



# The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. HEISTER CLYMER,**  
OF BERKS.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Law, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.
2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.
3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.
4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.
5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.
6. That the bold annihilation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau veto message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.
7. That the Union owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic service, in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.
8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Gold is quoted in the yesterday's papers, at \$1.37. The rise is attributed to financial difficulties in Europe.

The news from Mexico brings us accounts of the massacre of upwards of 500 inhabitants of Hermasillo, by the Liberals. Thirteen American residents of that town were also murdered. The popular indignation is so great, that the citizens of Sonora, without respect to party, have risen en masse to put a stop to and revenge these atrocities.

SAVED IN SPITE OF RADICALISM.—Referring to the fact, that the Committee on Ways and Means have reported in favor of reducing taxation \$80,000,000, the Brooklyn Eagle says: If the Freedmen's Bureau bill had passed, the Government would have needed the taxes renitted for its support. The people are under eight millions obligations to President Johnson.

### Congress Cringing to the Lash Applied by a Negro.

George T. Downing, President of the colored delegation at Washington, has addressed a card to their friends in Congress against the report of the Committee on Reconstruction, passed by the House on the 10th inst., and which will be considered next week in the Senate, in which he says this report falls heavily on the hopes of the colored man, and disappoints the expectation of the times, and is altogether far short of what the best interests of our country demands. Amongst other things it is remarked there is scarcely a member of the house who voted in favor of the proposition, but who believed that not only according to justice, but in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the principle on which the government is based, the right of every citizen, without regard to complexion, to have a voice, or representation, with every other citizen, is unquestionable, and there is nothing in the Constitution which forbids Congress securing this right unto every citizen.

When during the history of this country, has Congress opened its doors for the interference or presumption of a white man, to have his "card" considered as of paramount consequence? Yet here we have the fact staring Christendom, that the Congress of the United States wits under the rebuke of negroes for not doing as their superior wisdom indicates.

A PREDICTION THAT WILL BE VERIFIED. THAD. STEVENS has told the truth for once, in a recent speech on the Reconstruction amendment, arguing in favor of its speedy adoption, he says:

"Before another Congress shall have assembled here, and before this can be carried into full effect, there will be no friends of the Union party (disunion he meant—Ed) left on this side of the House to carry it out."

God grant that this prediction of the old sinner may be verified. We have no doubt but it will. If the American people are to govern themselves—if this government was made for white men and is to be controlled by them—if the laboring classes are not to be enslaved, and degraded to a level with the negro—if we are to have a Republic and Pennsylvanians are to remain Pennsylvanians—then the halls of Congress must be cleared of that weather-sock of niggerdom, and scion of monarchy—the disunion party. That STEVENS' prediction may come true, is the prayer of every patriot.

### Veto of the Colorado Bill by the President.

To the Senate of the United States: I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled, "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First, From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing territorial government: all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislatures and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection.

They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while the advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts, beyond the limits of the territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting.

Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbance necessarily incident to all newly-organized communities.

Second, It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a territorial for a State government. In September, 1854, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people.

Upon this particular question 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21st, 1864. At this election, 5,905 votes were polled, and a small majority of 153 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new states.

Third, The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Union, appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desirable that territories when sufficiently mature should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several states comprising the Union. No State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions. Several other States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million. If this should become a law the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more. Inequalities of this character have already occurred but it is believed none have happened where the inequality was so great.

When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have committed to us on the ground of some high public necessity and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly-admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "northwest territory," lying east of the Mississippi, their rapid advance in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would, in a short period, be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous and important mining and commercial community.

In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a territorial legislature, held in 1861, ten thousand five hundred votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes, while at the regular election held in 1865, which is assumed for a basis of legislative action at this time, the aggregate number of the votes was five thousand nine hundred and five.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado—but it is manifest that it is due to emigration which is going on from that territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the

### The Thrones of European Money Kings Shaking.

The steamer Cuba brings most important financial news from Europe. It seems that on the 10th instant, a culmination in the panic was reached by the heavy failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., with liabilities at ten to twelve million pounds sterling, brought about by heavy speculative sales of shares. They made application to the Bank of England for aid which was refused on the ground that they could not help one Bank and not another.

On the following morning the 11th, the price of discount ten per cent, and the pressure of these terms were enormous;—in the meantime and almost hourly the most serious disasters were announced. The English Joint Stock Company failed for \$68,000 pounds sterling, then followed that of Peto & Betts (Sir Morton Peto) for four millions sterling, only to be succeeded by that of W. Shrimpton, a railway contractor, for 200,000 pounds sterling, and the Liverpool Mercantile Credit Association and the Consolidated Discount Company, with extremely heavy commitments, passed into liquidation. Later in the evening of the 11th the Government suspended the Bank Charter Act.

