



The Democrat,

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1866

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The headquarters of this Committee are in the Democratic Club Rooms in Harrisburg, which are open day and evening. Democrats visiting this city are invited to call.

By order of the Dem. State Committee,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.
BENJAMIN L. FOSTER, Sec'y.
Harrisburg, Jan. 9, 1866.

The large amount of space occupied by the County Statement this week, crowds out a number of items intended for this issue. It will be seen, by reference to it, that the finances of the County are in quite a favorable condition, and were it not necessary to build a new Jail, the tax payers of our county could confidently expect a reduction of taxes.

What has become of all the blowing about the "old flag" on the part of the Abolitionists? Not a syllable in its praise do we hear of late. What can be the matter! Oh! yes, the "old flag" has too many stars to suit the present views of the Abolitionists! It has a star for every Southern as well as every North-ron State. "Old flag" recognizes the Southern States as in the Union, while Abolitionists declare that they are out of the Union. That's what's the matter. Hurrah for the old flag!

The New York Herald wants to know whether Andrew Johnson or Thad Stevens is President, and to which Cabinet the divine Stanton belongs. The answer is plain. Thad is the disunion President of the Rump, but Andy is the Union President of the Whole People. Stanton is a connecting-link—a fungus growth which is not pure enough to be flesh nor yet quite rotten enough for radical corruption. Andy's scalpel will soon remedy this.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—We learn that petitions are being circulated, praying Congress to devise some plan by which white and black negroes may mix thro' and thro' each other without gaining the contempt and ridicule of all decent people. This is all nonsense, gentlemen and ladies, of mongrel ideas. God made the white man and He made the negro, just as He intended they should be. Congress may impudently contest against the edicts of the Almighty and squabble for the degradation of the white man, but it cannot change the decree or make that respectable which God and the world have declared otherwise. The horse is a noble animal. All the world recognizes the fact. Who ever said that of an ass? Men may prize the mule for its strength and tenacity, but the Creator has put his veto upon its further progress. The lines of distinction between the negro and the Caucasian are wide enough not to be misunderstood. They have been so from the beginning; the superiority of the one over the other is just as clearly defined.

The Coming Struggle.

It is reported from Washington that President Johnson has taken a stand against the Abolition Disunionists in Congress, and now says to them "halt—thus far and no farther." We hope this report is true.—Delays are dangerous. The President has spoken not a moment too soon. The Congress of the United States has ceased to be a representative body. It is a foul nest of Abolition traitors, who are ruining the whole country. The few Democrats and sensible Republicans in the body may as well leave it. They have no influence there and are overriden and derided by the insane majority. The negro resolutions, bills and amendments which a gang of crazy scoundrels are daily getting up, no patriot can read of without disgust and indignation. The old Constitution, the work of our fathers, the bond of a true union, the source of a former prosperity, is scouted by the abolition traitors as a piece of old parchment. It is to be amended again, again until the Federal Government shall become a despotism. The law are to be seized upon through the blacks. That stupid ignorant mass are to be made citizens at a gallop and led to the polls to vote down white men. Power thus usurped, the tariff and paper money humbugs will be going until an over-taxed plundered people become disheartened. All the wealth of the country will rapidly concentrate into the hands of a few. Then look out for an American King, with his Church, his Nobility, and his armed Mercenaries. And they farewell forever to the happiness of the people.—They will become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Against such wicked schemes, President Johnson has taken his stand, and feels confident of being sustained. He most assuredly will be by two thirds of the American people, North and South. Eighteen millions will be for him to nine millions against him. He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, whose Generals and commanders, soldiers and sailors, heartily despise the Congressional traitors and their disgusting negro doctrines. If the doors of Congress were bolted and the usurers there hurried off to prison, it would be a public blessing. In the name of the true-hearted white freemen of the country, we say to the President, "Stand fast—if struck, strike back, and millions of brave men will rush to your rescue."

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

He Disapproves of the Numerous Constitutional Amendments.

Agitation of Negro Franchise Considered Ill-timed, Uncalled for and Calculated to do Harm.

HE DEEMS A CHANGE OF REPRESENTATION UNNECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the substance of a conversation which took place to-day, between the President and a distinguished Senator:

The President said that he doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guaranty thus given that that institution should never exist in the land.

Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary question connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation and taxation, (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time), he knew of none better than a single proposition, embraced in a few lines, making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms:

Representatives shall be appointed among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

Direct tax shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in the Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles. The qualified voters were for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion and quell domestic violence and insurrection.

They risk their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all to behold the Government, and give protection, security and value to their property. It seems but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to this protection and enjoyment.

Such an amendment the President also suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the State to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of Representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The President, in this connection, expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm.

