The Borth Branch Democrat.

ARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Would respectfully announce to the citizensof Wyming, that he has located at Tunkhannock where
he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of
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Will be found at home on Saturdays of
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The Buehler Pouse,

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** BUEHLER HOUSE " property, has already com-menced such alterations and improvements as will render this old and popular House equal, if not supeor, to any Hotel in the City of Harrisburg.

A continuance of the public patronage is refpectfully solicited. GEO. J. BOLTON

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

THIS establishment has recently been refitted an furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor: Tankhanneck, September 11, 1861.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL. MESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to sender the house an agreeable place of sojourn for ell who may favor it with their custom.

Win. H CORTRIGHT.

June, 3rd, 1863

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[Late of the BBRAINARD 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,

CLARKE, KEENEY,& CO., LADIES', MISSES' & GENTS' Bilk and Cassimere Dats

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M GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk anneck Berough, and respectfully tenders his onal services to the citizens of this place and

ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATIS-Office over Tutton's Law Office, near the Pos. Dec. 11, 1861

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1865.

SPEECH

HOUSE KEEPERS!

Frank M. Buck

NEW GROCERY

Provision Store.

where he is prepared to sell eve; ything in the lin of Family Groceries at prices far below those here tofore 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

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

In the line of Groceries and Provisions, I can

"of ted if tell an						
Good Molasses at	\$1 per Gal. 12\frac{1}{2} cts per lb.					
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No, 1 Mackerel		121	"	"	.,	
Cod Fish	**	9		46	٤.	
New Mess Pork	"	17	"	.6	44	
Chemical Soap		121			**	
Saleratus	6.	121	44	66	.4	
Ground Coffee	**	25	**	16	61	
Fxtra Green Rio Coffee	66	40		"	41	
Lard	"	20	"	"		
Rice	"	15	44	"	44	
Crackers	11	10	"	"		
And all other articles	at	corresp	ond	ing	lv	le

Defy Competition

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

FUITS AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS

-ALSO-

SPICED SALMON & SARDINES

in boxes-a fine article for Pic-nic, fishing and

Ice Cream

Constantly on hand, and furnished in any quanti MACARONI-FOR SOUPS.

A large and varied assortment of LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEY'S

Kerosene Oil.

GLOBES AND WICKS,

N. B .- WOOL, HIDES, FURS, AND SHEEP PELTS, purchased for cash or trade, for which the highest cash prices

Examine. Call and

BUCK. Tunkhannock, June 28, 1865.

A SOLDIER'S SENTIMENTS, life, and to bare our breasts to the storm of by experimental ones; that our forces were !

CAPT, CHAS. B, BROCKWAY, At the Great Nob Mountain Meeting, Columbia County, on Wednesday,

August 30, 1865.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS :- It may be according to tactics to put raw recruits in front while these old veterans are kept in reserve, but the position is a painful one. In asmuch, however, as I have been assigned a position in this assault on the enemy, it is my duty to advance to the charge, and if repulsed I shall fall back upor the reserves. We have assembled here, as we have a perfect right to do, alike to celebrate, the estab. lishment of our party, and to renew among our people their political faith.

For four long years we have engaged in a bloody civil war; the garbs of mourning be fere me, the maimed soldiers who have met here prove the desperation of the struggle, were other evidence wanting. The questions are pertinent, what have we fought for ? Why is this fair land filled with cripples, with mourning-and why are we as a nation overwhelmed with debt? These are the questions which have been assigned me, and I will endeavor to state what we fought for, what we did not fight for, and what we should now insist upon. When we consider the conflicting opinions of leading men, of different communities, the importance of a proper solution of the question will be apparent. The subject is an old one; you have heard it day after day for the past four years; and I shall not pretend to give you any original thoughts on the subject, but to revive old ones to your minds.

