



# The Democrat,

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA  
Wednesday, June 27, 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 Laws, 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 holden policy 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 nation 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.

### Message from President Johnson.

It has been the boast of the disunion Rump Congress, that they could authorize amendments to the Constitution, which would accomplish their political partisan purposes, without danger of a veto from the President, it being a disputed question, whether or not a joint resolution of Congress requires the executive sanction—the Rumpers holding now, that it does not.—The amendments to the constitution were not therefore submitted to the President for approval. The President, however, has given these disunionists and the country very clearly to understand that their negro equality scheme does not meet with his approval.

In the following message sent to Congress on the 22d inst., he disavows his connection with their schemes; and intimates a doubt as to whether their action is in harmony with the wishes of the people.

This bomb-shell from the President, thrown into the midst of this nest of disunion conspirators, is said to have produced much consternation.

### MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 13th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report the Secretary of State had, on the 16th inst., transmitted to the governors of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times any question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance.

This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolutions were not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President and that of the thirty six States which constitute the Union. Eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives who have applied for and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important question which the amendment involves. Grave doubts therefore may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and whether State Legislatures elected without reference to such an issue should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment.—Waiving the question as to Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merits of the article which it submits through the Executive Department to the Legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to state that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial, and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or a recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or the people.

On the contrary, a proper application of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well as of the interests of national order, harmony and union, and a due deference for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and passed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and Representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Andrew Johnson.

**Then and Now.**  
When Andrew Johnson first became President, the Disunionists declared that for some wise and good purpose Providence had removed his predecessor, and called him to the Executive chair. Since, however, his course has not proven to be in consonance with their blood-thirsty, plundering anticipations, Andrew Johnson is only President by accident. As a sample of the many speeches and sermons which were delivered throughout the country, on the death of Abraham Lincoln, in which the radicals modestly claimed exclusive proprietorship in every Providential occurrence, we quote a few sentences from a sermon preached by one Rev. Crane, in Hartford. It reads strangely in the light of subsequent events. The Rev. gentleman said:

"But it is possible, it is more than possible, that just these qualities unfitted him for the final settlement of this conflict.—There was danger that he would subordinate his executive functions to his personal sympathies: that he would forget that God had placed the sword of retributive justice in his hands to be used; that he would feel that the traitors had suffered enough already, and needed no further punishment that he would even pardon Davis and Stephens, and Johnson and Lee if they should come into his power. He was drifting in that direction, and most of us were drifting with him."

"If he was in danger of this mistake, then his work was done, and therefore God translated him, having so nobly done, to glory. But Andrew Johnson, a man of nerve, has had his heart under the iron heel of this rebellion. He appreciates treason. His sense of justice is paramount to his tender sensibilities. He holds a double edged and keen edged sword, which reaches to the southern most point of Florida. Therefore I believe that God raised him up to bring this rebellion to the consummation of just retribution. It is not private revenge that he will wreak, but the vengeance of God, whose anointed minister he is. And so God has given him to the nation when the nation needed him.—And we will lift our reverent eyes to heaven to-day, and gazing through our tears, say, 'Thou doest all things well.'"

The nation will understand ere long that the dark Providence of last Friday night was a merciful Providence. Andrew Johnson is the Joshua whom God has appointed to consummate the work which our dead Moses so nobly commenced.  
Now it is a remarkable fact that in all the "loyal" pulpits of the land there is to-day scarcely a single prayer offered up in behalf of this Joshua who was to lead the nation to his land of promise. As soon as Andrew Johnson showed to the world that he was no blood-hound, the "loyal" preachers quit praying for him. They refuse to take anything in their sacred hands which has not the smell of blood on it. What a gloriously consistent record they are making for themselves!

