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"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."-Thomas Jefferson.

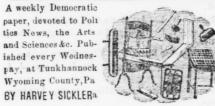
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NEW SERIES,

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

VOL. 6 NO. 3.

A weekly Democratic paper, devoted to Poli



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The undersigned having lately purchased the "BUEHLER HOUSE" property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will tender this old and popular House equal, if not superior the superior of rior, to any Hotel in the City of Harrisburg.

A continuance of the public patronage is refpectfully solicited. GEO. J. BOLTON.

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THIS establishment has recently been refitted an furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those.

The proposition was a second to the proposition and the proposition was a second to the proposition and the proposition are second to the proposition are second to the proposition and the proposition are second to the proposition are second to the proposition and the proposition are second to the proposition are second to the proposition and the proposition are second to the proposition and the proposition are second to the proposition and the proposition are second to the propositio nize the He T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor. Tunkhanneck, September 11, 1861.

NORTH BRANCH HOTEL, MESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to render the house an agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom.

Wm. H CORTRIGHT.

June, 3rd, 1863

Means Dotel, TOWANDA, PA P. B. BARTLET,

(Late of t. PBRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y. PROPRIETOR.

The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country—It is fitted up in the most modern and improved style, and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping-place for all, v 3, n21, ly.

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S. LEENEY M. GILMAN,





M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk hanneck Borough, and respectfully tenderhi professional services to the citizens of this placeand ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATIT-Office over Tutton's Law Office near the Post

NEW TAILORING SHOP

The Subscriber having had a sixteen years practical experience in cutting and making clothing, now offers his services in this line to the citizens of Nicholsen and vicinity.

Those wishing to get Fits will find his shop the

place to get them.

JOEL, R. SMITH.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION

AT PHILADELPHIA.

HARMONIOUS ASSEMBLAGE OF UNION MEN FROM EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY.

DISTINIONISM AND RADICALISM CONSIGNED TO THEIR GRAVE,

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE HANDS AND SMOKE THE CAL-UMET OF PEACE.

"A union of lakes, a union of lands, A Union of states none can sever, A union of hearts a union of hands, And the FLAG of our union FOREVER."

THE MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

At about noon the members of the Convention began to arrive, and soon fili d up the body of the hall. The galleries also became pretty well filled. A band, stationed over the entrance door, beguiled the time with music. The impulse given to the proceedings was the announcement by posted the whole assemblage to rise and cheer fraternal manner, the highest degree of excitement and enthusiasm was manifested-Congress from Missouri, then called for er name for usurpation and misrule. like honors to President Johnson, to the under very promising auspices as to. harmony and general good feeling.

said : For the purpose of the temporary or-

The proposition was unanimously agreed

SPEECH OF GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.

General Dix, who, on advancing to the desk of the presiding officer, was greeted with cordial and prolonged cheering, said :

Gentlemen of the Convention, and Fellow-citizens of the whole Union, (applause:) I return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high personal and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the States of this Union (cheers), and because we cannot doubt that, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, it will lead to the most important results. It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so delicate since the year 1787—the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to frame a better government for the States which were parties to the old Confederation -a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials and perils which it has encountered and overcome, [Applause.] The Constitution which they came here to frame we are here to vindicate and to restore.-[Cheers.] We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government over all who are within the confines of the Union; a government which cannot, without the violation of its fundamental principles, be extended over any but those who are represented in it (loud applause), over those who, by virtue of that representation, are entitled to a voice in the administration of al district of all the States, two from each the public affairs. (Renewed applause.)-It was such a government our fathers framed and put in operation. It is the government which we are bound by every consideration of fidelity, justice and good faith to phia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of Audefend and to maintain. [cheers]. Gentlemen, we are not living under such a government. [Applause and cries of "That is true." Thirty-six States have for months been governed by twenty-five; eleven ken the Union of the States, under the and Territory in the Union. -- ED.) States have been wholly without representation in the legislative body of the nation; and who agree in the following proposithe numerical proportion of the represent- tions, viz: ed States to the unrepresented has just been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee-a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. the laws passed by Congress in pursuance R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. (cheering.) Ten States are still denied the representathereof, supreme and constant, and univertion in Congress to which they are entitled sal in their obligations. under the Constitution. It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against,

cheering. They had the right under the Constitution. They had the right under resolutions passed by both houses of Conconcurrent, but they were substantially identical.

