NEW SERIES.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 7, 1866.

VOL. 5 NO.30.

paper, perotes to Pol les, News, the Alte hel eyery Wedner-pay, at Tankhannock My Tyoming County, Pa and Salemon br. Put-BY MARVEY SICKLER



per paid within six menths, \$2.0 will be charged We paper will be DISCONTINUED, until all ar recrease are pail; unless at the option of publisher.

ADVERTISING.

ince or ione, make one square	three	four	two mo'th	three mo'th	six moth	year
Colemn.	3,00 4,00 6,00 8,00	2,50 3,75 4,50 9,50 7,0	3,25 4,75 6,56 10,00 14,00	2,87 3.56 5.50 8.00 12.00 18.00 22.00	10,00 17.00 25.00	9.00 15.00 25,00 85.00
EXECUTOR ME'S NOTICE CALBUANTE TOUS AND L	ES, of	the n	enal le	ngth,	ach ;	\$2,50 RELI

Seatuche Cards of one square, with paper, \$5. PERSONAL PROPERTY.

steese, one half the regular rutes.

A. TRANSIENT ADVERTISE. S and OB-Very & most be paid for, when it

. Susings They

TUNKDAMICAN A SURGEON

TO THE STATE OF THE BEST OF LAND

er att attorney at Lav. C

Buebler Douse - SHURG, PENNA.

igned having lately purchased the wall Sk" property, has already considered and improvements as will and say popular Mouse equal, if not superty Matel in the Cuy of Marrisburg. WEO. J. BOLTON.

WALL'S HOTEL,

MONTH BRANCH HOTEL, W. M. CORTRIGMT, Prop'r

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Bowl, the malerrigued will space no effort to seed ; for house he agreeable time of nojourn for all the mar favorite with their motion.

TR. J. O. BECKER You's respectfully amounts to the citizenso Wy-ming, that he has located at Tunkhamock where he will amountly attend to all calls in the line of

his profession.

Will be found at base on inturdays and work

Means Potel. FOWANDA, PA. D. B. BARTLET. (Late of t PERSINABL MOUSE, MINING, N. Y. PROPRIETOR.

The MEANS HOTEL, I me of the LARGEST and BEANS HOLED, I made of the LARGEST ARRANGED Houses in the beamtry—It is fixed up in the most modern and improved ctyle, and so paints are spared to make it a pleasant and represents a topping-place for all,

y 2, 21.

CLARKE, KEEN EY.&CO. LABIES', MISSES' & GENTS' Milk and Cass mere Dats

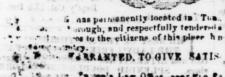
Our Letter A Family WATS: CAPS, FERS, STRAW GOODS. PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES.

SAD BROAT WAY, CORNER OF LEGSARD STREET ZZW ZZW.

M. GILMAN,



Re-INTE- ..



Jeet's Corner.

The following lines sent us for publication, are to us a little ambiguous: Perhaps "Qui" to whom they are addressed, can better understand them.]

FOR "QUI." of nome BY LEAR HALE.

Hast some flower thou watched to bloom Blighted left thee sa thess gloom? Lo! beyond such sorrowed menh Blighted he pes and visious loom ; Ita A deep r well of joy, to-morrow, May be unsealed by thy socrow) "For in ways we have not known God leads his cwn."

In the path thou hadst to tread, Hast thou seen fair flowers shead Which when reached were sear and dead ? Hast thine hope of joy thus fled ? Bright Autumn leaves may be thy fate. So rest centent. His will await. "For to ways we have not known God leads his own."

Dost thy brow thus early wear The signets see by though an leare ? Then k .o.v thy man aer and thy air Evin e that thou hast in thy share Of Life's trials, been refined As toy Fatner bath designet; "For in ways we lave not known, Gol leads his own."

Whether mirble mark thy grave and to On the earth, or oce tu's wave The fair hair an eyelids lave. No eirthly blessing need-t thou crave, That Gon mayest thy soul save; Beaten at inst, thy Fate gave; 'And I ways we have not known, God ienas his onn."

