighbor had studied botany or natural history either he would have known that a class does not mean a race nor a genus neither, nor even a species, but only a division of these orders. And according to this all classes means all classes of the white man the divisions of the species of race. Our forefathers so understood it when they incorporated it in our various State Constitutions.

Now permit us to try our hand on definitions. "Abolition" means utter destruction, and "Abolitionist" means a person who favors "Abolition." Therefore an Abolitionist must be an utter destructionist. Pretty near correct, for they have destroyed all they ever laid their hands on. They don't need a "new name."—*Johnstown Democrat*.

About the hardest case ever heard of was a murderer named Stone, executed many years since in Exeter. Just before the rope was placed round his neck, requested the sheriff to give him a mug of ale. The request being properly attended to, he took the cup, and commenced blowing the froth from the ale. "What are you doing that for?" nervously asked the sheriff. "Because," returned the perfect wretch, I don't think froth is healthy."

## DAN RICE'S GRATITUDE.

Dan Rice, the celebrated circus performer, some fourteen years ago, left Reading with an exhibition of some sort which turned out badly, and involved the proprietor in difficulty. Judge Heidenreich, of Berks county found him in this condition, gave him a suit of clothes, and lent him a horse and wagon, in order that he might pursue his business. Dan was still unsuccessful, and destitute soon overtook him again, while, to add to his distress, his wife was taken sick. In this dilemma, he was forced to sell the horse and wagon, which the judge had only loaned him, in order to raise means to take his wife home to Pittsburg. Not long after this he obtained a situation in one of the theatres of this city, where the judge saw and recognized him, and in the morning called at his lodgings.—Dan was still poorly and seely, and fully expected reproaches, if nothing worse, but instead of these, the judge insisted on going the second time to the tailor, and being fitted out at his expense. To this however, Dan would not consent, and they parted never to meet again until one day last week, when his company was performing at Reading, and the judge came to attend. Dan's first duty was to hunt up his old friend, and invite him to take a short ride about town, to which he consented, and a horse and vehicle were soon ready at the door.

Dan's equipage, like that of his profession generally, seemed a pretty stylish turnout. It consisted of a bran new carriage of elegant make, cream colored Arabian pony, and a stock and span new set of glistening harness. The drive was taken and enjoyed, and time flew swiftly by, as the two old friends talked and laughed over the half forgotten events of old times. Dan drove the judge back to his lodgings stepped out upon the pavement, and before the judge had time to rise from his seat handed him the reins and whip with a graceful bow, and said:

"These are yours, judge—the old horse and wagon restored with interest—take them, with Dan Rice's warmest gratitude!"

The judge was stricken dumb with amazement for a few moments, but soon recovered his self-possession, and began to remonstrate. But Dan was inexorable—he closed his lips firmly, shook his head, waved a polite adieu to his old friend in the carriage, walked off to his hotel, and left the judge to drive the handsome equipage, now really his own, to the stable. An honest man, and a man of honor, is Dan Rice.—*Reading Gazette*.

## A TOUCH OF NATURE.

A car full of passengers passed over the Western road, in which a simple but touching scene occurred, worthy of record. One of the passengers was a woman, carrying in her arms a child, who annoyed every one by his petulance and crying. Mile after mile the passengers bore the infliction of his noise, which rather increased than diminished, until at last it became unbearable, and the passengers nearly so. There were open complaints, and one man shouted, "take the child out!" The train stopped at a station, and an old gentleman arose and made the simple statement that the father of the child had died recently away from home, that the mother had been on a visit to her friends, and had died on the visit; that her dead body was on board the train, and that the child was in the hands of a stranger. It was enough. There was a tear in nearly every eye and all were melted into pity and patience. All selfishness was lost in thinking of the desolation of the poor little wanderer, who would have a warm welcome in the hands that a moment before, would almost have visited it with a blow.

## THE PROFITS OF BANKING.

One feature of the recent frauds and defalcations in New York is worthy of notice. When it was ascertained that Jenkins and his accomplices had taken \$350,000 from the Phoenix Bank, the cashier hastened to assure the public that the amount was more than covered by the surplus profits of the bank on hand.

When Kerchum by his forgeries drew \$350,000 from the Importers and Traders' Bank, and \$255,000 from the Fourth National, the cashiers of these institutions hastened to assure the public that these sum-fell short of the surplus earnings of the respective banks, on hand.