He believed that it would engender envy, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population.

Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people.

An Important Law.

The following important law, in relation to evidence, has been introduced into the House of Representatives by our member P. M. Osterhout, esq. It will probably be passed.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That on the trial of any issue joined or of any matter or of any inquiry arising in any action or other proceeding in any court of justice in this Commonwealth or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear receive and examine evidence thereto and the persons in whose behalf any such action or other proceeding may be brought or defended and any and all persons interested in the same sit all except as hereinafter excepted be competent to give evidence either viva voce or by deposition according to the practice of the court on behalf of either or any of the parties to the said action or other proceeding. *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall render any person who is charged with any offence in any criminal proceeding competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself or herself or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or herself or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife or any wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband or in any proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery nor shall any husband be compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage nor shall any wife be compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage.

Why is a dead author like a book just issued? Because he is finished and bound in boards.

MR. EDITOR:

I see by your last issue that "Town Talk" has resigned the pen that he has so long wielded with such telling effect, and given up the arduous task of reformation which he commenced with such vigor and prosecuted with such uniring zeal. Can it be that he considers his task done, and that there is no longer a necessity for his stern reproof and kind admonition; or has he said as of old, "they are joined to their idols, let them alone?" Or has he by his frequent visits to the haunts of vice on his worthy mission, seen so much of the sin that he was reproving, that, "seen too off," familiar with its face, he has himself fallen into the snare that he was trying to remove from the path of others? Although I have heard some knowing ones hit that this was the case, I cannot believe it, but rather attribute the remark to the smarting of a recent lashing that my informant had received from the pen of Town Talk. Whatever may have been his reasons for this withdrawing from the undertaking, I, in common with many others, can but express my deep regret at such a course. It needed not the valedictory of Town Talk to convince us that something was wrong, or in other words, that a "screw was loose" somewhere. A visit to the streets at almost any time during the past few days, was sufficient to convince any one of that fact; but if it failed, an approach within hearing of the "sweat pit" or other places of resort would have fully convinced the most skeptical of the fact. The scratching of Town Talk's pen had hardly ceased, when vice, that had been striving to hide its frightful face, once more boldly walked forth into our streets, and horse racing, drunkenness and fighting has been the order of the day, not excepting the nights. And on Saturday last we noticed one who suddenly took a stronger fancy for the spirits to be found about the corners, than for the welfare of the sales of his neighbors as heretofore; and a general row and hasty and ignoble retreat was the consequence, but not being satisfied with this, when the darkness of night had thrown its protecting mantle around his movements, he sallies forth again from the friendly walls of the shop; with what intent we know not, but with what effect the damages about the "saloon" can testify.

Now we would say to Town Talk, as his *incoy*, prevents our addressing him any other way, if, as your enemies say, you yourself have become fond of a drop now and then, and cannot tear yourself away from the company you first sought for a laudable purpose, now that you have no longer that excuse, go at once and join the Good Templars; that is your only hope.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

An occasional ray of bright sunshine and gladness, breaks in upon the printers' weary, dreary, and cloudy pathway. Such genuine sympathy and encouragement as is contained in the following letter seldom falls to his lot.

To the "North Branch Democrat,"
BERMING, JAN. 21st.

DEAR OLD FRIEND.

You have ever been a welcome visitor to our fireside. But here is far off Missouri, you are, indeed, *three welcomes*; coming to us like a messenger of love, from our dear old home.

I would you knew but half the pleasure your coming brings us; how anxiously we await the coming mail. (Which by the way only visits Berming twice a week.)—And when you are at last with us how eagerly we scan every line. What to us though the *St. Louis Republican* is lying open before us, repl. with news? We only smile a little contemptuously, perhaps as we pass it by, and wonder to ourselves how people can be so deluded, as to prefer its pages to the *North Branch*.

What matters it to us that some Grand Railway has been completed? and that another is in contemplation? Think you that, with us, it can be compared to a single moment, with the simple announcement that the Rev. C. R. Lane, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal Donation &c. Ah, no! that goes right to the heart for don't we know all about it, just who was there, and how some sat in corners all the evening *perfect pinks of propriety* while others went marching back and forth, making themselves agreeable or disagreeable as the case might be. And then, as'through the music both vocal and instrumental. Such, as can only be produced in *Tunkhannock*, and by *Tunkhannockers*? Of course there was; or it would not have been a Donation of Mr. Lane's.

Then, too, there is the Great Thespian Association—which will doubtless be the wonder and admiration of the nineteenth century. Oh! there we have them; and think you our hearts do not *quell* with *pride*, while we very innocently ask, if we shall read aloud? and after the conclusion of the *astounding facts*, we can only say to them in the words of "Town Talk" (another prodigy of wonder) "Hide your diminished heads!" Oh! Missourians!