"They must en ture, yet loving all the while Above yet never separate from thy sint; Meet every fraity with he gentices santo. Though in no possible depth of evil think This is the riddle thou hast life to solve, But in the bask thou shall not rourk alone

THE MULTITUDE AT THE WHITE HULSE

The President's Speech.

Fellow citiz n . for I pres me I h ve a right to address you as suc , I come to enger to you my sincere that ks for the pp obation expressed by your Commented in their personal a peress and in the retent us submitted by tu- m as h wing beep adopted by the meeting which it's bee u. It in this city to-day. These vesoin i ... as I and estand theta, are complimaters to the policy will he has been adopted by the Administration, and has been steadily pursued since it came into power. I am yet am (Great applance) fight; but is that the only way in which free to say to you on this occasion that the parties one of which was for destroy- was against an attempt to disver the Is extremely granting to me to kee which was for destroy was against an attempt to disker the smoke of the total so large a portion of my fellow-citizens ing the toverpment and separating the Union, but almost before the smoke of the approve and endorse the policy which has been adopted and which it is my intermed to their homes shall be carried out. (Great applause.) That policy is one which is intended to re store all the States to their original r lanote to the Federal Governm of of the United States. (Re. ewed up and)

This seems to be a day products uperopriate for such a main estation, let to pertin country. It is the day that gave birth to digating the Union of these States, and struggle on our part has been successful, him who presided over that bedy which the Constitution of my country. (Tremen and that attempt has been put down, we to med the Constitution under which all dous applause.)

The States entered into this glorious Con- Rebellion and treason manifested them- in the bands of a few at the Federal head. the States entered into this glorious Confederacy. Such a day is peculiarly appropriate for the indorsement of a policy whose obj et is the restoration of the t non of ther of his country. (Applause.) Wash ngton, whose name this city bears, is embuttoell in the bearth of all sho I ve free p. ace, and first in the he rts of his country. No people can claim him; no ma-

association who have been devoting their your armies in the South, acknowledge the to give them my influence and countenance is settle !." (Applause) What has been in aid of the work they have undertaken, done since? in aid of the work they have undertaken. That monument which is being erected to tions have put in that monument as pled 2-

and let the work be accomplished. block from my own State-Go. bless her! [Great applause] Com ng in that sprit, upon a committee, who must report before (which has strugged for the preservation I say to them, "Whon you have computed either House can act under the Constituof this Union in the field and in the count with there quarements of the Constitution, cils of the nation, and which is now str g- when you have viewed to the law, when gling to renew her relations with this Gov- you have acknow, edged your allegiance to ernment, that were interrupted by a fearful the Constitution. I wall, so tar as I can, rebellion. She is now struggling to renew, open the door of the Lub n to those who those relations, and to take her stand had e-red and stray of from the fold of where she had ever stood since 1796 until their fathers for a time, ' [sizeat applaase] this rebellion broke out. (Great a plause.) Who has suffered more by the Reb life. Let me repeat the sentiment that that State than I have? I shall not repeat to sory. has inscribed upon the stone which she has, of the wrongs and sufferings infligt deapon deposited in that measurement of freed in me; but the spirit of revenge is not the position is that? You struggled for four which is being raised in commemoration of spirit in which to deal with a whole people years to put down a rebellion. You de-Washington She is struggling to get I know there has been a great deal said med in the beginning of the struggle that bick into the Union, and to stand by the whout the exercise of the paid ining power, and State could go out of the Union; you sentiment which is there inser hed, and she so far as your Exercise of the paid ining power, and that it had neither the right nor the crough of this facetiousness. I know it is willing to sustain it. What is it? It is Batther's so one who has lab red with power to go out of the Union.