Moreover, the States were entitled to be so represented on other grounds of tairness and good faith. The President, not in pursuance of any constitutional power, had called on the confederated States to accept conditions for their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union, those conditions being can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influ the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of the debts contracted in the effort to overthrow the government. These conditions were met and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, a vio lation of the faith of the government, subversive of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public pros-

perity and peace. [Applause.]

Each House of Congress may, as the judge of the qualifications of its own members, reject individuals for just cause, but the two bodies, acting conjointly, cannot exclude entire delegations without an unwarrantable assumption of power. [Applause.] Congress has not only done this: master-General Randall, that the delegations it has gone farther. It has incorporated from Massachusetts and South Carolina new conditious into amendments to the Conwould now enter, arm in arm. This caus- stitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratilustily; and, as the representatives of those fied by three-fourths of the States. To intwo States, headed by Mr. Orr, of South sist on the conditions they contain is to Carolina, and General Couch of Massachu- prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more setts, walked up one of the aisles in this than one-fourth of the States from representation in Congress. [Applause.] Is this the government our fathers fought to establish? [Cries of "No! No!"] Is this the the band playing successively, "Rally Union we have been fighting to preserve? around the Flag," "Away down South in ["No! No!"] The President has done all Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," and in his power to correct this wrong [ap-Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." Men waved their hats, clapped their hands, and cheered vociferously; and the few ladies present (not in the public councils. [Cheers.] Legismore than a score or two) waved their lation without representation is an anomaly handkerchiefs. Mr. Hogan, member of in our political system. Under any other form of government it would be but anoth-

Gentlemen, I trust that in our delibera-Union, to the Red, White and Blue, &c .- tions here we shall confine ourselves to one Altogether, the Convention seemed to open | main purpose - that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the government, which needs amendment - some things to Hon, A W. Raudall, at half-past 12 be done and others to be undone. There the republic, and to the maintenance of the o'clock, called the Convention to order, and are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare. But we shall not have the power to carry out. ganization of this Convention, I propose these until we change the political com- and in the District of Columbia, who, in a when I call to mind all these memories that General John A. Dix, of New York, act plexion of Congress. [Enthusiastic and spirit of patriotism and love for the Union and, at the same time, ask the people of our first, our immediate aim. It is in the Congressional districts that the vital con National Convention, which shall represent Union coming here in fraternal embrace, The control of one test is to take place. branch of Congress will enable us to prevent partial, unjust, and pernicious legisla-The control of both houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms, and "bring the government back," in the language of Jefferson, "to the republican tack," will come later. [Cheers,]-But, with wise, harmonious and judicious action on our part, and on the part of those we represent, this need not be long delayed. [Applause.] I believe that public opinion is right, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the political organiza-

tion which controls the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and most devoted efforts, to bring back the republic (purified, strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it had passed) to its ancient prosperity and power (applause) to present to the world, an example worthy of imitation, not a mere Utopian vision of good government, but the grand old reality of the better times (applause) with which the memory of our fathers, the recollections of the past, and all our hopes of the future, are inseparably entwined (cheers) one country, one flag, one Union of equal States.

PRAYER BY REV. MR. M'DONALD The chairman then said: It has been sugrested that the proceedings be opened with prayer, and the Divine blessing will now be invoked by by Rev. J. N. McDonald. The call for the convention was then read.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION. A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congression-Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelgust next.

