

# 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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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.  
He 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, 1865.

## NORTH BRANCH HOTEL, MESHOPEN, 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 3rd, 1865

## Means Hotel, TOWANDA, PA.

D. B. BARTLET,  
(Late of the BERRANDER 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, n 21, 17.

## CLARKE, KEENEY, & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN LADIES', MISSES' & GENTS' Silk and Cassimere Hats

AND JOBBERS IN  
HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS,  
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D. F. CLARKE,  
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## M. GILMAN, DENTIST.

M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunkhannock, Pa., 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.  
Oct. 11, 1865.

## GOOD NEWS

### 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.

## 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.

## FRUITS AND NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

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

## SPICED SALMON & SARDINES

in boxes—a fine article for Pic-nic, fishing and pleasure parties.

## Ice Cream

Constantly on hand, and furnished in any quantity desired, on short notice.  
MACARONI—  
FOR SOUPS,  
SMOKED HALIBUT.

## Kerosene Oil.

A large and varied assortment of  
LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,  
GLOBES AND WICKS,  
ALSO

## Call and Examine.

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

Tunkhannock, June 28, 1865.

## Poet's Corner.

### LOST SUMMERS.

BY STELLA OF LAKELAND.

A tear for the beautiful summers  
Wave-shrouded at my feet,  
As I pause by the tide whose billows  
Restlessly toss and beat,  
With their murmurous complaining,  
Yet musically sweet.

All the dewy and desolate night-tide  
My soul roams the mystic shores,  
And the isles, superb with blossoms  
In the sweet spring morn before,  
And gathered shells; but weepeth  
For pearls that will shine no more.

How dreamfully I remember  
The summers that used to be,  
When the dash of a shadow wisp splendor  
Burnished the lake and sea,  
And my gay heart-shallop bounded  
Lightly the beauty-sea:

But soon o'er the sparkling billows  
Where rocked I in my pride,  
From a desert, stretching world-ward  
A tempest blew far and wide,  
And a heart and its princely shallop,  
Perished there, side by side.

Sweet friend with the weary sorrow  
Struggling in your eye  
Together we hear the echo  
Of the dear old days gone by;  
Ah, the world is full of mourners  
As well as you and I.

### NEGRO EQUALITY THE MAIN ISSUE.

Those who think that the fire of fanaticism on the negro question has been extinguished by the acceptance of general emancipation as a consequence of the war are sadly mistaken. The honest but misguided humanitarian has other notions of the destiny of the negro on this continent, and the political negro monger will not so easily abandon his hold of a question which has been of such marked and essential service in helping him to power and place. Chief Justice Chase fancies that he can reach the Presidency by means of agitation on the question of negro equality; Senator Sumner expects to hold his position in Massachusetts by the same means; and hosts of smaller, not meaner men, look to this question as the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night to guide them to the promised land, where milk and honey flow in abundance, and where greenbacks flutter in every breeze.

In our State the pill of negro equality is sugar coated by political doctors before it is prescribed as the specific for national ailments. In Minnesota they have given it to the people "plain." And in other States the organs of the Republican party are laboring with great earnestness to satisfy the masses that the path to political success lies in accepting the negro into full communion in our political partnership.

On the first Monday in October, Connecticut is to vote on an amendment to her State Constitution granting the ballot to the negro; and the Republican Central Committee of that State have issued an address to the people earnestly urging its adoption. In noticing this fact, the New York Tribune says:

We make no doubt that the great party of which they are the authorized representatives will vote as a unit in favor of equal rights. What we want to urge upon our friends is that they shall go to work for this amendment with the same enthusiasm and energy as if it were an election in which the success of their candidates were at stake. We appeal to the sense of justice, and to the fundamental principles of democracy, for neither justice nor true democracy has any sympathy with the exclusion of a man from his share in the government because of his skin. And we trust, also, that the people of Connecticut, irrespective of party, are ready to advance with the times. Young Minnesota declaring in Union Convention for negro suffrage, is an example and should be an inspiration to them. Everywhere on the banner of the party of the Union ought to be inscribed now "Equal Rights for All."