It is said to be known that several heavy dealers will announce their failures in connection with the approaching half monthly settlement. In the Liverpool Cotton Market the panic was fearful at the commencement on Friday. At Manchester it was complete, and in Glasgow the iron brokers resolved to suspend business until Monday. The losses in the produce Market will reach, since the beginning of the year, on account of the depreciation in English funds and railroad securities, &c. One hundred and three millions of pounds sterling, to say nothing of the losses on cotton goods, iron &c.

### A Presuming Negro.

Aaron Bradley, the darkey lawyer of Boston, who has been lionized by certain parties for some time past, instituted a suit yesterday, at Baltimore, claiming damages from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for refusing to comply with the terms of a contract by which he paid \$1.50 to be transported from Washington to Baltimore. The plaintiff alleges that he was ejected from a car in contempt of a law of the United States, on account of his color, race, &c., and brings a civil suit to recover the amount of his fare, and damages laid at one hundred dollars. J. H. B. Latrobe appeared for the defendant. He stated that under the laws of the State the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company derived authority to make rules and regulations for the government of travel. They had absolute authority to refuse white men the privilege of entering cars occupied by ladies, &c. He had never heard that white men ever questioned the propriety of their rules, which were adopted for the sole purpose of contributing to the general pleasure of travellers on that great highway to the West. Justice Hayward, after listening to the argument in the case, entered a judgment of *not pros.*, which is supposed to mean that there was no cause of action. The great trouble with these negroes is, that they endeavor to force themselves where white men are not allowed to go. They have no more idea of equal rights than so many baboons, and, in consequence, cause great trouble by their impudence and presumption, knowing, as they do, that whatever outrage they commit, no matter how stunning, they will be backed up by a host of howling derisives of the Radical school.

It appears that this nigger Bradley has stopped in Baltimore for the purpose of creating a "muss," as he, not being content with the above decision, has brought suit before the United States Circuit Court Judge Giles, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, asking for an injunction to restrain the City Passenger Railway Company from passing through Lexington street (Baltimore) by the Douglas Institute for failing to comply with the terms of their charter, &c. Judge Giles, after listening very patiently to all the petitioner had to say, stated that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the proper tribunal in cases of assault was the Criminal Court of Baltimore. Upon which the colored Boston lawyer retired, very wrathful at the failure of his projects. This negro will go a little too far, and will be brought up with a jerk before he knows where he is.—Ez.

GEN. SHERMAN NO HANGMAN.—This noble soldier has just been making a speech in St. Louis, when occurred the following incident: "The past is gone, and you cannot amend it. All we now have to do is to record its history. But the future is before us; and you and I and all of us must meet it, and must meet it manfully and meet it well. I hope that no war is in reserve for us; but there may be other dangers and other labors quite as important to our country as war. The daily duty of the citizen is to labor? the duties of the week and of the year, are just as important to the American people as the war through which we have just passed. You have cities to build, commerce to develop, agriculture to encourage—everything to do to build up a great nation. [A voice—"And Jeff Davis to hang."] Hang him as much as you please.—[Laughter and cheers.] On that subject I will tell my soldiers this: The soldiers duty is to fight an armed foe; allow the thief and the jailer to do their executions. It is none of our business. [Cheers.] For my part, I and all my soldiers hold ourselves in too much respect to be mere hangmen."

Forney's Philadelphia Press says "Has Payne's dagger transposed a good motto to the friend of his foes, and the foe of his friends?" Meaning that Secretary Seward has the manliness to oppose false treason and odious doctrines, gotten up by Forney, Stevens & Co.

The entire population of New York City and its suburbs is 1,458,483. Of those 890,980 are natives, and 607,503 are foreigners. Of the latter the Irish preponderate, then Germans, English, Scotch, French, and Swiss.

### BRICKDUST FOR SORE HEADS

Here is a shot from "Brick" Pomeroy's locker—in fact a whole "broadside." It takes "Brick" to exhort Abolitionism: "This reminds of a little story! Say, you radical, nigger-loving, Anna Dickinson, Fred Douglas, Ben Butler style of Republicans, how do you like Johnson?—How do you like going out of the Union for a President? You men who preach that God is controlling events political as well as eternal? How do you like Tennessee statesmanship? How does it compare with flatboat style?"

And God said let there be light, and there was light! This is Bible. "And being in torment, they lifted up their eyes and saw" not Abraham in the bosom of Lazarus, but Andrew Johnson in the White House. Pretty picture, isn't it, you freedom striking, press mobbing, democratic hanging, cotton stealing, women-robbing, plunder-loving, prison advocating, democratic abusing, ballot-box stuffing, office-holding sepulchres, full of nigger bones?"

