



The Democrat,
HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 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, in 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.

Billy Button, of the nigger equality organ, heaps all sorts of epithets on the heads of the "copperheads" as he calls them—who do not endorse Mercur's notes on the negro suffrage, and other nigger-bills, now before Congress. It is quite certain that the President will veto all those measures, tending to place the negro on an equality with white men; either in the district of Columbia, or out of it. He will therefore come in for a full share of Billy's anathemas. According to the Black Republican logic, of the past four years this Billy Button must be one of the detestable "copperheads," of whom we have heard so much. It ran thus:

To oppose the President is to oppose the Government. To oppose the Government is to be a "copperhead."

Billy is opposed to the President, ergo, Billy is a "copperhead."

"Down with the sneaking Copperhead!"

The "Freedmen's Bureau" Bill.

The bill extending the powers of this outrageous negro supporting machine—this incubus upon white labor—this pocket picking outrage upon the working tax-payers—passed in the Senate on the 25th by a vote of yeas 37; nays 10.

The bill is of the most outrageous character. It provides for the formation of twelve districts, each containing one or more States, under the control of a Commissioner and Assistant; the latter to have six clerks—five first class and one of the second class. Each district is to be divided into sub-districts composed of no more than one county each, to each of which is to be assigned an agent, with two first class clerks. Three million acres of "good land" in Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, are to be reserved from sale or settlement by white men, and are to be parcelled out in forty acre lots to negroes under the homestead pre-emption laws. The rich sea Islands given to the negroes for three years, without compensation to the owners.

The commissioner is authorized to purchase such lands as may be required for the negroes dependent on the Government and can also be built thereon suitable asylums and schools. The Secretary of War is empowered to issue provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, for the support of the negroes. Whenever there is any distinction made on account of race or color by State or local laws, police regulation, custom or prejudice, and negroes are denied any civil rights or immunities, the commissioner shall extend military protection and jurisdiction over all such cases, and the agents of the bureau are required to take jurisdiction of, hear, determine, and punish the white aggressors with fines, imprisonment, &c.

Before the final vote was taken on this infamous bill Davis, of Ky., protested the measure was unconstitutional in proposing to invest the Freedmen's Bureau with judicial powers; because it authorized the President to assign to army officers the exercise of judicial powers; because it deprived the citizens of the right of trial by jury in civil cases; because it was a scheme devised to practice injustice and oppression upon the white people for the benefit of the negroes, and to engender strife between the two races; because it involved a profligate, wasteful unnecessary expenditure of the public treasure.

It remains to be seen whether the House will pass the bill; then whether the President will sign it, and then, whether the people—whose money is thus to be squandered—will approve and endorse it.

Fanatical Treachery Admitted.

The New York Times, (Republican), is forced to acknowledge that the action of the black republicans in Congress differs widely from the policy laid down in every State which elected the black republican ticket in November last, and adds:

"We are quite confident that if the proposition of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bingham, and others, had been adopted as the doctrine of the Union party in this State last fall, the 'Opposition' would have elected their ticket by over fifty thousand majority."

Here is not only an admission of the infamous cheat practiced upon the people last fall, but an acknowledgment that those who call themselves "the representatives of the people" in Congress, do not represent the people at all.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—

The steamer W. R. Carter exploded her boilers when thirty-five miles above Vicksburg, at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. The boilers passed through the forward part of the cabin.

After the explosion the black took fire and continued to burn until 7 o'clock, compelling all who had escaped death by explosion to jump into the river. The boat sank after went down. The steamer, Evening Star picked up all the survivors floating in the water, and carried them to Vicksburg. It is not yet known how many lives were lost.

The Attitude of the President on Negro Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866

NEGRO DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A deputation consisting of representatives of the colored people of various States called this morning at the Executive mansion, and had an interview with the President for the purpose of expressing their views on the questions now being considered touching upon their general interest, and of ascertaining the ideas of the President in this same connection.

NEGRO ADDRESSES.

George J. Downing, a representative for the six New England States, first addressed the President, stating the benefit which would accrue from the confinement of the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States upon the colored people. He asked for the right of suffrage not only in this District, but throughout the land.