ue is now h fore me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Executive Mansion, and whose semiment is thus preserved in that monument in your vicinity, to be called forth from the grave, or if it were possible to communicate with the spirit of the illustrious dead, and make him understand the progress of faction and of rebellion and treason, he would turn over in his coffin, and he would rise, and shaking off the habeiments of the tomb, would ag in stand erect, and ext. nd forth his long arm and fingers and reiterate that sentiment, once expressed by him on a memorable ofcasion "The Federal Union-it must be preservd." (Great applause.)
We have witnessed what has transpired

since his day. In 1833, when treason, and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States stacked forth in the land, it was his power and influence that crushed the serpent in its incipency. It was then stopp d, but only for a time.-The same spirit of disaff, ction continues There were men d saffected to the Govern ment both in the North and in the South There was no portion of the Union, a peculiar institution, of which some com lair ed, and to which others were attach d, -One portion of our constrymen in the South advocated that inst tution, while another portion in the North opposed it .-The result was the formation of extreme parties, one especially in the South, which reached a point at which it was pre-pared to dissolve the Union of the States for the purpose, as was said, of securing and preserving that pecui r institution. -There was ano her portion, of our countrymen who were apposed to that insutation and who went to such an excreme that they were widing to be ak up the Government marder to get clear of the peculiar insti-Intion of the South.

I say these things because I desire to take painty and to faintial paraseology. I as more noting pore today beyond, the position of a citizen; one was has been a ending for his country and the preservation of in Cassatutios. (Immenso cheoring.) These two parties, I say, were arraye gainst each other, and I shand here of re you ledge, as I sto d in the Senate of the Unite, States in 1850 and 18 1.— I met there these who were making wir pon the Constitution; those who would be disrupt the Government, and I denounce have a ver care loa at proper occasions comeosition, what do we now find?

or peat that serffacent, and as it as my The fire months been put down by efforts could go, I have end avores to car- the strong arm of the Government in the

sen adopt d and which it is my intention the other for breaking up the Government, breaking men have all returned to their homes rall be carried out. (Great appliance) - in ord r to destroy slavery. Time, the ob- and reviewed the ties of affection and love I ets which they sought to accomplish were to their wiv and their chaldren, we find but they agraed in the desire to break up put downshe former Rebellion in order to the Gaver, ment, the presse thing to which p exent the separation of the States, to I have always been opposed, and whether prevent them from flying off, and thereby distinctions come from the South or its in changing the character of our Government day that gave tirth to the Father of our the North, I tand new as I did then, vin- a d weakening its power; but when that

selves in the South. I stood by the Gov and thereby bring about a consolidation of rument. Is id ther that I was for the Government, which is equally objec-Union with slavery, I, was for the Union tienable with a separation. [Vociferous without slavery. In o lot alternative I applause.] We find that powers are asthe States as it was designed by the Fa- wathout slavery. In e let alternative I applicate.] We find that powers are assumed, and attempted to be exercised of a summed, and attempted to be exercised of a summed attempted to be exercised of a summed and attempted to be exercised of a summed attempted at a summed attempted attempted at a summed attempted at forth its strong arm, and with its physical that governments may be revolutionized. Government. Washington, in the largeage power it has put down treason in the field, of his eulogist, was "first 10, war, first in The section of the country which then arrayed asoff against, the Government has Phelieve it is a fact attested in history that been put down by the strong arm Wat sometimes revolutions most disastrons to did we say when this treason originate 1? people are effected without the shedding tion can appropriate him. His reputation did we say when this treason originate?? people are effected without the shedding is commensurate with the divilized world. We said; "No compromise; you yourself of blood. The substance of your Govern and his name is the common property of all those who love free government.