How do you like the President! Wod't you choke gently on Booth's windpipe if he were still alive? How do you like this going into the Democratic party for a horse to hitch up with your mule? The seed of white men shall bruise the head of Republicanism, and Johnson shall be the next President. Verily we say unto you, now is the time to repent! It is a bad time for you fellows to swap horses when crossing a stream! Why don't you Republican, wench hugging, freedom-shrieking, law breaking, Union hating members of the only reasonable party in the Union, get drunk and parade with torches? Stand by the President. The President is the government you know!

### Bless'd doctrine, thought divine,

But this President dodge is fine!

He who speaks against the President is a traitor! Let the traitors be hung! Why don't you get drunk, burn printing offices, murder a few Democrats, throw a few printing presses into the streets, stop your newspapers, hold prayer meetings in barns, and get drunk as owls, as you did when the other President spoke! "Who's pin here since I sh pin gone? Who elected Johnson? Why in thunder don't you get out the Wide Awakes, burn Democrats in effigy, shoot at them in post offices, shout "rah for Link—Johnson, and hold fast to the prize you found down South."

"Way down South in the land of Dixie!" Ain't that a pretty little song? How do you like this "expediency" dodge? Why don't you cackle when your President lays an egg? Why don't you celebrate, jubilate, investigate, operate, and arid tonsils irrigate as you "used to once?"

"Come ye sinners poor and needy," Johnson ready stands to save you, Now this cruel war is o'er!

Why don't you laugh—smile—talk, say something, if it is not so all-fired smart? Gracious, but you fellows are busy about now! This is your President God gave him to you. You selected him, elected him to you! What's the trouble in your camp! Oh, but you are a wet set of froosters! Well never mind. We shan't hurt you. We won't mob you—prison you—hang you—abuse you—harass you in business—malign you—insult you—rob you and use you as you have for five years used us.—You needn't look scary like when you see a rope, prison, or a gun!

Get out the Wide Awakes. Call out the loyal leagues! Get up some Sanitary Fairs. Appoint a few Brigadier Generals. Raise some colored troops. Turn your prayer meetings into electioneering booths. Control the telegraph. Lie to the nations. Open your mouths and guffaw when the President speaks. Be social. Don't act like wandering drops from a grand funeral procession. Why you look pleasantly good, joy struck, happy, anglic when Lincoln died compared to the way you look now! Poor Republicans—how dreadful grief wears on you!

### The Tornado at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24, 1866.

The damage by the storm here yesterday afternoon was very great. The loss may be estimated by tens of thousands of dollars. Buildings were unroofed, windows destroyed, young trees and plants cut down by the hail, and gardens wholly ruined.—The nurseries suffered much. The storm covered an area of four miles, but the hail was limited to two miles. Hail stones of over an inch in diameter covered the ground. They cut the limbs from trees and killed thousands of birds, which had taken refuge in the foliage. Several children were injured by the hail, and a number of animals were killed. The lightning struck the stone chapel in Mount Hope Cemetery, where many people had taken refuge, but none were severely injured. The buildings were somewhat damaged. St. Mary's Hospital was partly unroofed. The glass manufacturing establishment of the Rochester Chemical Works was partly demolished, involving a large loss of glass. The storekeepers opened their stores on Sunday evening to enable the citizens to get materials to make their houses tenable for the night.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

It has been generally supposed that legal instruments were not valid unless they had the prescribed revenue stamps upon them. But Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, one of the most eminent jurists in the country, has decided that this is not the case. The New Bedford Mercury says: "In a case before the Supreme Judicial Court in Taunton, the question of the validity of a deed, to which no revenue stamp was affixed, was raised. Judge Hoar unhesitatingly decided that the absence of the stamp does not invalidate the deed. He questioned whether Congress so intended in framing the internal revenue law, but was clear in the opinion that a statute of the United States undertaking to invalidate an instrument which by the laws of the State is valid, would be unconstitutional. The government may exact a penalty for failure to affix a stamp, but cannot make void the instrument for the lack of the stamp."

### Local and Personal.

New Firm and New Goods.—Mr. Frank M. Buck has now associated with him in business James Fitch; under the firm of Fitch & Buck; and in connection with their former stock of family groceries, fruits, fish, &c., they have received and opened a fine stock of Dry Goods and Notions, which they propose to sell as cheap as at any place in town. They charge nothing for exhibiting goods. Call and see them.