With our best wishes for the future welfare and prosperity of the "North Branch," I remain as ever your Friend
KATIE

Senator Cowan stated to a gentleman the other day, that there were now SEVENTY amendments to the Federal Constitution pending before the Rump Congress, and that not one of them would be endorsed by the people of Pennsylvania!

Let every Conservative Union citizen in the land raise aloud the cry—"No more amendments to the Constitution!"—Tinkering destruction must stop or anarchy and despotism will be upon the country. No more constitutional amendments!! Down with the disunion Radicals, who are destroying the grand work of the fathers of the Republic.

Three things only are essential to happiness, viz: Something to do, something to love; and something to hope for.

The "utter" most parts of the earth are supposed to be the parts where the most women are.



In order to close our entire Stock of goods within sixty days, we will offer them at cost, for cash or produce.
Tunkhannock, Pa., Jan. 29, 1866.
T. L. ROSS & CO.



Special Notices.

NOTICE

Whereas, my wife (she has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is hereby to give notice to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.
Washington, Wyo. Co. Pa. } DAN'L BARBERON.
August 12, 1865, } v5015-11

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youth and indigestion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. GIBBY, No. 13 Chambers St., New York. v5021-1 year.—S. M. P. & Co.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 531 Broadway, New York. v5021-1 year.—S. M. P. & Co.

GOING! GOING! GONE!!!
The Subscriber, a Licensed Auctioneer for Wyoming, and all other Counties in the United States and New Jersey—will sell at auction, stock, farming implements, household furniture and everything else vendible to the highest and best bidder. Address or call in person, on Wm. L. BARDWELL, Tunkhannock Pa. v504013

Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Noah Newman late of Monroe Township dec'd, are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOHN WALL, Jr. Adm'r. Tunkhannock, Dec. 19 1865. v5020-6 wks

\$1,500 PER YEAR!
We want agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States or less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co. and Bachelor. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Bridgeford, Maine. v5021-1 year

STATEMENT

—OF—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
—OF—
WYOMING CO.—1865.

County Duplicates.

Ya.	COLT'S NAMES	TOWNSHIPS	Dep.	EXONS.	COL. COM.	PAID	DEB
62	Newman Miller	Tunk. Twp.	195.77	20.38	38.57	136.82	
63	Wm. B. Overfield	Northmoreland	163.32	39.17	40.45	83.70	
	A. L. Carey	Northmoreland	22.94	6.65	23.3		8.70
	Edmond Fassett	Windham	20.41	4.14	19.77		116.76
64	Thos. Phillips	Brampton	62.17	11.12	27.55	23.50	
	Z. S. Reynolds	Clinton	117.37	10.42	41.04	125.81	
	J. M. Robinson	Eaton	17.97	2.03	7.04	8.90	
	T. D. Hendly	Exeter	49.48	10.66	30.39	8.43	
	A. T. Dewitt	Falls	75.42	4.20	11.56	59.66	
	Hiram Hutchcock	Forkston	27.54	5.44	16.15	5.95	
	Chas. H. Ely	Lemou	321.29	6.98	29.46	284.85	
	J. T. Jennings	Mehopany	368.46	23.49	34.69	311.28	
	Wm. H. Cortright	Mehoppen	77.52	12.28	15.41	49.83	
	Sam'l B. Cook	Monroe	220.82	22.51	34.66	163.65	
	E. L. Bacon	Nicholson	37.10	10.71	26.39		
	Gordon Pike	Northmoreland	90.95	7.2	10.51	79.72	
	Wm. Irwin	Overfield	272.99	37.19	31.79	204.01	
	Joseph Shupp	Tunk Twp.	285.21	5.86	21.46	257.89	
	J. Wm. Crawford	Washington	70.57	9.51	20.90	40.16	
	E. D. Fassett	Windham	77.53	26.14	22.56	428.83	
65	D. B. Sloan	Brampton	75.05	2.64	26.00	726.07	
	S. H. Briggs	Clinton	1120.36	27.79	54.62	1037.95	
	Lysander Harding	Exeter	233.06	3.96	11.45	217.65	
	Benj. Sicker	Falls	853.55	23.05	41.52	715.31	73.67
	Lyman Swartz	Forkston	331.13	4.09	16.35	310.69	
	Richard Adams	Lemou	417.48			325.00	92.08
	Miles Avery	Mehopany	807.74			175.00	632.74
	Joel T. Jennings	Mehoppen	892.69	11.32	44.06	837.31	
	Michael Coyel	Monroe	442.68	11.38	21.56	442.17	167.57
	Jasper Parrish	Nicholson	1008.65	15.24	49.67	943.74	
	John Niver	Overfield	839.62	24.05	40.77	774.80	
	C. F. Terry	Northmoreland	262.79	2.24	13.02	247.53	
	Joseph Burgess	North Branch	341.84	8.0	17.05	323.99	
	Wm. Irwin	Overfield	705.76	9.80	34.79	661.17	
	L. C. Conklin	Tunk. Borough	775.41			417.79	357.62
	Fletcher Dickson	Tunk. Twp.	800.17	6.82	39.66	753.69	
	Geo. Jenkins	Washington	672.58			355.50	317.08
	Myron Sturdevant	Windham					