To-day I had the pleasure of visiting an and I repeat it now, "Disband What is now being proposed? We find efforts to the completion of the monument supremacy of the Constitution of the Uniwhich is being erceted to his name. I was ted States, acknowledge the duty of obedi proud to meet them, and, so far as I could ence to the laws, and the whole qui stion

Their armies have been distanded, and him who, I may say, founded the Govern- they come forward now in a proper spirit ment, is almost within the throw of a stone and say, " We were unstaken; we made of the spot from which I now address you. an effort to carry out the doctrine, of Se Let it be completed. (Applause.) Let cession and to dissolve this Union; in that those various blocks which the State and we have failed; we have traced this doces of their love for this Union be preserved knowledge the flag of our country and are In this connection let me refer to the yield to the supremacy of the avs.

distinguished son, the inner carried and constitutions of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution in the constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the inner carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the distinguished son, the carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the carried and constitution of the Government, my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the carried and constitution of the Government of th

were possible for that old man, whose stat; treason is a crime [Applause :] but while can any one turn round and assume that hold it to be my duty to speak what I conscious, leading, and intelligent traitors are tobe punished, should whole communities and States and people b made to sub mit to the penalty of death? [No. no!] I have perhaps as much asperity and as much resentment as men ought to have; but we must rea-on in great matters of government about man as he is; we must conform our actions and our conduct to the example of him who founded our boly r ligion not that I would make such a comparison on this occasion in any personal aspect.

I came into this place under the Constifution of the country, and by the approbation of the people, and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were in fact condemned under the law, and the penalty was d ath Was I to yield to the short of revence and resentment and dechare that they should all be annihilated and destroyed? How different would this have been from the examples, set by the Holy Founder of our religion, the ex remfies of whose divine such tests upon the nor zon, and whose span embraces the noiverse! He who founded it is great scheme came into the world and found man con domned under the law, and his son; ence was What was his example? I stead of putting the world or even a nation to death. He died upon the cross, att sting. by his wounds and His blood, that he died that mankind might live [Great applause]

L t those who have erred repent; let them acknowledge their allegiance; let them become loyal, wi ling supporters and defenders of our glorious stars and stripes and of the Co stitution of our country .--Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors be punished and be subjected to the penalt es of the law [Applause] But to the great mass who have been to ced into this rebells n in many instances, and in others have ben mist d. I say cl m nev, kindne s, trust, and confide ce. [Grat

my countrym n, when I look back over the history of the Robellon, I am not vary when lak you if I have not given amuch evidence of my devotion to the Unon as some who croak a great deal about When I look back over the battle fields of the Rebellion and think of the hna whrave men io whose company I was Leannot but recollect that I was sometimes to places where the contest was most dis-ficult and the result most doubtful; but and them in my place then and there, and x see their rac character. I shall then almost before the shoot that has been shed, has done reeking, before the bodies of the or ake graphice to crace out when transits.

different, . fr as slavery was concerned almost mother rebellion in augurated. We dinuging the character of our Government find now an effort to concentrate all power Governments at least, may be changed without going through the strife of battle

that in point of fact nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed by an ir responsible central directory, which does not even consult the legisla ive or the Exeentive d partments of the Government. By resolutions reported from a committ c. in whom it seems that practically the logislative power of the Government is now vest d, that gre t prine ple of the Consti tation which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and the House of Representaindividuals and associations and corpora trine to its logical and physical results, and tives, to judge for itself of the elections, we find that we were mistaken. We no dreturns, and qualifications of its own m mbers, has been virtually taken away from the to branches of the Legislative Department of the Government and conferred tion as to accepting the members who are to tak their seats as component parts of the respective bodies

By this rule it is assumed that there must be laws passed recognizing a State as in the Umon, or its practical relations to the Union as restored, before the respective Houses, under the Constitution, can judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members. What a

ecutive that I am not prepared to take any | I have said, it has been declared such position. [Great applause.] I said where that I was guilty of usurpation in the Senate, in the very inception of this which would have cost a king his head, dience to the law that you and I acknowl-