**A COMPLIMENT.**—Gov. Curtin recently paid a high compliment to the Court and Judge of Schuylkill county, Benjamin Bannan, publisher of the *Miners Journal*, in that county, was recently indicted for libel; the allegation being in substance that Bannan, in his paper had made charges of gross corruption against the judicial officers of that county. Judge Elwell, of this Judicial District, was called to Schuylkill to try the case. The Jury, upon one trial, convicted the prisoner. The compliment of Gov. Curtin consists in this: that he was convinced before hand of the guilt of Bannan, and that justice would be done him by a jury of his Peers. The Governor, therefore, prepared a pardon before hand for his favorite Bannan, and after the Jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, the pardon was produced in open Court, and Bannan walked out, to the admiration of himself and shoddy in general, and to the amazement of the lovers of justice.

An excellent exemplification of the discrimination of the "model Governor." He knew before hand, that Bannan was guilty.—*Ex.*

"I was dining at a hotel in Philadelphia," writes a gentleman of Knoxville, Tennessee, "and sitting nearly opposite Gildeon Henderson, Esq. of this city, a well known merchant, who was on his semi-annual tour to the North to buy goods.—He had two young ladies from this State under his charge, who were making their first visit to your regions, and one of them sitting on each side of Mr. Henderson at table. Directly in front of him sat a dandy who, having finished his soup, raised his eye-glass and stared steadily, first at one and then at the other of the ladies. Mr. H. seized a heavy glass tumbler, and I thought was about to spoil the fellow's profile by hurling it at his head; but, instead of that, he brought it to his own eye, and looked deliberately through the bottom of it at the head of the scamp in front of him. The attention of the company was fixed upon the fellow; a general giggle began and grew, till he was compelled to quit the room in the midst of the jeers of the guests."

**The Threatened War in Europe.**  
The steamers Peruvian and China have arrived—the former at Father Point and the latter at Halifax—bringing news to the 8th inst. Matters are assuming an alarming turn in Europe. Prussia has inaugurated hostile measures by marching her troops into Holstein. The movement took place on the 7th, and the Austrians are reported as concentrating in order to resist the invasion. A battle is imminent and cannot long be delayed, and naturally much excitement is manifested in all quarters. Large bodies of troops have also been stationed along the southeastern frontier of Prussia to guard against any sudden irruption from an army advancing northward from Austria. Fears are entertained that hostilities may break out upon the Danube in consequence of the difficulties between Austria and Prussia. All the foreign journals agree in considering war inevitable. Breadstuffs and provisions were advancing. The closing sales of five-twenty bonds were at 63½, which is little below the price ruling in this country.

**Death of General Lewis Cass.**  
This distinguished citizen died at his residence in Detroit, Michigan, on the 17th inst., in the 84th year of his age. He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1792, and at ten years of age entered the academy at that place. In 1799 his father removed to Wilmington Delaware, and his only son Lewis obtained employment as a school teacher. In 1800 he accompanied his father to Ohio, and commenced the study of law at Marietta. He was admitted to the bar in 1801, and established himself at Zanesville. In 1806 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. In April 1812, Mr Cass was elected colonel of a regiment of volunteers, raised to protect Detroit from the British and Indians and was further promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He joined General Harrison's army in July, and bore a full share in the pursuit of the British General Proctor and the glorious victory over the British and Indians at the river Thames. After this decisive battle, General Cass was placed in command at Detroit, and shortly appointed Governor of Michigan. In 1814, he concluded a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, by which the inhabitants of the Western territories were secured from the invasion of the Indians in June, 1815. General Cass removed his family to Detroit, and fixed his permanent residence there.

In August, 1831, General Cass was appointed Secretary of War by Andrew Jackson. In 1836, he exchanged the post of Secretary of War for that of Ambassador to the French Court. Returning from France, he took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of James K. Polk, President of the United States, and shortly after that event was chosen Senator from the State of Michigan. In May, 1848, General Cass was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. He was defeated by General Taylor. On being nominated for the Presidency he resigned his seat in the Senate, but subsequent to his defeat was again elected for the remainder of the term he had resigned. Upon the termination of his six years' term in the Senate he was re-elected, and passed through the trying times which ended in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1857, Mr. Buchanan, then President, appointed Gen. Cass Secretary of State, an office which he held until the end of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Upon his surrender of the seals of office, he retired to private life, from which he never emerged.

