



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1865.

The President's Speech.

President Johnson's speech on the 22nd in response to a Delegation which made known to him the sentiments of a mass meeting held to endorse his veto message...

There is no longer any appearance of sympathy between him and the Black Republicans. We shall see some of the tin-e-serving, office-holding nincompoops taking sick shortly.

RETURNING REASON.

The Ohio Statesman speaks of a clergyman who informed the editor the other day, that a day or two after the assassination of President Lincoln he had preached a sermon surcharged with vengeance toward the South...

How ABOUT THE FLAG?

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.

The Veto Message.

We publish on our first page the first veto message of President Johnson—returning to the United States Senate, with his objections, the bill to extend the Nigger Baron.

We adopt the language of an Exchange in saying that it is hardly necessary for us to ask the serious consideration of our readers, why it is that an infamous bill was rejected...

There is a class of people, however, who seem to be above reading and thinking for themselves, who wait with eyes and mouth open to hear and receive as gospel, what their leaders say.

THE NEGRO HISS.—In the debate in the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Hendricks, a moderate and conservative man, used this language:

There had been a great deal said about the part taken by the colored man in putting down the rebellion, and there was a great deal more said about it than was true.

And when this truth was uttered, the negroes of the District, hissed, and before the hiss was well hushed, a Michigan Senator said that "Mr. Hendricks, would go down to eternal infamy."

Gen. Grant recently had a house warring on removing to his new residence in Washington.

Fred. Douglas and George T. Downing (colored) appeared in the white people's gallery of the Senate on Saturday and were politely requested by the door-keeper to take seats in the colored gallery.

Opinions of the Press on the President's Veto.

(From the New York Tribune.) Mr. Johnson has made a great mistake. He has relieved those who elected him, of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders.

(From the Tribune's Washington Despatch.) There is much excitement about the matter in political circles. It is thought the President has now thrown himself into the arms of the Copperheads.

(From the World.) President Johnson has nobly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage, by the veto he sent to the senate, yesterday, of the bill for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

(From the Herald.) The Freedmen's Bureau bill, has at the hands of President Johnson, met with the fate which it deserved.

(From the Daily News.) No act of the President has gratified us so much. None has given us so much confidence in his patriotism and integrity.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, the North American, and the New York Times, hardly know what to say or do.

We now realize the abundant authority of the Democratic newspapers for asserting that the President was opposed to this important measure—a very singular circumstance when contrasted with the fact that the stannest, most self-sacrificing, and most influential patriots (disunionists) in the land remained in almost total ignorance of his intentions nearly up to the moment when his veto was received.

The patriotic people (disunionists) of the United States must now look to their Congress. Fortunate for the future, these two great Houses stand in solid and stern array around the rescued liberties of the Union.

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A Grave Charge.

In the Congressional proceedings of Thursday last, the following amazing statement is recorded as emanating from "the gentleman from Lancaster."

The Clerk having read the clause appropriating forty-six thousand dollars to enable the commissioner of Public Buildings to properly furnish and repair the President's House, when

Mr. Stevens explained that heretofore, before the incoming of the Administration, a certain sum was appropriated for a similar purpose. An item was inserted in the miscellaneous bill which a kiew failed to become a law owing to an amendment made to the bill on the motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland.

This statement of Thad. Stevens, chimes well with the statement made before a certain committee, by the man who made several large deal boxes for Mrs. Lincoln, prior to her leaving the white house.

These statements explain, too, why President Johnson preferred quarters at a hotel or private boarding house, rather than move his family into a house rendered uncomfortable by the removal of spoons, linen, bedding and other articles, belonging to the government.

The New York Commercial, in speaking of the spoons, says, "when the bill for refurnishing the White House was under discussion, Mr. Stevens explained that through the negligence of Mr. Lincoln's steward, the establishment was plundered.

"They left a sample or two, because they did not want to make them get an entirely different set. I have understood that some of those things are well it is no matter where they are."

The correspondent of the Commercial calls this whitewashing, and aids to the above.

"It is well known hereabouts where all the missing articles went. Some were sent from the city, and the others were sold to persons who have receipts, bearing the autograph signature of the responsible persons—nor is that person the steward to whom Mr. Stevens alluded."

The New York Express adds: "Well, name the culprit, and do not hesitate to give the name, even it should turn out to be lady."

Facts for White Tax Payers and White Laborers.

Before the war, the negroes of the South paid their way; in other words, their labor paid their support, without any resort to the tax-payers of the country.

The war is now over, and the Southern negroes are free. Peace reigns over the whole land, and there is more demand for labor now, in the South, than ever before.

AX HONEST DECISION.—Judge King, of the Franklin county district, on the question of throwing out the votes of the so-called deserters, under the Congressional disfranchising law, has decided that the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship cannot be inflicted without due process of law.

Judge Elwell, of the Columbia district, has rendered a similar decision—and just previous to the last election, Judge Thompson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, affirmed the right of deserters to vote, a law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Abuse of the President.

President Johnson is threatened with the troubles which beset all prominent public men who rise above party for the benefit of the whole country.

LET HIM DOWN EASY.—The manner in which our military heroes are let down to their original level, on their return home, are sometimes more amusing to the lookers on than flattering to the subject.

A DREAM.—A few nights since a friend of ours, while wrapped in the slumbers of midnight, "dreamed a dream," and imagined he was on a pleasure excursion to the infernal regions.

Local and Personal.

Explanation.—The date on the tinted address label attached to this paper, shows the time to which as appears on our books, the paper has been paid for.

The Ice Bridge across the river which has afforded so convenient and cheap a transit for the past few weeks has left us for the "sunny South."

Travelers should note the change of time which was made on the 26th inst., in the running of the night express train on the D. & W. R. R.

Dress up.—Bishops of the "masculine persuasion," who for the past three or four years, have "felt constrained" by sheer force of circumstances to bring out, patch up and ventilate their old worn-out cast-away clothing, will be glad to learn that the time has come when they may safely indulge in anticipations of new pantaloons, and other more becoming trowsers.

COURT OF APPEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Wyoming County, will hold a court of appeal at their office in the Borough of Tunkhannock, for the several townships in said county, commencing on Monday, the 12th day of March 1865.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF WYOMING CO. 1865.

County Duplicates.

Table with columns: Yr., COL'TRS NAMES, TOWNSHIPS, DEP., EXONS, COL. COM., PAID, DUB. Lists various entries for 1865.

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

MILITIA FINES.

Table with columns: Yr., COL'TRS NAMES, TOWNSHIPS, DEP., EXONS, COL. COM., PAID, DUB. Lists militia fines for 1865.

TOTAL \$515.00 \$463.50 \$2.57 \$48.93

Treasurer's Account.

Table with columns: DR., CR. Lists Treasurer's account entries.

\$20,481.84 \$20,481.84

Sheriff's Account.

Table with columns: DR., CR. Lists Sheriff's account entries.

\$74.00 \$516.74

PROTHONOTARY'S ACCOUNT.

Table with columns: DR., CR. Lists Prothonotary's account entries.

\$70.00 \$206.96

Expenditures.

Table with columns: Auditors, Court Crier, Printing, Stationery, etc. Lists various expenditures.

We do certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the Expenditures of Wyoming County for the year ending December 31st, 1865.