Fred. Douglass next spoke, and said they were not here to enlighten the President as to his duty, but to show respect and to present in brief the condition of the colored race. The amendment abolishing slavery he desired should be enforced. He said the colored race were subject to government, to taxation, to draft, and to bear the burdens of the State—and they desired to be endowed with the right of exercising some of the privileges of citizens of the Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President, in reply, said that he would make no speech. The best way was to talk plainly and distinctly. If he had not given evidence in his past course of his friendship for the colored race there was nothing now he could do to that end. He had said, and he repeated it here, that if the colored man could find no Moses to lead him out of bondage, he would be that Moses, and lead them to the land of promise and liberty. But he was not willing under the circumstances, to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of their blood and the sacrifice of their lives. He believed that if the policy which some are persisting in at the present time was carried out it would result in great danger to the colored man. He said, "suppose the colored man now in the South could, by a magic wand, be enfranchised to-morrow, what good would result to him?" He expressed the grounds on which he was opposed to slavery, and said that it had now been abolished and a national guarantee given in regard to it that could not be revoked. He stated the evil result which would accrue by forcing a principle of the extension of suffrage upon the people either in this District or a State in opposition to the expressed will of the majority.

At the conclusion of his remarks Fred. Douglass said he would have to refer the great question to the people.

The President responded, saying, that he had great faith in the people.

GOV. CURTIN'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Governor Curtin's annual message was read in both Houses of our State Legislature soon after his return from Cuba. It is a very lengthy and comprehensive document; giving a detailed statement of the military affairs of the State during the late war, making a number of sensible suggestions to the Legislature, and having but very little to say touching politics. We give an idea of its leading points in the following summary, which will probably be quite as acceptable to our readers, as would the message in full:

The payments last year were \$5,788,525 16, leaving a balance Nov. 30, 1865, of \$2,273,668 14.

The State debt Dec 1, 1865, was \$37,476,258 06.

The extraordinary expenses growing out of the war, and due from the United States is about four million dollars.

He thinks the Legislature should stop the appropriations to private and local charities.

The taxes on corporations are unequal, and should be revised.

He thinks the State tax on real estate, and the local tax on bonds, mortgages, loans, &c., may be repealed.

He recommends that in future all acts of incorporation shall be void unless the company organize within a specified time.

The war has been brought to a close. Under the first call for troops—75,000 in 1861—the quota of the State, 14 regiments, were furnished for three months—Eleven additional regiments were also mustered in; making 29,979 men.

At the extra session of the Legislature in April, 1861, the Reserve Corps was authorized to be raised, and 15,856 men were mustered into State service, and so continued until in July, when they were mustered into the United States service. Their cost to the State was \$855,444 87.

Later in the year the State furnished 63 regiments, numbering 89,048 men for three years.

In 1862 a draft was ordered by the United States, and executed by the State, which furnished 15,000 men. Volunteers to the number of 40,383, and artillerymen to the number of 1,358 were also furnished.

In 1863, 43,046 men were furnished—mostly to fill old regiments.

In 1864, volunteers and re-enlisted men to the number of 91,704 were furnished—the latter numbering 17,876.

In 1865, under the system of consolidating regiments the State furnished three regiments, seventy companies, and altogether 25,790 men.

In 1862 when a rebel raid was feared, over 25 regiments of militia were mustered in and marched to the Maryland border, but were mustered out within two weeks after the call.

In 1863, on the occasion of the rebel invasion under Lee's army, 39 regiments, 15 companies, 11 batteries and 7 battalions were mustered in as "emergency men," and for three and six months; some of whom endured great privations, and rendered important service—saving the State Capitol from destruction, defending Carlisle against a superior force, marching into Maryland, attacked the enemy, and some,

were at Gettysburg, in Ohio and Virginia.

In 1864 the rebels made a raid into the State and burned Chambersburg, and relief for the town is recommended.

The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion may be stated as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| During the year 1861, | 130,594 |
| do do 1862, | 71,100 |
| do do 1863, | 43,046 |
| do do 1864, | 91,704 |
| do do 1865, | 25,840 |

Total during the war, 362,284

This is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the navy.

1,242 soldiers' orphans have been admitted to the schools provided for them, and the claims of 804 others allowed; and further attention to this plan is recommended.

In 1863, when the emergency men were raised, the government claimed that there was no appropriation which could be legally used to pay them; but President Lincoln through Secretary Stanton made a pledge that if the State would advance the money to pay the men, the President would, when Congress met, ask for an appropriation to reimburse the State. On the faith of this promise the Governor gave his word to bankers and others that he would ask the Legislature to see that the promise of the President was fulfilled, and the banks advanced the required sum—\$671,476.43.

But when Congress met, Mr. Lincoln did not do as he agreed, and Congress refused to appropriate the money because the President would not ask for it and explain the circumstances. The Legislature is now requested to press this matter upon the attention of Congress, and endeavor to realize the sum so unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to men who were induced to enlist under promise of \$100 bounty—a part only of said bounty having been paid, and the balance unjustly withheld. The Legislature is asked to endeavor to see that the wrong be corrected.

He recommends a historical painting in memory of the Gettysburg victory.

Maryland has proposed that the States join in a Cemetery for those who fell at Antietam, and he approves the plan.

The State agent continues to collect claims for soldiers free of charge.

