

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Apr. 4, 1866. FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HEISTER CLYMER

The President's veto of the nigger, alias civil rights bill give the nigger-worshippers in congress, a deal of trouble .-They havn't turned out democratic Senators enough, yet, to warrant them success in trying to pass it over his veto. It is therefore unacted upon.

Billy Burgess, the Post-master at this place, defines his position toward the Administration in this wise: We (of the Democrat) "are in favor of the President, and that he may always be found on the side that is opposed 'to us." We hope so, Billy! For we never did associate with sneaks, pukes, nor traitors: and never shall: not if we know ourselves; and we think we

The Connecticut Election, which took place on Monday last, to the result of which, the whole country have been looking with such anxious solicitation, plainly exhibits the fact that "John Brown's soul' instead of "marching on," is, in the nutmeg state at least, on a most disastrous retreat. The thousands of abolition majority of last Fall, has been diminished to hundreds this Fall. Hawley, the anti-administration candidate is elected by about 1000 majority.

The President has just issued proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end-That all organized resistance to the government has ceased-That the states lately in rebellion, are as before, integral parts of the union, having never severed their connexion with it. They are to be treated as states in the union and not as territories. The sword from this time on is to be sheathed-The right of the writ of habens corpus, to be respected-Peace, law, liberty and prosperity, triumphant over war, anarchy, despotism and ruin.

All hail! Andy Johnson!

Cheering Words. Said the President to a delegation of Democrats who visited him recently to express in person their approval of his

My line of policy is, I think, unmistakable, and I have advanced too far in life to make any retrogade movement. I can make no stop backward, and I hope you will find that the generous confidence you bliss under the protecting wing of the have given me has not been misplaced .--I can say no more but thank you gentle-

THE ISSUE MADE UP .- J. W. Forney. the Republican leader, the bitter enemy of the President, the Union and the white race, announces that negro suffrage is the issue before the country. Read what he

"When the question of Universal suffrage came up in the House of Representatives on the 18th instant there were 116 votes in the affirmative and 54 in the negative, of which there were only fourteen Unionists-the ballance being so called Democrats. The issue is thus made up between the great Union party and its adversaries, Shall these 116 patriotic representatives be discarded and disgraced, because of their vote in favor of universal suffrage in the District of Columbia?

Geary was nominated for governor by the influence of Forney and other negro to make the constitutional amendment effecequality radicals.

Remember the issue they make for them-

PENNSTLVANIA IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUF- this new provision of the Constitution will FRAGE .-- Not a "Republican" Senator, be altogether useless and inoperative."-Representative, or leader in Pennsylvania Indeed, upon this plea alone, could they has denied being in favor of negro suffrage claim the power which no other clause or -the majority of them, in fact, have spo- line of the "supreme law" could be conken freely and feelingly in favor of it. And strued to confer, of making the negro, by yet, forsooth, the Republican party is not one enactment, a pensioner on the Treasuthe thinkers, the spokesmen, the rulers and a citizen. lawgivers of party? Such subterfuges won't do. So surely as a deadly poison is concealed behind the fangs of the rattlesnake, ready to do the fatal work of the rep tile, so surely is the negro suffrage heresy held in the background by the "Republican" leaders, who are awaiting the propitious moment to strike that social and political poison into the body of society.

A New York clerk has been arested for deceiving a customer by selling goods that were composed of cotton, and asserting that they were all wool. If every clerk who does that is to be arrested, our prisons will have to be enlarged.

An Unpleasant Dilemma.

The veto of the Civil Rights bill has met with a response from the people which must be as grateful to the heart of President Johnson, as it is ominous of the approaching downfall of the lawless faction against which he is battling. It would be hard to conceive any measure more odious to the white freeman than this bill; and the noble words in which the Executive justified the exercise of a power designed by the framers of the Constitution as a check upon partisan and unjust legislation, have added largely to that debt of gratitude which every lover of the Union of our fathers, and every advocate of the rights of the States, owed him before. The arguments of the veto message are unanswerable. It is one of the most lucid and logical of State papers. While the simplest mind can comprehend its truths, the most subtle sophistry cannot answer its arguments. It is not our purpose now to review or reproduce the points of the President's message, which are by this time matters of household talk from one end of the land to the other. But we conceive tnat this is a happy time to present, by a simple statement of facts, a dilemma for the consideration of the Radicals in Congress and their supporters, of which they must needs choose one horn or the other.-Their cardinal doctrine is that the Southern States are out of the Union-that, although their territory is under the control of the Federal Government, and their people subject to its burdens, they are not capable of exercising any of the political powers which they possessed before the war; are not entitled to control their domestic affairs, or to be represented at Washington. In short, they are no longer States, but territories subject to the undivided rule of Congress, and with no rights other than those which that body may choose to accord to them. Of course, any attempt by one of these deceased political communities to exercise the functions of a living and integral

The proclamation of Secretary Seward, officially declaring the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery contained these words:

member of the Union, if we accept Mr.