South. I opposed the Davises, the others, which you can readily fill without [Great applause] my repeating the names. Now when I Men may talk about beheading and turn round and at the other end of the about usurpation, but when I am beheaded line find men, I care not by what name you I want the American people to be the call them, who still stand opposed to the re-toration of the Union of these States, I and in direct remarks in high places, to be am free to say to you that I am still in the fi.14 [Great applause.] I am still for the preservation of the Union. I am still in tayor of this great Government of ours going on and filling out its destiry. [Greaapplause. Voices, give us three names at

the other end.]
The President-1 am called upon name three at the other end of the lang,-I am talking to my friends and fellow-c tizens, who are interested with me in this Government, and I presum. I am free to mention to you the names of those whom I look upon as being opposed to the fundamental principles of this Government, and who are laboring to pervert and destroy it. [Voices, "Name them!" "Who are

The President-You ask me who they ire. - I say Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania is one; I say Mr. Sommer, of the [Voices, "Give it to Forney."]
The President—In reply to that, I will

imply say I do not waste my aumunition pon dead dacks. [Great laughter and applause] I stand for my country; I stand or the Constitution There I have always ol cod my feet from my advent to public ite. They may traduce, they may slander, hey may vitaperate me, but let me say to on all this bas no influence upon me:-

Great applause, J

Let me say further, that I do not intend o he overawed by real or pretended friends, nor do I mean to be ballied by my memis [Tremendous applause.] Honst convetion is my courage, the Constituion is my guide. I know, my countryon that it has been mininget, d no not in sinuated it has been said directly in high olices, that if such a usurpation of power s I am charged with had been exercised me two hundred years ago, in a a parcular reign, it would have cost an indiidual his head. [Great langiter] Of viat usurpations has Andrew Johnson been guilty ? ["None," "none "] My only usurpation has been in standing beween the people and the encroachment f power. Because in a conversation with tellow-citiz n, who happened to be a S nater, I said that I thought amendments o the Constitution ought not too fremently to be nade, that if it was continuly tinkered with it would lose all its prestice and digrity, and the old instrument would be lost sight of altogether in short time and because in the same conversation I happened to say that if it were amended at all, such and such an amend ment ought to be adopted, it was charged that I was guilty of a usurpation of power flat would have cost a king his head, in a certain period of English history. Great

binghter | From the same source the exclamation has gone forth that they were in the midt of eartl quakes; that they were trensbling and could not yielt. [Laughter Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground-swell of popular adgment and indignation. [Great aphause.] The American prople will speak, and by their instanct, if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends, and who are their enemies. I have endeavoyed to which I nave occupied, and there is hardly position in this Government which I have be said that this is vanity, [laughter,] but I may say that I have been in all of them. have been in both branches of the lag s-

A voice-You commenced a tailor. The P. esident-a gentleman behind me ays that I began a tailor. Yes, I did begin a tai or [applause] and that suggestion do s not discomfit me in the least, for when I was a ta lor I had the reputation of being a go of one, and of making close fits [langhter.] and I was always punctual to my customers, and did good work. [Applause.

Voices-We will patch up the Union

patchwork of it; I want the original arti- of it which allows amendments to the ormay be said, "You are President, and you equal suffrage in the Schate, and it also prois willing to sustain it. What is it? It is But here so no ne who has tab red with P what consistency, after it has been settled must not talk about these things; but, vides that each State shall have at least one my tellow citizens, I intend to talk the Representative in the House of Representative in the Ho

Deep sink it is the waves!

they are out and that they shall not come think and what I feel, as I have always in? I am free to say to you as your Ex- done on former occasions. [tirent applause]

rebellion, that the States had no right to and in another place I have been denouncgo out; I asserted too that they had no ed for w' itewashing. When and where power to go out; that quest on has been did I ever whitewash anything or anybody? settled, and it being settled I comot turn I have been an alderman of a town, I have around now and give the lie direct to all been in both branches of the legislature of that I have professed, and all I have done my State, I have been in but Houses of for the last five years. [Applause] When the National Congress, I have been at the those who rebelled comply with the Con head of the Executive Department of my stitution; when they give sufficient evi- my State, I have been Vice President of dence of loyalty; when they show that the United States, and I am now in the pothey can be trusted; when they yeld ob - sition which I occupy before you; and during all this career where is the man and edge obedience to, I say extend them the what portion of the people is there who right hand of fellowship, and let peace and Union be restored. [Tremendous ap pledge watch he did not redeem, or that plause] he ever made a promise which he violated?