E. S. M. Hill Esq., of the Scranton Register, has been placed in nomination by the Democratic Convention of the City of Scranton, for the office of Mayor. This is an excellent selection and will go doubt be ratified by the people of this New City at their selection for city officers, which comes off in a few days.

A Temperance Lecture was delivered at the M. E. Church on Friday night of last week. The Lecture was a most admirable one—one of the best, if not the best we ever listened to. The very firm attendance on the occasion, surprised us and indicated that even the Templars and others who profess great interest in the cause, are growing apathetic.—Certainly a man of the speaker's well known capacity to interest and instruct an audience, should not have been subjected to the humiliation of talking to so many empty pews. Regard for so estimable and so talented a man, if not sympathy for the cause he advocates, should have secured him, in this community, a crowded house. Shame!

A Drunken Revelry was kept up for some days and nights last week, by several of the young men in town. It being a sort of protracted "spree," and apparently a difficult one to break off, it ran nearly or quite into the edge of the Sabbath of this week. Certain it is, that, if the revelers did not indulge in a glass or two on that day, they indulged quite freely in glassy eyes.

Now, while we entertain the kindest feelings for these young men, and hope still to see many, if not all of them, become sober and respectable citizens—ornaments to society—we must declare that their conduct for the past few days has been intolerably outrageous, and disgraceful. Disgraceful, not only to themselves but to the community in which they live. Such exhibitions of recklessness, vulgarity and obscenity as can be seen and heard daily on your streets, and such hideous howlings as rend the air by night, show, not only a depraved and vicious mind, on the part of those who do these things, but a lamentably loose and ruinous state of public sentiment in our community.

### Died.

CAREY—In Smithboro, N. Y. on the 17th of May, Samuel Carey, aged 66 years.

The deceased was a well known and highly respected citizen for many years, of Centromoreland in this County; where the announcement of his death will be heard with regret, by his many friends and acquaintances.

### Special Notices.

#### TOP THIEF.

#### 50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the Subscriber in Northmoreland Township, Wyoming Co. Pa., on the night of the 28th of May inst., a dark Bay Horse, black mane and tail, white spot on the heel of the right hind foot, 12 hands high, 9 years old. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief, secured in any jail of the Commonwealth, and the return of the horse, or \$25 for the return of the horse. JAMES D. GALLUP, Northmoreland, May 29th 1866.

#### INFORMATION WANTED

Of the whereabouts of John Snover, who left my residence, in Falls, Wyoming County, Pa., about the 20th inst. He is about 5 ft. 2 inches high, light complexion and hair. Had on, when he left, a pair of blue soldier-pants, a gray mixed coat, considerably worn, was bare-foot. He is subject to fits of insanity and is feeble minded. Any information in relation to him, by letter or otherwise, will be thankfully received by his father, JAMES C. SNOVER, Falls, Wyoming Co. Pa.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph S. Vaux, late of Forkston Township dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay. JOHN G. SPALDING, Adm'r. Forkston, Pa., May 16, 1866.

#### Orphans' Court Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Flummerfelt in his life time, late of Meshoppen township, dec'd., in and to all the certain and lot of land situated in Meshoppen township aforesaid, bounded North by land of George Felker and Jacob Arns, East by land of James Jennings; South by land of Andrew Bush and Jacob Decker and West by land of Robert Clayton and George Arns; containing about one hundred and seven acres more or less, will be sold to the highest bidder at public vendue, at the premises above described, on the 9th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN FLUMMERFELT, Adm'r.

#### 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 full 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. v5n21-lyear.—S. M. P. & Co.

#### Orphans' Court Sale.

##### OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned administrators of the Estate of George Rosengrant late of Eaton Township Wyoming county and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, will by virtue of an order and decree of said court expose to public sale, by vendue or out cry on the premises in Eaton Township in Wyoming county on the 28th day of June 1866.

at 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, THREE VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND for farming or mill purposes.

One, Containing ninety acres more or less, about 60 acres improved, with a frame dwllng house, two barns, corn house and apple orchard.

Also.

One other tract, containing nearly 200 acres about 80 acres improved, with two frame dwellings, frame barn and shed, one saw-mill, out-buildings, fruit trees &c. thereon.

Also.

One other tract, containing nearly 100 acres about 60 acres improved, with two frame dwellings, frame barn and shed, one saw-mill, out-buildings, fruit trees &c. thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One tenth of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, one fourth (excluding the above tenth aforesaid) at time of confirmation absolute, and the balance in one year from confirmation absolute, with interest from time of confirmation nisi, to be secured on the premises.

LYSANDER HARDING, Adm'r. of CHARLES ROSENGRANT, De'd. GEORGE ROSENGRANT, De'd. Eaton, May 29th, 1866.