All of these institutions we believe, have large dividends. They all have suspended payment without the authority of law. Yet they all demand explanations from taxation! And a partisan press denounced, with extreme bitterness, all who advocate a system of equal taxation that shall include in its operation those aggregated capitals, as well as the property of private citizens.—*Albany Argus*.

## A Slight Mistake.

A contemporary vouches for the following story: A young physician, who was in love with a fair patient, but was unable from bashfulness to reveal his passion, wrote her a passionate declaration and left it on the table, where the servant, naturally enough, thought it was a prescription and took it to the chemist, who the next day sent it back to the poor doctor with an apology that he was "out of the ingredients necessary to make up what he wanted."

## A DRUNKARD'S MUSINGS.

Another morn, aye, proud it jawns upon the world in unsullied beauty, bringing to the pure young mind, sweet visions of a glorious future fraught with happiness and joy, when fame shall wreath a halo round their names, and wealth shall bless them. I, too, dreamed thus once; but alas! ambitious fancies all have fled—the buried in the tomb of the departed, whilst I must still live, exist, a prey to fiends and a target for the flinger of pity and scorn.

Oh, rage! remnant of sunnier days, draw ore closely round me; shut out the world that its taunts and jeers may not grieve me to despair with whisperings of a life-time lost. Within the space of ten short years what a fearful change has come o'er the spirit of my dreams." Then the world was spread before me in all its pristine beauty; the path of fame and honor clearly marked, and within my grasp. Now all is dreary darkness, hopeless despair—Blessed with the tender love of an angel wife, and the prattling cherub, whose influence combined to render home a paradise, I was indeed among the "chosen of earth."

Months passed—months in which the cup of joy brimmed full to overflowing, and we drank deeply of its contents; but in an evil moment the tempter came and dashed it in shivering fragments to the ground. On, God, in thy mercy descend and tear from memory's page the record of misery which followed.

Each moment found the serpent, Drink, tightening his coils around me; each hour my spirit sank deeper in the mire of perdition, until at last, I had given myself body and soul to the fiend. Left alone to struggle with a cold, hard world, my poor wife toiled bravely to procure for herself and little one a paltry subsistence, but in vain; and when the first snows of winter fell, those frail flowers clasped in mutual embrace, sank to rest, their spirits sought a happier home—a coroner's inquest, a verdict "Frozen to Death!" The grave yawned, and they were lost to me forever.

Rum! rum! Give me drink to drown remembrance of the shapeless shadow that haunts my soul, crying "vengeance!" of the pale wan face, stealing through my dreams, pointing to the pinched features of a starving babe, asking food, and branding me a murderer! Oh, Norah, angel wife, fearfully have you been avenged, for existence is a curse, and I dare not seek death!

## THE TWO APPRENTICES.

Two boys were apprentices in a carpenter shop. One determined to make himself a thorough workman, the other didn't care.—One of them read and studied, and got books that would help him to understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home reading. The other liked fun best. He often went out with other boys to have a "good time." "Come," he often said to his shopmate, "leave your old books; go with us. What's the use of all this reading?" "If I waste these golden moments," was the boy's answer, "I shall lose what I can never make up." While the boys were still apprentices, an offer of \$2,000 appeared in the newspapers for the best plan for a State House, to be built in one of the Eastern States.

The studious boy saw the advertisement and determined to try for it. After a careful study he drew out his plans, and sent them to the committee. We suppose that he did not really expect to gain the prize; but he thought "there is nothing like trying." In about a week afterwards, a gentleman arrived at the carpenter's shop and asked if an architect by the name of Washington Wilberforce lived there. "No," said the carpenter, "no architect, but I've got an apprentice by that name." "Let's see him." The young man was summoned, and informed that his plan was accepted, and that the two thousand dollars were his. The gentleman then said that the boy must put the building up; and his employer was so proud of his success, that he willingly gave him his time and let him go. The studious young carpenter became one of the first architects of our country. He made a fortune, and now stands high in the estimation of everybody; while his fellow apprentice can hardly earn food for himself and family by his daily labor.—*American Artisan*.

## GOOD HUMOR.

Keep in good humor; anger is a pure waste of vitality. No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands, and keeps the mind free and alert. No misfortune is so great as one that sours the temper. Until cheerfulness is lost nothing is lost. Keep the good humor! The company of a good-humored man is a perpetual feast; he is welcome everywhere; eyes glisten at his approach; difficulties vanish in his presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adam's fire or J. Gerson's wisdom; he clothed wisdom with smiles and softened contentious minds into acquiescence.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 deserters from the regular army in New York.