Stevens' theory, would count for nothing.

Let us accept Mr. Stevens' theory for a

moment, and pursue it to its logical conse-

Whereas, it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut and Georg'a, -in all 27 States; and,

Whereas, the whole number of States in the United States is thirty six: and,

Whereas, the before specially named States, whose Legislatures have ratified said proposed amendment, constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in

Now, if Virginia and Louisiana and Arkansas and Tennessee and Georgia were not at the time when they ratified the constitutional amendment "States in the United States," as Mr. Sewrad declared them to be in the proclamation, then that amendment is no part of the supreme law, and tens of thousands of likely blacks who have been disporting themselves in idleness and "Bureau," and with the delightful delusion in their heads that they were "freedmen," must, upon the hard compulsion of Mr. Stevens' philosophy, resume the abandoned hoe and painfully ply it under the eye of the overseer. In short, all of the unlucky negroes not liberated by Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, are slaves, and have never been anything but slaves. This is sound and fair reasoning from Mr. Stevens' premises, and we defy anybody to answer it.

to make up the most unpleasant complication for the Radicals, thrusts itself forward. All the negro legislation upon which they have wasted the winter, they have sough to justify in the eyes of the country, and to maintain against the opposition of the President, upon the ground that it was necessary tive. That was their great argument for the "Bureau" bill and for the Civil Rights bill. "The negroes are free," they said " by virtue of the amendment, and they ALL THE LEADING ABOLITIONISTS IN must be protected in their freedom, or else in favor of negro suffrage! What gam- ry, and by another, overturning the sacred mon. What are leaders but the pioneers, rights of the States in order to make him

But here the other difficulty which helps

Here, then, is a dilemma which cannot be avoided. If the Southern States are not States, then a vast multitude of deluded blacks are not freedmen, for they claim freedom under a constitutional provision, which is null and void, if Virginia and her sister Commonwealths of the South which voted for it, had no right to do so. And as it has given the blacks no new liberty, it has given Congress no new powers, being no part of the great instrument in which they must show warrant for their legislation. Hence, the veto of the President is fully justified by the logic of the faction which is making war on him. They

and comfortable pensions for the blacks, base their demand on a constitutional amendment, which by their own showing was never ratified. If we can fancy such a thing as a slave sustained by a "freedmen's bureau"-subject to the lash of the overseer, and at the same time the political equal of his master, we can reconcile the theory of Mr. Stevens, that the Southern States are out of the Uuion with his claim to look after the meat, fire, lodging and enfranchisement of the negroes .-- Age.

To the North Branch Democrat.

BERMING Mo. March 20.

KIND FRIEND :-When I wrote you before I did not think to trouble you so soon again; why I do not adhere to this wise determination, I cannot tell; unless like the man who was "willing to commit any crime that he might have the pleasure of seeing his name in print," have decided to afflict my friends with a second letter for the same laudable purpose.

One thing I am desirous of telling you s that I made a decided mistake in my last, in regard to rail-ways. I do feel the most profound interest in them; especially if they should happen to lead from the Town of Ithica to Pittston; -no Hanibal and St. Joseph road, I assure you; by the way Mr. Editor, were you ever so fortunate or rather unfortunate as to take a trip on this same road? if not I will give you a slight sketch of one, that you may form some idea of the immense convenience, comfort, and pleasure of Missouri traveling in general, and the Hanibal road in

After traveling for four days and nights, excepting one which we spent in St. Louis, we found ourselves on Saturday evening in the city of Macon; perhaps you do not know what constitutes a city in Mo. I am not exactly booked up in the matter myself; but judging from appearance, should say, one dozen dwellings and a grcg-shop; something after the style of the city of Mumbaucker, situated between Tunkhannock and Factoryville.

You will doubtless think I am digressing; but please remember we are waiting for the train, which is some hours "behind

At ten o'clock all is ready; and we step aboard the cars which a hand-bill in large letters had previously informed us is a perfect miracle of convenience and elegance.