TOTAL \$14,469.16 \$425.78 \$946.54 \$11463.85 \$1640.76

MILITIA FINES.

Ya.	COLT'S NAMES	TOWNSHIPS	Dep.	EXONS.	COL. COM.	PAID	DEB
62	Newman Miller	Tunk. Twp.	\$11.50	\$5.00	.32	\$6.18	
63	A. L. Carey	Northmoreland	11.00	11.00			
	Wm. B. Overfield	Tunk. Twp.	19.50	15.00	.22	4.28	
	E. Fassett	Windham	18.00	14.00	.20	3.80	
64	Thos. Phillips	Brampton	24.50	24.50			
	Z. S. Reynolds	Clinton	27.50	20.50	.35	6.65	
	J. M. Robinson	Eaton	30.50	30.50			
	T. D. Hendly	Exeter	9.00	9.00			
	A. T. Dewitt	Falls	28.00	16.50	.50	10.93	
	H. Hutchcock	Forkston	10.00	10.00			
	Chas. H. Ely	Lemou	24.50	24.50			
	J. T. Jennings	Mehopany	35.50	35.50			
	W. H. Cortright	Mehoppen	18.50	18.50			
	S. B. Cook	Monroe	27.50	25.50	.10	1.90	
	E. L. Bacon	Nicholson	88.50	88.50			
	Gordon Pike	Northmoreland	44.00	44.00			
	Wm. Irwin	Overfield	11.50	8.00	.17	3.33	
	Joseph Shupp	Tunk. Twp.	20.50	18.50	.12	1.88	
	J. Wm. Crawford	Washington	40.00	29.50	.52	9.98	
	E. D. Fassett	Windham	15.00	15.00			

TOTAL \$515.00 \$463.50 \$257 \$48.93

Treasurer's Account.

DR.	CR.
To amount of Duplicates for 1864 and previous years. \$2731.87	By amt't of Co. Tax uncollected \$1 640.76
To amount of Duplicates for 1865 11 757.29	By Exons to Col's on Co. Tax 423.78
To amount of Militia fines for 1864 and previous years. 515.00	By Com. to Col's on Co. Tax 946.54
To Fines, Jury fees &c. 178.46	By Exons to Col. on Militia Tax 499.50
To balance on hand at last settlement 5 319.22	By Com. to Col. on Militia Tax 2.57
	B. balance due from former Treas. and in process of Collection 4 621.30
	By amt't. refunded to Col's on Co. Duplicates p'd. to former Treas. By Treas. Com. on \$12 964.45 amt't rec'd by him at 2 per cent. 159.28
	By Treas. Com. on \$11 060.18 p'd. on by him at 2 per cent. 221.20
	By Co. orders redeemed 11 060.18
	Balance due County. 1 421.79
	\$20,481.84 \$20,481.84

Sheriff's Account.

DR.	CR.
To Fines, Jury fees and other costs received. \$74.00	By Bill rendered for 1865. \$511.71
Balance due Ahira Gay Sheriff 442.47	
	\$516.47 \$516.47

PROTHONOTARY'S ACCOUNT.

DR.	CR.
To Fines, Jury fees and costs rec'd during year 1865 \$70.00	By Bill rendered for 1865 \$200.00
Balance due Ziba Lott, Prothy 136.96	
	\$206.96 \$206.96

Expenditures.

Auditors.	Count Cr.	Printing.
John G. Spaulding \$20.00		
Martin Sicker 20.00		Harvey Sickler 243.25
Herry Newcomb 10.00		Ira Avery 36.00
F. C. Ross, Clerk 20.00 \$70.00		William Burgess 34.00 315.25
P. C. Ross auditor to examine amt's of Register and Rec'd, Prothy &c 12.00		Stationery, Lights, Fuel, &c. 188.97
		Repairs on Public Buildings 42.91
		Assessors 354.50
		Road and Bridge views 89.50
Frances H. Hugh 49.50		Road Damages 123.10
Theron Vaughn 125.00		Indexing Registers Docket by order of Court 42.00
Edwin Stephens 100.00		Water Rent 18.33
Hiram Bodle 150.00		