The object of the South, I take it, was to establish a separate government among States alike interested in the preservation of the institution of slavery, which they claimed had been illegally interfered with .-Doubtless other causes impelled them to th s course, but this was the main one. The object of the West, besides the general one to maintain the Union of our fathers, was to open and keep open the navigation of the Mississippi river, that they might, through it, send their produce to market. The masses of the Middle States were actuated by truly patriotic impulses, though they knew that upon their borders would the contest be decided. The object of the East, however, I hold, was not the general one to preserve the part was our lives, our blood; and after we Uniou, though some men within its borders may have so stated. It was the desire of informed that the objects for which we envengeance upon the South, and upon South listed should not be carried out, and thus the Carolina in particular. They were not op posed to secession, because they had been advocates of that doctrine from the foundadation of our government. Many of my hearers may be old enough to remember the Essex Junto and the Hartford Convention They may remember the numerous petitions coming from that portion of the United States to Congress, praying for a dissolution of the Union. For over thirty years they have declared that "they would have no union with slaveholders." You have not forgotten that General Banks, who has held high civil and military positions under our government, a man whose name is synony mous with disunion and defeat, declared that "he was willing in certain contingencies to let the Union slide." You have not forgot-FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR PUDDINGS, ten that a certain representative in Congress from that godly city of Boston, and who now holds a high diplomatic position under the government, declared that "the time had arrived when we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God." Garrison's Liberator, a prominent New England paper, and one extensively circulated in the army by the Sanitary Commission, long had at its head as a motto "The Constitution is a covenant with death-an agreement with hell." These men are types of New England sentiment, and hated alike the Union and the Constitution. Nor were they actuated by a desire to support the laws, because they have been the first to break them ; they have refused to carry out the provisions of the fugitive slave law, though founded upon a direct command of the Constitution, and have set up their own corrupt consciences as "the higher law," in following which they claim the right to break through all laws-all constitutions. These are the men whom I arraign before you as having been disloyal in the past, and who, when the present war commenced -the first they ever attempted to support-endeavored to pervert its objects But the mainspring of their action was the

> But, fellow citizens, outside of New England, the grand moving cause was patriotism. the desire to perpetuate the government of our fathers, and to transmit it to our posterity, to resent the insult to the flag before their cause in its white, and the freedom attempt to preserve their property. they attained in its blue. These considerations induced me and thousands of my com- essarily prolonged, that competent generals

love of gain, and they have grown rich by

taking advantage of the nation's necessities,

and the knowledge that they were secure

battle. There were no party distinctions, divided where they should have been consoland Democrats were among the first to offer their services.

Having shown the object of the people, let us consider the object of the administration as publicly declared to us. President Lincoln, in his iuaugural address, said. "I have no purpose, directly or ind.rectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. * * * The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects. there will be no evasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." This was the declaration of the then Pres-

dent, but further, in his proclamation call-

ng for 75,000 troops, he said it was "to re-

possess the forts, places and property of the

United States, and we should avoid devasta-

tion or disturbance of peaceful citizens."-The famous committee of Thirty-three on the state of the Union, of which Thomas Corwin, now Minister to Mexico, was chairman, reported among other equally strong resolutions, the following: "Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States, by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners, or the peace of the society." Added to this we had the almost unanimous resolution of Congress, That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for 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." Here we have the objects of the war stated by the highest authorities in the land. It was not to be for conquest or subjugation; not to overthrow the institution of slavery or any other institution without the consent of the States interested. It was a contract between the soldiers and the government. The consideration on our were worn in to the service, we were coully solemn pledges of 1861 were broken, and the war made one for the negro and not for the Union. We want these pledges kept. We have done our duty in this contest, as the blood shed during the past four years at tests, and we now call on the powers that be or if they are unwilling, upon the people who placed them in authority, to see that this contract is kept. Remember it was no holiday excursion we undertook, nor was it to meet an ordinary foe. We were to fight our ewn flesh and blood; men as brave by na ure as we are, men whose fathers had fought with ours to achieve the Revolution, and who illustrated the valor of their race from the snows of Canada to the scorching plains of Mexico. It is due to ourselves to admit that the Southern people are brave and were skillfully led, else we can claim but liftle honor for subduing them with our superior numbers. They avowed devotion worthy a better cause, and it was only by

ence we campelled their surrender. Among the first acts of the administration riolating our contract, was the publication of the emancipation proclamation. At the time I was confined in Libby prison as one of "Pope's felons," but the sufferings of imprisonment were nothing compared to the mental torture on finding the high and noble cause for which I enlisted debased by being made a struggle for giving freedom to a few degraded negroes. Leading Republicans, it is true, urged the measure as a military necessity, as if twenty millions of white men could not subdue eight millions South without the aid of a few cowardly negroes. They also promised reinforcements of white troops. Gov. Yates spoke of the "flaming giants" of the West would come to our rescue; Gov. Andrews said the streets and highways of the East would swarm with patriotic troops; while even Greeley promised his 900,000 more. Yet they never came save in the shape of some darkies stolen from the South, and a few reedy foreigners imported from abroad. The natural result of this ili timed proclamation was to stop recruiting in the North, and from that time large bounties er. and beavy drafts had to be resorted to fill our armies, while so long as the war was for the Union more volunteers were offered than the administration would accept.