This is a full and unreserved endorsement and acceptance of the issue of negro suffrage, and that means negro equality; for once make negroes the peers of white men at the polls, and social equality will follow. As slaves to the use of stimulants, constantly make progress in the quantity and strength of their potations, so the Republican party will each day increase the dose of negroism upon the people, until society in this country will exhibit the same signs of disintegration as are revealingly shown in Mexico and other lands where the experiment of fusing antagonistic races has been tried. The appeal is made to the people of Connecticut to "advance with the times." Advance whether? The negro is free. In all parts of the land he is free. There are no chains upon him in Connecticut; and now the people are called upon to force upon him duties for which he is not fitted. The movement is a part of the plan for continuing the negro agitation for political effect; and there will be no cessation in the labors of the Republican party in this direction, until they are prostrated by the action of a patriotic and indignant people at the polls.

Mr. Horace Greeley has been invited to attend a convention of negroes to be held at Raleigh, North Carolina, in the latter part of the coming month. Not being able to be present, he has written and published a letter of advice to "my countrymen," from which the following paragraph is extracted:

Be patient. We may not give a full recognition of your rights directly; but the effort will never be abandoned until its success is assured! And we are no longer called by a vast, tenacious pecuniary interest—as all but omnipotent "vested right" Slavery the tree, whose negro-bark and white prejudice of color are branches, has been cut down. There is still vitality in the roots, but the branches are bound to wither and decay. Yet this is not the work of a day; and we must "learn to labor, and (if need be) to wait."

Now the point in this extract pertinent to the view we are presenting is, that although a full recognition of the social and political equality of the negro cannot be forced at the present time, still "the effort will never be abandoned until its success is assured." They can "wait," but they will never abandon the great designs of making the negro equal to the white man in all parts of the nation, and in all situations.

It is thus made certain that negro equality is the real issue in the pending contest. In all the Northern States the Republican party are committed to this doctrine; and in the coming Congress they will oppose the admission of members elected from the Southern States, unless they will accept the principle of the full equality of all men, white and black, in State organizations. In this manner the process of reorganization is to be disturbed and the agitation continued, no matter what the consequence may be to the peace, repose and prosperity of the nation. In one word, the Republicans mean to make this negro question a prominent one in the next Presidential contest; and hence they cannot afford to cease agitation now. But the people will take a different view of this subject. They will think the Union and the interests of millions of white men of more importance than the idea of negro equality; and they will put a stop to further agitation by defeating the Republican party at the polls.—Age.

### COL. DAVIS AND HIS TRADUCERS.

He Squelches Them.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Sept. 16th, 1865.

EDITORS OF THE AGE:  
My attention has been called to the following article, published in the Press, of your city, of the 15th inst., viz:

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: Colonel W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a new paper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar force of the Democrat, since Colonel Davis has returned to preside over its columns, consists in asserting that the rebels have not been whipped that they should be received back to the Union with all their rights restored; that slavery is not and never can be abolished, and that, in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the national authorities while waging a crusade on the people of the South; and if the national debt is to be paid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be liquidated.

Maudacity cannot go beyond this. All that is printed above is a stupendous lie from beginning to end. I never thought, uttered, or advocated such sentiments, nor were they ever published in the Democrat. In a late issue of the Harrisburg Telegraph that paper also charges me with opposing the amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers the right to vote. This is as base a lie as the other. At the time of the election I was at Danville, suffering from a severe wound, but made it my business to go to Doylestown to vote, and voted for the amendment. The Bucks County Intelligencer of the 9th of August, 1864, said:

General John Davis, of Southampton, and his son, Col. W. W. H. Davis, both voted openly for the amendment.