Attention is invited to the reports of the Departments, and especially to that of the Surveyor-General.

Relief to the wounded soldiers is recommended.

As soon as all the regiments are mustered out, their flags will be received with ceremonies—which was to have been done as they returned from the field.

A new State Arsenal is suggested.

Reference is made to the President's death.

He refrains from discussing national politics, and endorses Johnson's annual message.

It is cause for congratulation that peace has returned.

He knows of no difficulty with other nations that may not be amicably settled, and hopes that "long years of tranquility and happiness are before us."

Passage of a Bill to Make Negroes Citizens of the United States.

In the Senate of the United States, the amendment declaring all persons born in the United States, not subject to foreign Powers, except Indians not taxed, to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction on account of color, was adopted by the following vote:

BLACK LIST

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Craig, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Williams and Wilson—31.

WHITE MEN

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Furbush, Hendricks, McDougal, Nesmith, Riddle, Stockton, and Van Winkle—10.

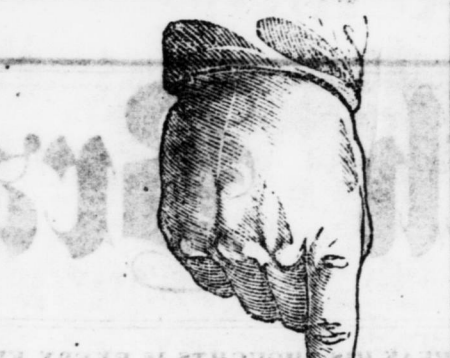
Thus, one after another, the barriers of distinction which have existed between negroes and white men are being broken down. Bent upon forcing upon the country the odious condition of negro equality Congress neglects everything else. Is it not time for the white men of this nation to make their power and their wishes felt? If they continue blindly to follow on the lead of the radical Republicans they will lead the sanction of their endorsement to every measure these destructives propose. It is high time the masses should rise up in their might, and rebuke these enemies of their country and of their race.—*Lan. Intel.*

PRECEPT VS. PRACTICE.—

As a supplement to the vote of Ben Loan on nigger suffrage in this District, we take the following from St. Jo. Herald, an intensely Radical sheet:

"Charlotte Loan, a colored woman of about 22 years of age, died in this city a few days ago, and was buried by the charity of the colored people. This woman was formerly the property of Ben Loan, who misrepresented this district in Congress. She had toiled many a long day without compensation, for her hard-hearted and close-fisted master, and when she came to die, after a lingering illness, Mr. Loan allowed her to be cared for and consigned to her final resting place by the contributions of her poor colored friends. Comment is unnecessary. It is but characteristic of the man. He could take the poor woman's earnings for years, until the emancipation ordinance unlocked her shackles, but never a cent would he give to bury her."

There is a child in Staunton, Va., seven weeks old, which weighs only one pound and a half. When born it could be put in a tea cup, and then weighed only half a pound.



In order to close our entire stock of goods within sixty days, we will offer them at cost, for cash or produce.

Tunkhannock, Jan. 29, 1866.

T. L. ROSS & CO.

Special Notices.

NOTICE
Whereas, my wife Phoebe has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is therefore to give notice to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

THOS. E. CLIPMAN,
Washington, Wyo. Co. Pa. DAN'L BARRON.
August 12, 1865, v5015-1f

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, 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. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
v5021-1year.—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 humiliated will oblige by not making this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.

THOS. E. CLIPMAN,
531 Broadway, New York.
v5021-1year.—S. M. P. & Co.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for 50 dollars to \$500 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals, or other first premiums, awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON Brothers, New York. v5041

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 every thing else vendible to the highest and best bidder.

Address or call in person on
Wm. L. BARDWELL
Tunkhannock Pa. v5040-3

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a person 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. 18 1865.
v5020-gwks

\$1,500 PER YEAR!

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

STATEMENT
---OF---
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
---OF---
WYOMING CO.---1865.

County Duplicates.