superior numbers and indomitable persever-

Another effect was to consolidate the South. At the beginning of the war, acme, which the sun is gliding with his sitting cording to President Lincoln's own statement rays. We could not bear that one star sho'd we had a majority of friends there, but the be taken from its sky. The blood of our fa measure extinguished the last spark of Unthers was embalmed in its red, the purity of ionism South, and united their people in the

I hold also that the war has been unnec

idated, and that overtures of peace from the enemy were rejected. The doctrine was openly proclaimed that the "last man and the last dollar" should be used in order to liberate the negroes. Fellow-soldiers, can you affiliate with such men? You and I have yet we must be insulted with assurances that these triends died, or we suffered, not for the Union, not in defense of the Constitution, but to make the negro our equal .-That this was unduly prolonged I can prove by the highest Republican testimony-Hor-Peace Conterence said, "Had the wise and brave course been taken when Alex. H. Stephens first publicly solicited permission to visit Washington. I believe it would have saved a quarter of a million of lives, an awful amount of devastation and misery, and left our national debt a ful! billion less than overtures of peace, also forgot that portion of his annual message of 1862, which says : "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

Another result of giving freedom to the ne gross and placing them in our army was the death of thousands of our brethren in Southern prisons. Our government refused to carry. out the cartel of exchange unless some negroes then held by the enemy were liberated what was the consequence ? In one year seventeen hundred Pennsylvania soldiers died at Andersonville prison. I know that General Butler now charges that Secretary Stanton ordered him to complicate the exchange in order that the rebel forces should not be strengthened. But what of that? Instead of trying Captain Wirze, the keeper of the Andersonville prison, I would indict Ben Butler and Ed. Stanton.

The war being over, the question occur how shall we secure the objects for which we fought? In the first place, we should return to trial by jury. The time for courts martial and inilitary commissions, I apprehend is over, or at least should be. Those of us who have been in the service know some thing about their constitution and powers. While in the army I was several times a member of a ccurt martial, and once a judge advocate, and I know that, as Senator Hale declared, "they are organized to convict," Woe be to the civilian who comes before them. They are allowed no counsel, save at the discretion of the court, in general are norant of the charges against them, and have no means of procuring witnesses. The accuser also selects the judges of the crime, and then has the approval of the sentence. There must be a return to civil law, not only because ho Constitution prohibits any other mean of trial than by jury, but even military writers agree that civilians are not subject to mil mary rule. We have assumed the garb of cit izens, and let us maintain their rights. Let us emulate the example of Wasnington, the first commander-in chief of our armies, who hough possessed of boundless power, was the first to curb military power and make it subordinate to the civil. I would also have you emulate that beau ideal of Democracy Andrew Jackson. Look at them at New Or leans, when he had achieved that memorable victory over a veteran English army. Mil lions were rejoicing, and he was the hero of the day. In this hour of triumph, he was arrested by a civil process for alleged violations of the municipal law, He appeared. A crowd of citizens and soldiers gathered around, and when Judge Hall announced that the general had broken the laws, a murmur of indig nation passed through the crowd. The judge hesitated to proncuace the sentence. "Fear not," said the General, "the same arm which repelled the enemy will protect the deliber ations of this court." He paid his fine, and would not permit the citizens to reimburse him. Would that some of our shoulder strapped gentry would show the same respect to the laws of the land.

We would also demand the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, so that men can he no longer sent to bastiles without due pro cess of law. In that indictment against English tyranny, known as the Declaration of Independence, appear the following counts "He has erected a multitude of new officers

and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance." "He has kept among us in times of peac standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures'

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil pow-

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent;" and "For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

In addition to the above we could bring other equally strong charges against the party in power, and the principal one would be the suspension of the great writ of right, against law, in sovereign States in profound peace, and refusing to restore it when there is ro war or appearance of one in the land.