The Doylestown Democrat did not oppose the amendment. The Bucks County INTELLIGENCER, the Republican organ of this county, is the only newspaper in Bucks, to my knowledge, that ever opposed the right of soldiers to vote. The following article is from that paper of November 12, 1861, viz:

The State law of Pennsylvania, providing for the holding of elections in military encampments, though doubtless enacted with good motives, has been productive of great evil and contention. Until the October election, there had never been an opportunity of testing its operation. Voting was then carried on in most of the Pennsylvania regiments at the seat of war, or encamped elsewhere at a distance from home. In many cases the votes were honestly received and counted, and the result properly certified and returned to the legal authorities. In others, and particularly in Philadelphia, the elections were conducted in a most shameful and disgraceful manner. Some of the regiments returned show hundreds of votes for candidates on one ticket, while those of opposite politics received few or none. As the result in the city itself was doubtful, and the candidates were likely to be elected or defeated by the army vote, there were strong inducements offered for corrupt politicians to practice their villainous arts. It now seems probable that the difficulties thus raised will have to be settled by the courts, at the cost of great labor and much time. We hope the Legislature will prevent such EVIL in future by the TOTAL ABOLITION OF ELECTIONS IN CAMP.

I cannot account for the malignant hostility of the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph toward me, except because my grandfather was one of the soldiers that captured the Hessians at Trenton in 1776. Mr. Bergeon is very loath to forget old grievances.

### WHY WAS HE NOT PROMOTED?

We have recently obtained possession of a record highly honoring our candidate for Auditor General, Colonel WILLIAM W. H. DAVIS. It appears that a number of the friends of Colonel Davis presented his name to the War Department for promotion, and accompanied their recommendation of a brave soldier with an array of testimony as to his capacity and conduct as an officer, of which any man might be proud. The application was in vain however, for was not Colonel Davis a Democrat? His long, faithful and efficient service, his blood shed in the cause, and his maimed body, all were counted as naught, while such men as Schenck, Banks, &c., were raised to the "Stars." N'importe! The Democracy of Pennsylvania now present him to the people for promotion—and to the people we present some of the testimonials that accompanied the fruitless application in his behalf to the War Department. Read!

SILAS CASEY, Brigadier General of Volunteers, says:

"Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, was under my command for about nine months, during a major part of which period he was in command of a brigade, which he brought to a state of discipline and efficiency. In command of his regiment on the 31st of May, 1862, at the battle of 'Seven Pines' he with his men behaved in the most gallant manner."

T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier General of Volunteers, says:

"Colonel Davis served with credit during the Mexican war; he was one of the first to step forward in this. As colonel he has constantly commanded a brigade, and in some of the hardest fought actions of the war. He has everywhere not only acquitted himself with credit, but has acquired the name of a thoroughly capable and efficient brigade commander, and the confidence of all with whom he has served."

J. N. PALMER, Brigadier General of Volunteers, says: "I have served in the same division with Col. Davis and know him to be an attentive, intelligent and zealous commander. His regiment was one of the best drilled and best disciplined volunteer regiments in the 'Army of the Potomac.'"

ALFRED H. TERREY, Brigadier General commanding, says, under date of November 29, 1863: "Col. Davis has commanded a brigade almost without interruption since the autumn 1861. He commanded a brigade of my division during the movement on James Island in July last, and during a considerable portion of the operations on this (Morris) Island. He has rendered very efficient and valuable services and proved himself a most capable and faithful officer."

S. C. HUNT, Brigadier General of Volunteers, says: "I take pleasure in bearing witness to the steady endurance and gallantry which were displayed by his regiment under his example and guidance during the Peninsula campaign, and especially at the battle of 'Seven Pines.' Col. Davis' regiment was drawn up in the advance of Casey's division, and sustained the first shock of the overwhelming rebel force."

JOHN PECK, Major General, says: "Col. W. W. H. Davis 104th regiment for some months in my division on the Peninsula. He is a brave and accomplished soldier."

ORRIS S. FERRY, Brigadier General, says (May 12, 1863): "Col. Davis received a military education; served with credit in the line and on the staff in the Mexican war; raised a company, afterwards a regiment and a six gun battery at the beginning of the present war; organized the brigade now commanded by him in November, 1861, and has been in command of the same ever since, with the exception of a few months. He has been twice wounded in action, and every where has distinguished himself as a brave, skillful energetic commander."