Gen. Cass was thoroughly American.—All his hopes, aspirations and ambitions were indissolubly connected with the glory and prosperity of his native land. As a public officer he was a model for imitation. Honest, punctual, affable and never allowed his own comfort or convenience to stand in the way of a faithful discharge of his official duties. His manners were those of the age in which he was schooled—plain, frank and open; and hence the strong hold he had upon the masses of his countrymen. General Cass was one of a race of patriotic statesmen by whose exertion this nation was raised to a proud position, and his memory will long remain embalmed in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.—*Age.*

**The LaCrosse Democrat—Brick Pomeroy's Reply to the Cincinnati Commercial—The Assassination of Lincoln.**  
We did thank God for calling Lincoln home. If Lincoln is in Heaven, as Abolitionists say, he is better off than he was in Washington, beset by thieves, Abolitionists army contractors, office-seekers and gaping listeners to his smutty jokes. As a friend of Lincoln we thanked God for calling so great and good a man home before he should become disgraced with the Anacs, the Janes, the Thaddeuses, the Benjamins, the Freds, the Charleses, and others of the God and Morality party.

We thanked God for calling Lincoln into the presence and company of Democrats, as he is in Heaven. The poor President suffered enough from being with Abolitionists on earth, and we thanked God for calling him beyond their reach or influence here or hereafter.

Whatever is, is right. God, who rules us all, wanted Lincoln removed.—He made Booth His agent; no one but God is to blame for Lincoln's death, God is never to blame; we, who are Christians, should thank Him for everything; we do so thank Him; he who does not thank God, is no Christian; those who assail us are no Christians.

We believe the country is better off now than when Lincoln was alive.  
We believe more in statesmanship than in nigger songs, or in humorous yarns in time of war.

We believe Lincoln was a mere man of putty in the hands of traitors and thieves, known later as Abolitionists.  
We believe God saw that he was not useful, even if ornamental, and removed him to make room for a better man.

We believe Johnson is a better man than Lincoln—if he has not been, surely the Republican party would not have gone out of the Union for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, when they had so many good, pure, honorable statesmen in the North!

We believe the country would be better off to-day, if every Republican and Abolition traitor, meddler, scoundrel, apologist thief, traitor, or tool of traitors, were in the bosom of Abraham.

We believe, further, that the Abolition party is going to the devil, literally, and we do not care how quick.  
And we still further believe that "Brick" Pomeroy has more true friends in the country than Lincoln ever had—that we do not care the snap of a finger for the good or ill opinion of all the Abolition editors in the land—that we shall edit this paper just as we see fit, and do what not one of our assailants dare do—tell the truth without fear or favor.—*LaCrosse Democrat.*

**A New York Letter** makes the gratifying statement that the Government at Washington is using its influence on behalf of the Fenian prisoners in the hands of the Canadians, and with a fair prospect of success. A correspondence has already passed between the Governor General and the State department on the subject. We trust our government will succeed in saving the lives, and eventually securing the liberty of the brave but rash and deluded men who crossed over into Canada.

**The Right of Suffrage.**  
The Philad'a A.E. says:  
The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just pronounced a decision on what is familiarly known as the "deserters' law." The decision does not take cognizance of the question as to the constitutionality of the law, but is chiefly confined to the point at issue, to wit, the right of a judge of election to reject a man's vote when the word "deserter" is written upon his name on the list of voters. Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Strong and Thompson decided that the judge of elections could not refuse a man's vote until he had been tried and convicted of desertion; while Justices Read and Agnew, on the contrary, held that the judges of elections were the proper persons to decide the question.