After the usual amount of hurrying, jostling and crowding, we at last find ourselves seated, or rather packed away for the remainder of our journey, a distance of about one hundred miles to the city of St Joseph. And now I have ample time to take a survey of our surroundings; firstly, I discover that we have exchanged the arge and really commodious cars in which we have heretofore traveled, for those much smaller, and every way inferior; indeed we found it very inconvenient, as we could have but one seat; which would scarce accommodate two persons, and were obliged to stow away not only 'ourselves, but our two tired and sleepy ones as best

I further observed that in place of the kerosene lights, with which the cars had previously been illumined, three "Tallow dips" were placed at the sides of the car which gave but an indifferent light; and of which we had a "gentle reminder," in the way of dripping grease, which occasionally found its way to our heads below. The whole inside of the car had a filthy, smoke-begrimmed appearance; nor was this to be wondered at as the stove which was minus part of a door, was constantly omitting fumes of smoke for the benefit of all present; in vain we appealed to the small immovable windows as an escapevalve to prevent strangulation.

But this, as we afterwards discovered was only the beginning of our troubles; for the night set in extremely cold for this season of the year; and we soon found that something beside smoke was necessary to our comfort; the Conductor was accordingly sought with the request that our car should be properly warmed; in reply he informed us that they were destitute of fuel of any kind; but he trusted we should run across some before morning. Cold as we now were, we were obliged to divest ourselves of our outer wrappings, furs, over-coats, &c., in order to keep the little ones from suffering. You will perhaps smile at the idea of extreme cold, early in November; and I know of no better way of preciating it, than to be travelling over the open Prarie with a strong north wind and not one spark of fire. Meanwhile another calamity threatened us; that of being left in darkness; as we had but one light left, and that was fast "growing beautifully less." Upon demanding one, the Conductor politely informed us that "contrary to their usual custom they had omitted to procure a supply at Macon, consequently we must do without; remarking at the same time that they dare not burn oil for fear of accidents; as the road was so much out of repair since the late war that the train was in constant danger of upsetting-running of the track &c., and ing, West Virginia, has resulted in the elec-

must, if they insist on fanciful civil rights fire. With this comforting assurance we were left without lights for the remainder of the night.

> You can doubtless imagine that our reflections now were not of the most pleasing nature; nor such as would be conducive to sleep; yet strange to say we did sleep although we were fairly benumbed with cold; and even in our dreams we were not wandering "neath Tropic Suns;" but rather to "Greenland's icy mountains."

About day-break we were roused by an unusual commotion around us; and a current of cold air which was far from desirable just then; however on learning the cause, "that we had at last run across that wood," and that they were throwing it in at the open doors, we felt far more like rejoicing than murmuring. And now with a good fire and day-light, we could only as possible! It would save us the trouble and exlaugh at our forbodings of the night before; and indeed we soon found that we had been really fortunate in our nights adventure; for at ten o'clock A. M., we came upon a train which had left Macon several hours before us; their Locomotive had run off the track, and they had spent most of the night in vain endeavors to replace it. We could not continue our journey until this obstacle was removed; conseto help our neighbors; and in about three hours we were again moving onward, and at three o'clock P. M. entered the city of

Address of the Democratic State Central-Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,) HARRISBURG, PA., Mar. 27, 1866.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: A civil contest, laden with grave results,

has just been entered upon. The great political organizations of the

State have announced their platforms and presented to you their candidates.

The Democracy distinctly avow their purpose to restore the Union and to maintain the superiority of the white man.

Their opponents refuse to restore the Union, treat with silent contempt the policy of the President, and again attempt to deceive you in regard to negro suffrage.

The restoration of the Union is an issue embracing and overshadowing all oth -

If it be postponed, and agitation continued, you will deny that the war was "a war for the Union ;" you will shake your form of government to its base, jeopardize the security of your National debt, incur the hazard of financial revulsion, fetter, the development of your industrial resources, make a desert of the fairest portion of the Republic and aid in elevating the negro at the expense of the white man.

The period of reaction after great national exertion is oftener fatal to free institutions than the severest throes of civil warfare, and radical disunionists seize that 6, 1866. Final account of D. D. DeWitt, administrator of of D. DeWitt, administrator of D. DeWitt, administrator of D. DeWitt, administrator of D. DeWitt, a hour to consolidate your Government by amending the Constitution and to perpetuate of Levis Avery.