I fought traitors and treason in the [None] Point me to the man who can say that Andrew Johnson ever acted with Toombses the Slidells, and a long list of infide ity to the great mass of the people?

witnesses. I do not want it by inuendoes suggested to men who have as-assination brooding in their bosoms, "there is a fit subject." Others have exclaim d that "the Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way." What is that but - I make use of a strong word - inciting to assassination? No doubt, I say, the intention was to incite assassination, so that the obstacle which the people had placed here could be got out of the way. Are the opponents of this Government not yet satisfied? Are those who want to destroy our institutions, and to change the character of the Government, not satisfied with the quantity of blood that has been shed? Are they not satisfied with one martyr in this place ?-Does not the blood of Lincoln appease their vengeance! Is their thirst still unslaked? Do tiey still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to seek to obtain the end otherwise than Senate, is another, and Wendell Phillips through and by the hand of an assassin! sanother [Long continued applause.] I am not afraid of an assassin attacking me where one brave and courageous man will attack another. I only dread him when in disguise, and where his tootstep is noise-

If they want blood let them have the courage to strike like men. I know they are walling to wound but are atraid to strike If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Umon, and maist on the preservation of this Government, in its original purity, let it be she ; but let an alter to the Union be first erected, and then, if n cessary, take me and lay me upon it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence shall be poured out as a last libation, as a tribute to the Union of these States. [Great app ause.] But let the opponents of this Government remem ber, when it is poured out, that the blood of marryrs is the seed of the church. This Union will grow, and it will continue to ir crease in strength and power, trough it may be cemented and cleansed in bood. I have afready spoken to you long r than

I intended when I came out. [Go on.] I merely intended to make my acknowledgements for the honor you have done me : but before I close I wish to say a word in regard to the question of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. | Shortly after I reached Washington for the purpose of being mangurated as Vice-Pres dent of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln to regard to the condition of affairs. We tasked particularly in reterence to matters in my own State. I told him that we had amended the constiintion and that we had abolished slavery in that Sale, which was not included in his Emancipation Proclamation All these things met his ap tobation and he gave me words of encouragement. We taked then about affairs generally, and upon the subject of amendme, to the Constitution of the United States; he said to me, "When the amenda cut of the Constitution now proposed is adopted by three fourths of the States, I am pretty near done, or indeed quite done to favor of amending the Constitution, it there was one other adopted." lasked u.m, "W. at is that, Mr Pres ment?' He sail, "I have labo ed to preserve this Umon; I have token during four years; I have been subjected to calumny, be true to the p ople in all the positions and mesrepresentation; my reat and sole desire has been to preserve these States intact under the Constitution, and they were not at some time filled. I suppose it will before." I asked him again "Mr. President, what amendment is that which you would propose?" "Way' said he " it is that there should be an am-indment, added to the Constitution which would compel the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the Un ted State-." [Great applaus .] The idea was is his mind that as a part of the doctrine of secession, one of the means to break up this Government was that the States, they saw proper, might withdraw their Senators and representatives, or refuse to elect them. the wanted even to re-move that difficulty by a Constitutional amer dment, compeling the States to send Senators and Representatives to Congress.

But what do we now find ! The Con-The President- No, I do not want any stitution of the country, even that portion game law, expressly provides, that no State, wi hout its consent, snad be deprived of its tatives; but yet the position is taken that

> in the firstailt that might be madely and the salement out red; both Linner ter would be crushed, and the people wo'd

Side ciasi stroot Philade akis

ness; and to the corrowful one who is be- forcemption, reft of all hope of joy in the human rela-