R. SAXTON, Brigadier General Volunteers writes January 7th, 1854: "It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the fidelity and efficiency of Col. Davis as an officer. He served for several months under my command in the capacity of Brigadier General to my entire satisfaction."

E. D. KEYES, Major General, writes:—"Col. Davis served in the Fourth corps, under my command, a considerable time on the Peninsula. I had ample opportunity to observe his conduct, which at all times was that of a brave, energetic and attentive officer. Moreover, Col. Davis is a gentleman of high character and high intelligence."

Major General Q. A. GILMORE, under date of November 25, 1863, expressed official confidence in the zeal, intelligence and efficiency which had marked the conduct and service of Col. Davis during the operations against the defenses of Charleston, and subsequently on the 26th of February, 1864, made an official recommendation of Col. Davis for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, for meritorious service and conspicuous executive ability. Upon the back of a copy of this official paper, under date of April 30, 1864, the same distinguished officer made the following endorsement:

"Col. W. W. H. Davis, 104th Pennsylvania volunteers, is an officer of rare executive and administrative ability as a commander, and in every way merits the promotion which I have asked for him. His conduct during the time he has served under my command as a brigade and post commander, has been uniformly commendatory."  
Q. A. GILMORE,  
Major General.

### POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

A large delegation of prominent southerners recently called upon the President.—Hon. Wm. H. McFarland addressed him on behalf of the visitors:

The President, in reply, expressed his surprise at receiving so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war. He had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union and there contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt that it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the Constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field.—He himself had been a slave holder, but he had made up his mind that if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the question of Union or slavery, that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expression just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union, and the professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South and restoring peace, happiness, good-will and Union.

HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE SENSATION LETTER WRITERS AND EDITORS WHO WERE ENDEAVORING TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT THERE EXISTS IN THE SOUTH DISAFFECTION AND DISSATISFACTION, FOR THE PRESENCE OF SO MANY EMINENT AND DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN, REPRESENTING SUCH A LARGE CONSTITUENCY FULLY DISPROVED THE FACT, AND GAVE THE LIE TO THEIR PRESTIGIOUS AND MALIGNANT UTTERANCES. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution; and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The feud that existed was in a family circle, and the ties of friendship, now it had ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people is a high and holy one, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to follow this peaceful state of affairs; and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to Congress, in order that the South might be again admitted to the councils of the nation. The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

"IDROTS OR KNAVES."—President Johnson must believe that the number of persons in the North who are either idiots or knaves to be very great. In a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate in 1859, he said:

"The men who deliberately and boldly assert that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned the sentiments that all men were created equal; had the negro in his mind, is either an idiot or a knave."

The following is the resolution voted down by the Republican State Convention of Minnesota:

Resolved, That we recognize in the civil and military acts of Andrew Johnson, as they stand out before the world during the darkest period of the nation's trial, the fearless patriot, the able statesman, the honest man; and that we pledge to his wise and patriotic measures for the restoration of the Union our cordial support.

The Abolition party have always been a disunion party, and their professions of love for the Union have been a transparent sham against which the Democratic press has ever warned their dupes. They must now show their hand, and Thaddeus Stevens, the representative man of the Abolition party in Pennsylvania, in a speech a few days since at Lancaster, said:

"THE VERY EXISTENCE of the Republican party depends upon the rebel States being kept out of the Union for a while. Their admission would render the speedy triumph of the Democracy inevitable."

MAKE IT FULL.—The abolition journals are just now engaged in making up the record of their candidate for Auditor General, General Harffrant. We hope they will make it full. Part of it we know consists of the damning (?) act of hanging Mrs. Surratt. This important part should not be overlooked by them, under any circumstances.

Let every voter clearly understand that the election of the Republican candidate on the platform adopted by the Convention will be an unqualified condemnation of President Johnson and his policy for restoring the Union.