This is an important judicial announcement. The law in question put into the hands of any political officer making up the list of voters the power to disfranchise a freeman by writing against his name the word "deserter." The amount of proof necessary to substantiate that charge rested solely with the persons who were to prepare the official enumeration and names of voters for the different election divisions of the State. They could say what constituted a deserter, and what was to be called by a milder name. If a man failed to respond to a draft at precisely the time designated in the notification, no notice need be taken of any extenuating circumstances, and his name could be marked in such a manner as to close the ballot-box against him and load his character with false imputations. In the hands of unscrupulous politicians, this power could be used in such a manner as to work incalculable mischief. They could exempt friends and punish enemies. They could usurp the prerogatives of the judges and inspectors of elections, and in this manner decide important issues connected with the welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the free institution of the country.

But the Supreme Court has decided that, under the law of Congress, a man must be legally tried and convicted of desertion before the officers of election are justified in refusing his vote. The mere circumstance of the word "deserter" being placed opposite his name is no ground for disfranchisement. The right of voting, of participating in the affairs of the nation, is of too much importance in a political and governmental point of view to be interfered with for partisan purposes. If men have been guilty of desertion, they can be arrested and tried, as they were after the war of 1812, and then, if the law of Congress be constitutional, the punishment will follow. But until that course is pursued, the officers of elections are to follow the law of the State, and disregard the action of those who have been preparing the lists to suit the framers of the "deserters' law" and their radical matters.

**THE ATLANTIC CABLE.**—At last accounts from England, nearly a thousand miles of the new Atlantic cable had been stowed on the Great Eastern. About sixty miles per day were stowed away, the work proceeding day and night. It was found that the Great Eastern will not be able to take all the necessary cable, two thousand seven hundred miles, on board. The screw steamer Medway, consequently, has been chartered to take about five hundred miles of the old cable from the Great Eastern. Another steamer, the Albany, is also engaged to assist the enterprise, and the British Government has again granted the services of the war steamer Terrible, to accompany the expedition. Each of the three steamers is to be furnished with grappling apparatus, so that the old cable may be grappled at points a mile apart to break the strain and give greater security. The Great Eastern will only partially coal at Sheerness, owing to her great draft of water. She is expected to quit the harbor June 28, and start a day or two after for Beechaven, Ireland, where she will complete coaling, and proceed to lay the cable.

**From the Springfield Republican.**  
**The Assassination Witnesses.**  
The Judiciary Committee of the House are reported to be embarrassed by the bad way in which the witnesses as to Davis' connection with the assassination plot, behave themselves. We do not see the reason for embarrassment at all. Certainly the Committee can have no desire to fix so monstrous a crime upon the chief traitor. On the contrary, they must feel relieved to know that there is no evidence of any such crime, and that Judge Holt's contrary opinion rested upon wholly unreliable testimony.

The case appears much worse now for the witnesses than it did when first brought before the Committee. Campbell, who swore hardest to statements implicating Davis, has since taken back and denied all that he first asserted, and now says that the entire testimony was deliberately gotten up in order to secure a share of the rewards for the arrest of Davis and the other conspirators. Conover, one of Baker's detectives, who was an important witness in the assassination trials, finding that Campbell's confessions were putting him in a bad position, obtained permission from the Committee, about three weeks ago, to proceed to New York and hunt up other witnesses, who, as he said, would sustain his testimony and disprove the fiscal testimony of Campbell.

A Deputy Marshal went to New York with Conover, to keep watch of him, but he has not since been seen again voluntarily, and his escape goes to confirm Campbell's disclosures. There is now little room to doubt, what has always been suspected by those who carefully read the assassination trials, that the principal witnesses for the Government were perjured scoundrels.—Perhaps none of the convictions procured by their testimony were undeserved, but if the culprits were allowed a legal trial, instead of trial by court martial, the country would not have been troubled by the unpleasant suspicion that wrong may have been done in the name of justice. Better the escape of some of the guilty even than a suspicion like this.