Final account of D. D. Dewitt, administration the estate of Amy Rosengrant, late of Eaton Township deceased. Filed March 19th, 1866.

Widows claims in the estate of Lewis Avery.

Widows claims in the estate of Lewis Avery. amending the Constitution and the political equal- widows claims in the estate of Late of Overfield Township, dec'd., Filed Feb.

Prolonged agitation or prompt restoration are the alternatives presented.

MEN OF THE KEYSTONE: Look back upon your history, and in the light of that retrospect determine whether you will be led to your ruin by a reckless disturber of the peace of your Commonwealth, or will follow the President by the paths of the Constitution to the haven of peace, order and security.

The Democracy present to you, with pride, their candidate for Governor; a Pennsylvanian by birth; of revolutionary family; pure, honest, capable; possessed of large experience, and gifted with the rarest qualities of the head and of the heart, no man need blush to follow where HEISTER CLYMER leads the way. DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

ALL IS WELL; YOUR CANDIDATE WILL BE SUSTAINED; TRIFLING PERSONALITIES GIVE WAY BEFORE THE ONWARD MARCH OF GREAT PRINCIPLES. BE ASSURED OF SUC-CESS, AND LABOR TO DESERVE IT. By order of the Democratic State Com-

WILLIAM WALLACE, Must Face the Music

Chairman.

The Republican party, last fall, in Penn-

sylvania, denied that their policy was to make voters of the negroes. They were afraid to face that Music. Since then their leaders, in and out of Congress, by resolutions, State Conventions and every other opportunity, have placed themselves on the record in favor of negro suffrage, -They have not only passed the District of Columbia negro voting bill, but the whole legislation of Congress so far has been for the equalization of the negro with the white man-civil and politically. Masses of that party should see this. If they are opposed to making the negro their equal they can no longer use the lame excuse for voting with that party, that they were deceived by their leaders. He who runs may now read the position of affairs. One of the great points at issue now is negro voting. The leaders of the Republican party have declared themselves in favor of it, and the masses of that party must either endorse or condemn it at the ballot boxes this fall. If they pow vote for it "to

The municipal election in Wheelhe considered it a duty to guard against tion of the entire Democratic ticket,

town Democrat.

spite the Democrats," they will find in the

end that the "spite" is theirs and their

children's for all the time to come .- Allen-

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. Every subscriber should take an occasional look at it.

Gold is quoted in New York at \$1,27.

Lager in town, has dropped down to 5 cts, a glass, Beer-drinkers can now smilc---especially if the glasses are full sized,

The Templars are prospering. Success to then and their glorious cause,

Our City Fathers who it seems have a watchful eye to the morals of the town, have issued the following important proclamation:

Lands for Sale .-- Sheriff Gay advertises for sale four thousand acres of timber lands in the vicinity of the Coal lands of Wyoming County---a good chance for persons desiring to invest in unim-

Just Do .-- We wish those of our subscribers who do not intend paying, would give us notice as soon pense of dunning them constantly, as well as rid them of a (no doubt) great annoyance.

Spring has come. The little birds begin to sing. The little lambs begin to skip and play. The little boys begin to play at ball and marble, and the little girls begin to run with their little hoops and play "tagg." Spring is the most pleasant season of the year---so say the girls and so say we. A New Saloon and Grocery store has been

opened at what is known in town as the old "Fort Sumpter" corner, by John Stemples. John assure, us that he will sell groceries, dried and canned fruit, quently the gentlemen turned out en masse, &c, at figures that will astonish the natives. Call

Notice, -- The Slips in the Presbyterian Church will be sold for the ensuing year, Monday afternoon, April 9, at 3 o'clock,

"To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN !" Notice is hereby given that all violation of the genelal and Borough Laws, relating to Horse racing and Quoit pitching in the public highway and street, of the Borough of Tunkhannock, after the date of this notic will be punished as is provided in and by

Ay order of the BURGESS & TOWN COUNCIL.

Apr. 3, 1866.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affectious, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag and scatter its distempers through your veins? Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far more acceptable momber .-- (Democrat

Special Notices.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts and widows claims, have been filed in the Register's office of Wyoming County, on the 16th day of April next, for con firmation and allowance.

Final account of George B. Sprague, Executor of the last will and testament of Elisha Pedrick, late of Nicholson Township deceased. Filed Jan. 11, 1866. Final account of Thomas Hough, Executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Letteer. late of

last will and testament of Solomon Letteer, late of Overfield Township, deceased. Filed February 6, 1866.
Final account of Peter Meyer, administrator of the estate of Catharine Moyer deceased, Filed March

1866. O. L. PARRISH, Register.

Register's office March 20, 1866.