We would also support President Johnson in his endeavors to bring back the Southern States to their loyalty. We want Virginia, City, it being a pleasant locality on the Mir. rades to forsake the peaceful avocations of have been removed and their places supplied South Carolina, and the rest, all back in the

Union, not as territories, but as free, sovereign, and independent States, as they were when Washington gave them to us. would call to the memory of President Johnson the declaration he made in 1860 in the United States Senate, when he said : "When the time comes, if it ever does come, which God forbid, I intend to place my feet upon lost beloved comrades, nay suffered ourselves; that Constitution which I have sworn to support, and to stand there and battle for all its garantees; and if this Constitution is to the violated or this Union broken, it shall be done by those who are stealthily and ineidiously making encroschments upon its overy foundation." In this reorganization we ace Greeley-who, in speaking of the Niagara | would also ask that some mercy be shown the people lately in rebellion. True, when they opposed us with arms in their hands we could inflict the usual punishments : but when they grounded their arms, when they submitted to the laws in good faith, we should not oppress them. The man is a coward who would now insult our late fees. it is to day." The President, in refusing who would wreak vengeance on unarmed men, upon women and children, Shakepeare truly said :

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."
This mightiest in the might set, if heaven, 'Tis mightiest in the might, est; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown; The throned monarch netter than his clown; His sceptre shows the force of temporal power. The attribute to awe and majesty. Wherein doth set at the dread and fear of kings;

But mercy is ab ve his sceptred sway, It is enthroned in the hearts of kings, It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's

When mercy seasons justice. Thank God, none but the political clergy rate of vengeance, a class of men who did more to cause the war and less to aid it than any other body of men. But we regard it as unsoldierly, unmanly, to strike a failen foe.-We, through our general, told them that if hey would lay down their arms and return to their homes they should not be molested by the United States authorities. The pledged word of a soldier must be kept; and however much stay-at-home patriots may urge the hanging of General Lee and the men under him, the true soldier is opposed to it. In short, we want the Southern States and the Southern people back in the Union. We want no more internal dissensions, but let us present a united front to the world, and in a few years our people will be as good friends, nay better than we ever were before.

We also insist that elections shall be free and equal; that men shall vote as their judgments dictate. The object of the war was not to do away with vested rights, but to assure them to ourselves and our descendants We want our legislators to be representatives of the people, and not the selections of d partment generals, operating through squade of soldiers. Had I the time I would tell you how my "interference" in an election gave me a pleasure trip to the Mississippi. ["Let's hear it-tell it."] Last fall, about the time of the Columbia county invasion, and soon, after the Petersburg mine explosion I was sent to Annapolis hospital, sick with a fever. The October election coming on, in order to see now such things were managed, I secured an appointment as clerk of the election board .-A captain from Philadelphia was made judge and a portion of the board consisted of offi cers of negro troops, who were not and never had been citizens of Pennsylvanis. They concluded it was unnecessary to swear the board, according to law, because were they not officers and was not their word sufficient? I protested in vain, because I was alcne.-They at once, in conjunction with some chaplains, commenced electioneering and circulating Abolition ballots. Not a Democratic one was to be had. As squad after squad of men came in I proposed asking if they were citizens of the United States or of Pennsylvania; whether they were of age, or had paid tax within 2 years. But I was asked if I was not ashumed to press such matters; these men were soldiers, and was I opposed to letting soldiers vote ? I had to submit. At Camp Parole, where we had about 8,000 paroled prisoners, the same process was carried on, and the men were shifted from one point to another. After we had closed the polls, a sergeant brought in a squad of about 50 men, whose votes were admitted for fear they had not been taken elsewhere! We then commenced counting off, but the judge declared it was late, he was tired, and we would adjourn until the next day; whereupon he put the ballo is into his coat tail pocket, and I did not se him any more that day. I kept the tally list, however, and I have it at home now. We met the next day but he had more ballots in his pocket than I had names on the tally list ; by some bogus process they had increased. Here was a quandary : but it was soon settled. They remarked the thing was very simple; the Democratic ballots, save nine, had been cast by mistake, and they would take out enough of them to make the ballots and tally-list correspond .-I then entered a formal protest against the whole proceedings, and refuse to make up the necessary returns. That afternoon I received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of War,ordering me to report at once at Orook's island, Ill. Of course I had to go at once and without making up the election returne. I wentto Chicago, thinking that Crook's Teland might be in the lake, but could find out nothing as to the place. After some fulless searching I concluded to stop at Rock Island