**IMPORTANT SOLDIERS' MEETING.**  
The Soldiers in the Field for President Johnson and Heister Clymer.  
An enthusiastic meeting of honorably discharged soldiers favorable to President Johnson and Heister Clymer took place last evening at the public house No. 10, South Broad street, above Chestnut.—General Wilson McCandless was elected President, and Lieutenant J. J. Sullivan was appointed Secretary. The President appointed Captain powers, Private Samuel F. Cloak, and Private Charles Van Horn, a Committee on Resolutions, and they reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

**Whereas**, A so-called "Soldiers' Convention" lately assembled at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, under the pretense of expressing the opinion of the citizen soldiers of the Keystone state who have survived the perils of battle and returned to their homes, on the present condition of public affairs: and

**Whereas**, Said Convention, with some distinguished and honorable exceptions, was largely composed of "home-guards," and "head-quarter" guards, and quartermasters, and relieved officers, and some who had such respect for State rights that they did not believe in crossing the "State line"; and

**Whereas**, Justice to the rank and file who helped to do the fighting, and those officers who led their men to the front, demands that they should not be executed from an expression of their opinion or betrayed by interested politicians into voting against the cause for which they fought: therefore

**Resolved**, That those soldiers who believe the late war was for the Union of all the States, and the Constitution is the Supreme law of all the States, and for which they took up arms; and who did not fight to alter our glorious form of government, or to give the negro all the political and social rights of free white citizens; and who believe President Johnson is anxious to secure for the people the practical results of the late victories won in the field, by restoring the States to their constitutional relations, preserving the Union, and defending the Constitution as Washington gave it to our fathers; and who are opposed to the action of the so-called Congress as revolutionary anti-republican, and destructive of the general prosperity and happiness of the whole people—all such are invited to meet at Harrisburg on the day of — A. D. 1866, in convention, to express their opinions and sign their names thereto

A committee of thirteen was appointed on permanent organization whose duty it should be to report at next meeting.

After a few remarks in reference to the objects in question, the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening at same place.—*Age.*

**The Civil Rights Bill.**  
Shall the negro intermarry with our daughters, and take an equal place in our households? The Civil Rights Bill says that he shall.

Shall negroes intermingle with our refined ladies in steaming hot theaters, ball-rooms, opera-houses, and railroad cars? The Civil Rights Bill declares that they must.

Shall the negro supercede Grant as general-in-chief of the United States army? The Civil Rights Bill says that he can do so.

Is a negro five times better than a white man that the former should vote immediately, while the latter has to undergo five years probation if he brings his skill, labor and money to this country from abroad? The Civil Rights Bill declares that the negro is five times better.

Shall the farms of the great West, and the whole country be owned by negroes, and white labor be made subservient to negro proprietorship? The Civil Rights Bill provides for this condition of things.

Are we to have negroes filling the position of post captains in the United States army? The Civil Rights Bill says that we are.

Is this a white man's government for white men? The Civil Rights Bill says that it is not.

Are we to have negroes representing this Government as United States ministers at the courts of France and England? The Civil Rights Bill says that we are.

Senator Donihite declared in the Rump Senate, the other day, that "if the present Congress had permitted loyal representatives from the South to take their seats at the beginning of the session, United States bond would be ten per cent higher than they are now, and he believed further that if this had been done, Maximilian would be out of Mexico." No amount of ordinary intelligence in the country will gainsay it. Upon the revolutionary disunion faction in the Rump Congress therefore rests the odium of allowing a monarchy to be established without protest at our very doors, and of depreciating the Government securities. If the bonds were now ten per cent higher, the paper currency would be more valuable too, and the prices of the necessities of life would be much lower than they are at present. The facts that the rich are losing and the poor suffering are alike due to the factious disunionism prevailing in Congress.

**An Extra Session of the Legislature.**  
It appears from the intimations had from Andrew Curtin that the Legislature will be called together soon to adopt or reject certain amendments to the Constitution, which were passed by two thirds of the present Rump Congress. These amendments carry with them the curse of negro suffrage and negro equality with the whites in civil and political rights.

This question the disunionists dare not allow to go to the people. The present legislature therefore must act on the matter, no difference if they were elected at a time when no issue of the kind was before them or ever dreamed of.