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 which he was cured Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing the advertiser's experience, can do so by address JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 13 Chambers St., New York. v5n21-lyear.-S M. P. & Co.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption- is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the direction-for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bros-chitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Afections. The only object of the advertiser in sendl ing the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remed, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a bless

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

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 obe dient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York

v5n21-lyear-S. M. P. & Co.

NOTICE. All persons from whom Internal Revenue Tax is

will hereafter, until otherwise notified, pay the F. M CRANE. Dept'y Col. 13th Dist. Pa Tunk. March 6, 1866-

A MONTH:—AGENTS wan ed for six entirely new articles ust out. Address 0 T. GARBY, City Building Biddeford, Maine. v5n21-lyear.

Application for License. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Wyoming County, and will

make application at the next term of said our

S. B. Mathewson, Clinton Township Tunkhannock Borough Thomas B. Wall, Philo B. Baldwin H. W. Dowdney, Braintrim Township. John D. Labar Wm. C. Gaylord, Giles Townsend, Northmore land Meshoppen Wm. H. Cortright Mehoopany Samuel Clark, Barnard N. Finney, Nicholson George Perego Wm. O. Gardner, A. L. Bacon, D. D. Spaulding Levi Townsend,

Emanuel Overfield

ZIBA LOTT, Clerk.

Treasurer's Sale

of Unseated Land in Wyoming Co. Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the several acts of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed for the Collection of Taxes on unseated lands, the Treasurer of Wyoming Co, will on the second to wit lith June A. D. 1866 at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock expose to Public Sale the following tracts and parts of tracts of unseated land for the taxes and costs on them properties.

them rospectively.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

420

220

439

400

150

100

100

439 439

439

304

380

400

439

420

395

175

150

145

145

90

le to c	ommence at one o'clock P. M.
zs,	EATON. TAXES.
k352680	Bowman Francis
	Clark Péter
	Hastings Seth5.66 Clark Thomas5.44
	Lock Thomas
	Fisk Wm
	Bowman Joseph7,21
	Betterton Wm
	Baker or Barton John14,21 Bowman Joshua10,63
	Bartlett Joseph14,41 Bird or Baild Benj14,41
	Boyce John
	Carmon Michal10,62
	" Nicholes
	Can phell Robert 3,73
	Delong Peter
	Dewitt-Moses
	Dewitt Aaron
	" Thomas5,41 Dennison Thomas7.81
	Elliott Polly
	Fry John
	Gore Daniel
	Hay Henry
	Knox James 14 90
	" David. 14,20 Kindall Wm. S. 7,21 King Samuel 2,79
	" Samuel
	King Simon
	L n x Sarah
	" Moses
	" Samuel
	McLoughlen James3.55 Morris Wm3.55
	Muzzy Wm
	McC'ure James
	Oker John
	" Wm
	Payne George
,	Renshaw Richard 7.13 Smith Richard 13,47
	Stephen Anna
	Stewart George
	Todd James
	White Andrew
	Ward John
	" James
	Yarrington John14,69 Barkley Hannah14,41
	Piles Wm
	Stephens Perry
	Ramsey & H. Trumbell2,94
	MONROE. Betterton Jacob
	Bradlev Hannah 6.39 Bailey Duah 630
	" Daniel
	Margret 12,60 Daugherty Richard 12.60
	Davis Johnsthan Jr612.79
	Derbyshire John
	Gulby Eunice
	Grubb Peter
ri _{co} l	Harmison Wallace 12 60 McKnight David 12.10 McCoy Ephraim 12.60
	Nash Phiness. 12,88 Pierce John. 12,88
	Renshaw Ann
	John
	Stewart Mary
	Stephen Simon 13.76 Smith Peter 13,15 Tripe John 12.78
	Tripp John
	NORTH BRANCH Barkley George
	Covel Mathew
	Covel Oralia
6.75	Crispin James
	Hall James 1.06 Kelly Joseph 16,60 " Daniel 16,60
	Mason Abraham12,47 McCoy Ann7,12
	Morris Wm
	NICHOLSON, Fritz Christopher1,14
	TUNKHANNOCK. Henry Fab
	Hepler George
	Thompson Samuel
	WASHINGTON.
	Hampton Samn
	TREASURER

Treasurer's Office. Tunkhannock April 4