| Yr. | COLT'S NAMES | TOWNSHIPS | Dep. | EXONS. | COL. COM. | PAID | DUE |
|-----|------------------|---------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 62. | Newman Miller | Tunk. Twp. | 195.77 | 26.38 | 38.57 | 136.82 | |
| 63. | Wm. B. Overfield | " | 163.32 | 39.17 | 40.45 | 83.70 | |
| | A. L. Carey | Northmoreland | 54.84 | 14.00 | 32.14 | 8.70 | |
| | Edmond Fassett | Windham | 22.41 | 6.65 | 23.33 | | |
| 64. | Thos. Phillips | Braintrim | 140.67 | 4.14 | 19.77 | 116.76 | |
| | Z. S. Reynolds | Clinton | 62.17 | 11.12 | 27.55 | 23.50 | |
| | J. M. Robinson | Clinton | 117.37 | 10.42 | 41.04 | 125.91 | |
| | T. D. Headly | Exeter | 17.97 | 2.03 | 7.04 | 8.90 | |
| | A. F. Dewitt | Falls | 49.48 | 10.66 | 30.89 | 8.43 | |
| | Hiram Hutchcock | Forkston | 75.42 | 4.20 | 11.56 | 59.66 | |
| | Chas. H. Ely | Lemon | 27.54 | 5.44 | 16.15 | 5.95 | |
| | J. T. Jennings | Mehopany | 321.29 | 6.98 | 29.46 | 284.85 | |
| | Wm. H. Cortright | Mehopany | 368.46 | 22.40 | 34.69 | 311.28 | |
| | Sam'l B. Cook | Monroe | 77.52 | 12.28 | 15.41 | 49.83 | |
| | E. L. Bacon | Nicholson | 220.82 | 22.51 | 24.65 | 163.65 | |
| | Gordon Pike | Northmoreland | 37.10 | 10.71 | 26.39 | | |
| | Wm. Irwin | Overfield | 90.95 | 7.2 | 10.51 | 79.72 | |
| | Joseph Shupp | Tunk. Twp. | 272.99 | 37.19 | 31.79 | 204.01 | |
| | John W. Crawford | Washington | 285.21 | 5.86 | 21.46 | 257.89 | |
| | E. D. Fassett | Windham | 70.57 | 9.51 | 20.00 | 40.16 | |
| 65. | S. H. Swan | Braintrim | 477.53 | 26.14 | 22.56 | 428.83 | |
| | S. H. Briggs | Clinton | 754.65 | 2.64 | 26.00 | 726.07 | |
| | Lyndner Harding | Clinton | 1120.36 | 27.79 | 54.62 | 1037.95 | |
| | Benj. Seckler | Exeter | 233.06 | 3.96 | 11.45 | 217.65 | |
| | Lyman Swartz | Falls | 853.55 | 23.05 | 41.52 | 715.31 | 73.67 |
| | Richard Adams | Forkston | 331.13 | 4.09 | 16.35 | 310.69 | |
| | Miles Avery | Lemon | 417.48 | | | 325.00 | 92.08 |
| | John T. Jennings | Mehopany | 807.74 | | | 175.00 | 632.74 |
| | Michael Coyne | Mehopany | 892.69 | 11.32 | 44.06 | 83.31 | |
| | Jasper Parrish | Monroe | 442.68 | 11.38 | 21.56 | 242.17 | 167.57 |
| | John Nover | Nicholson | 1008.65 | 15.24 | 49.67 | 943.74 | |
| | C. F. Terry | Northmoreland | 839.62 | 24.05 | 40.77 | 774.80 | |
| | Joseph Burgess | North Branch | 262.79 | 2.24 | 13.02 | 247.53 | |
| | Wm. Irwin | Overfield | 341.84 | 8.80 | 17.05 | 323.99 | |
| | L. C. Conklin | Tunk. B-rough | 705.76 | 9.80 | 34.79 | 661.17 | |
| | Fletcher Dickson | Tunk. Twp. | 776.41 | | | 417.79 | 357.92 |
| | Geo. Jenkins | Washington | 800.17 | 6.82 | 39.66 | 753.69 | |
| | Myron Sturdevant | Windham | 672.58 | | | 355.50 | 317.08 |

TOTAL \$14469.16 \$425.78 \$946.54 \$11463.85 \$1640.76

MILITIA FINES.

| Yr. | COLT'S NAMES | TOWNSHIPS | Dep. | EXONS. | COL. COM. | PAID | DUE |
|-----|------------------|---------------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|-----|
| 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 | Braintrim | 21.50 | 24.50 | | | |
| | Z. S. Reynolds | Clinton | 27.50 | 20.50 | .35 | 6.65 | |
| | J. M. Robinson | Clinton | 30.50 | 30.50 | | | |
| | T. D. Headly | Exeter | 9.00 | 9.00 | | | |
| | A. F. Dewitt | Falls | 28.00 | 16.50 | .50 | 10.92 | |
| | H. Hutchcock | Forkston | 10.00 | 20.00 | | | |
| | Chas. H. Ely | Lemon | 24.50 | 34.50 | | | |
| | J. T. Jennings | Mehopany | 35.50 | 15.50 | | | |
| | W. H. Cortright | Mehopany | 18.50 | 8.50 | | | |
| | S. B. Cook | Monroe | 27.50 | 5.50 | .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. W. Crawford | Washington | 40.00 | 29.50 | .52 | 9.98 | |
| | E. D. Fassett | Windham | 15.00 | 15.00 | | | |