The disunionists cannot afford to let the issue come before the people this fall. It will be at a heavy expense to the taxpayers if the legislature is called together. But what does Curtin care for the poor people who twice elevated him to his present position? Nothing. The next Legislature could do the work without the addition of a single cent to the regular expenses.—*Star.*

### Local and Personal.

**Boots and Shoes**—in large quantities and of all sizes and qualities, can be had at the lowest cash prices, at Sizer's & Co's, new store on Bridge street opposite Wheelock's old stand.

**Violent Showers**—have been the order, in this vicinity, for the past week or two. Considerable damage being done to roads and to bridges on small streams.

**Attention**—We call the attention of those wishing to purchase goods, to Bunnell & Bannatyne's Stock, which has lately been replenished at lowest cash prices. Judging from the rush at their store their prices are as low as the lowest. Call and see them.

**No Paper Next Week**—Observing our usual custom one which is almost universal with publishers of newspapers, we shall issue no paper from this office next week. This will give our typos a short respite from the incessant routine duties of the office, and allow them an opportunity to celebrate the 4th in a becoming manner; which, we hope they will do even if it takes a whole bunch of fire crackers.

**A Brutal Habit** or custom exists of a considerable extent among a certain class of rowdy men and boys who hang around our corners, half drunk or wholly so; to make insulting and indecent remarks about passing ladies, or to use vulgar, offensive and blasphemous language—not addressed to the ladies themselves—but intended for them to hear. No one but a vagabond and brute will be guilty of such meanness; and all such should be taught if they do not know it, that they not only violate public morals and decency, but the laws also.

**Note**—These remarks are intended for all those to whom they apply.

**Change of P. O.**—We have the very best authority for the announcement, that the name of the Post Office which a few years since was changed from Meeshoppen to Sterlingville, (probably to gratify a little family pride) has now been changed to the original, a original name MEESHOPPEN, which name it is hoped the good sense of the people will allow the place from this time henceforth to retain.

A change has also been made in Post Masters at that office by the removal of O. H. Loomis, the radical incumbent and the appointment of Lieut. P. M. Burr, who most earnestly sustains the President and his reconstruction policy.

**The Lady's Friend, for July.**—The July No. opens with an unusually handsome and suggestive engraving called "The Distressed Bachelor." In the Fashion Plate, tasteful and attractive as usual is a charming bridal dress. There is also a wood cut of many piquant faces illustrating "The Hair," "The Pointalide Veil," "Zouave Jacket," and a plate consisting of seven figures of ladies and children showing the newest and prettiest of the Summer Fashions. Music—"Idora Scottish." Among the stories are "The Distressed Bachelor;" "Pauline Beranger's Story," &c., &c. Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) \$16.—Specimen number will be sent for 15 cents.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

**Died.**  
PHOENIX—In Tunkhanock June 22, Philo Phoenix a member of the I. O. of G. T. in the 25th year of his age.

At a special meeting of Tunkhanock Lodge No 141, of the I. O. of G. T. convened on the death of Brother Phoenix, in the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.  
**WHEREAS**—It having pleased the Almighty Disposer of all things to remove by death from us Brother Phoenix, Therefore  
**Resolved**, That we bow in humble submission to the will of our All-Wise Creator; and believing that whatever He does is for the best; that in the death of Brother Phoenix, we lose a true and faithful member of our order.  
**Resolved**, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the friends of the deceased, in their affliction remembering that  
Soft penitence, oft distills a tear  
And hope in heavenly mercy, lightens fear,  
Oft will a tear from struggling nature fall.  
And then a smile of patience brightens all.  
**Resolved**, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.  
As the remains of Brother Phoenix were to be interred some ten miles distant the Lodge could not attend in a body, but marched in procession as an escort to the ferry, in accordance with the rules and usages of the order; thence to their final resting place by six pall bearers of the order and interred according to the rules prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. T. of North America.  
**Resolved**, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.  
**Resolved**, that the above be published in the North Branch Democrat, and Wyoming Republican at \$1.55.