## JOSH BILLINGS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 15, 1866.

Editor of the *Troy News*:

Arrived here just in time to see the Atlantic Ocean, which is now on exhibition, and viewing a good business, few full houses. Took a bath to-day, and was astonished to find the water so salt; enquired the cause of an intelligent native, and he informed me he didn't care; I think the cause lies there is about one hundred and sixty thousand human beings, and other folks, here now, as near as I can get at it; I counted till 'got tired, and then estimated. It is perfectly heart-rending to see the females here in search of natural protectors. I counted 16 yesterday in one pile they awl sighed as I past by them, with down-cast eyes. I felt sorry for them, but couldn't help them, for I am thoroughly married, and intend to remain so. There is two breezes here, a sea breeze and a j-rsee breeze, and I advise awl persons to use the sea breeze, for the other is so much up before it reaches here that it soon uses up every body after it gets here. Shoddy and Petroleum are both here, and exerts az much nois as a patent churn, warranted to make butter in 10 minnits from skin milk but they say they shant remain long, because the air smells so much like old brine. Yesterday I went out krabbing and ketched a peck of them, they bit sideways, and hang on like a dead horse shoe, they make good vittles enuff, but they aint profitable tew eat, if you kount your time worth anything. They have a singular bug here, which they call the musk-tow, they roam about in herds, and are much respected by the inhabitants; I cast one day before yesterday, sticking something sharp into me and carried the bug into my room, and smashed him on the sill. The bathing is luxurious, and the bathers resemble mermaids, half men and half wimmin; they awl dress in the chok-taw kostom, and when they emerge from the water, you kant tell which is who, unless you ask them, after bathing you feel a kind of lickness or limberness, for which I was advised tew bathe in whiskee. I took one immershun, about half a tumbler, and never felt so strong in ml life. I thought I could lift a acre of their land, but binny, after the licker had let go, I felt as tho I could foller an angle worm into his hole and hant't strength enough to ask a dog to tew toller me, if I ever drink sum more j-rsee whiskee, it will be after I am dead and gone. There is one church here, but it wont hold but so fu that noboddy dont go out of politeness. There is 21 hotels, and they are principally bit out doors, tew give the guests as much brinecuose air as possible.

The lodging rooms are small, but handy, each one has a door tew them, and a looking glass on the wall, and two washboles and a towel. Dinner is served at 2 o'clock, and opees with soup and shuts up with hucleberry. The servants are generally black but menny of them have lived so long among the whites that they begin to adopt our kuller. The beach by moonlite iz worthy of a philosopher. Lovers meet here from sul paris ov the kumtry tew vow and swear and menny a harte cuss here tuff and hearty goes home smashed, and bleeding 'uv at every pour. But the grand attraction iz the Atlantik Ocean, a great hemisphere or liquid life and power, big water everywhere the eye can reach as gentle as a summer evening mill pond, and then agin az awful as a water earthquake. Upon the whole Long Branch is a sensible place tew visit; I think there is az little nonsense there generally, as the same number of visitors are capable of.

JOSH BILLINGS.

## EXCHANGE OF OCRACIES.

The "slaveocracy," we are rid of, but instead, we have a "bondocracy." is now a common newspaper paragraph. Four millions of negroes are freed and we have three billions of bonds in their stead, exempt from all taxation therefor, while the middle classes and the poor groan and sweat, How, to tax the bondocracy is now a universal inquiry, and without distinction of party. The acts of Congress exempt Federal stocks from all taxation, State or Municipal, and these acts are (in ethics) irreparable. To act consistently with ethics and the law, the *New York World* suggested a Federal income tax of two per cent. on the Seventies and so reduce their interest to five-thirty.

The Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau has ordered the steam propeller: Way-baset to be fitted up at Richmond for a pleasure trip to Texas with ninety women and children belonging to the "cullud sodgas." Guy, what it is to be a darkey!

Some boys being surprised by the police while bathing, at Troy, the other day, one of them made a rush for the shore and put for home. He naturally created sensation, running as he did four or five blocks through the business part of the city without any clothes on.

A simple fellow once said of a famous beauty, "I could have courted and married her, easy enough, if I'd wanted to." And pray, why didn't you?" asked his friend. "Oh, when I began to spak her, you see, she took me on one side and politely asked me to be excused, and so I excused her."