Constitution which our fathers established,

The Union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the and as far as in us lies, to redress. [Great right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution. applause.] When the President of the United States declared that armed resis- to save which from overthrow so much tance to the authority of the Union was blood and treasure were expended in the ed upon to preside over the deliberations of convention. over, all the States had a right to be repre- late civil war.

sented in the National Legislature. [Loud | There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve | this Convention, I sincerely thank you. I the Union, or to separate States from the could have wished that its responsibilities Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by had fallen upon another; but relying upon force of arms, or by Congressional action, gress in 1861. Those resolutions were not neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualifled representatives, nor by the national government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re established in any State

or Territory within our jurisdiction. Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully ence the free and voluntary action of the

States in the exercise of that right. The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United State, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican govern-

Each House of Congress is made, by the members; but the exclusion of loyal Sonators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings, everywhere, which serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral social, and maternal interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree,

is injurious like war itselt. The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Umon and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and stould be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and concord may be encouraged and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the national government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of

public credit. All such electors in the thirty-six States the veins of Vassachusetts poured out the and nine Territories of the United States, first blood in the struggle applanse;]long continued applause.] This should be can rise above personal and sectional conthe country to look in on this Convention all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take meas ures to avert possible danger from the same, -are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not lovally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866. A. W. RANDALL, Prest., J. R. DOOLITTLE. O. H. BROWNING. EDGAR COWAN, CHARLES KNAP. SAMUEL FOWLER.

After reading, the address of the Demoeratic menbers of congress. The circular letter of invitation issued by A. W. Randall, and Lewis D. campbell. The appointment of committees on credentials, permanent organization &c. On motion of Hon. Montgomery Blair, the convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 12 o'clock M. the temporary chairman, Gen Dix, called the convention to order, and announced that Rev Mr. Holsinger, of Tennessee, would open the proceedings with prayer.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, from the committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following list of permanent officers of the convention:

For President - Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

(The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which our limited space will not allow Such delegates will be chosen by the us to publish, embraced the names of scores electors of the several States who sustain of the most distinguished statesmen, Jurthe Administration in maintaining unbro- ists, and generals, selected from every state

The report of the committee was adopt-The chairman then said:

I have the pleasure, gentlemen, of intro ducing to you, as the permanent presiding officer of this convention, the Hon. James

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE. Mr Doolittle, who was most euthusiasti-

cally received, said: Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow

that courtesy and generous confidence which have called me to the chair, I will enter upon its duties with an earnest desire for the success of that great cause in which we are now engaged.

Among the great events of our day, this Convention, in my opinion, will prove to be one of the greatest, for

"Peace hath her victories, No less renowned than war."

[Applause.]
And this Convention is one of her victores-may I not say, a crowning victory? For the first time in six years, a national convention, representing all the States, now assembles. [Loud and long-continued ap-

that peace has come, and "come to stay."--

[Applause.] Oh! my fellow citizens,

the whole people of the United States

South Carolina (cheers,) by their full del-

egations, coming arm and arm into this

great Convention; if they could have seen

assembled on this continent, under one

roof, (applause,) melting to tears of joy and

gratitude to witness this commingling,

there would be no struggle at the polls in

the coming election. [Loud applause.]-

When I remember that it was Massachu-

setts and South Carolina, that in the Con-

vention which framed the Constitution,

voted against the abolition of the slave

trade; that it was Massachusetts that in

1812, through some of her citizens, taught

the doctrines of nullification which South

form of secession again reasserted in 1860;

fired the first gun in this contest, and that

approaching the common altar of a com-

mon country, ready to make common sac-

rifices for the good of the whole- I sav.

States witness all this, there would re-

main no further work for us in the fall

the sacred, inalienable rights of every

Gentlemen of the Convention, I shall go

into no argument on this occasion. (Cries

plause.] Six long weary years! As we look back, O what an interval of tears, and agony, and blood! During that period we have been engaged in the mos gigantic civil war the world has ever seen -wasting our resources, drenching a thousand battle-fields in fraternal blood, and carrving to premature graves our fathers, our sons, and our brothers, by hundreds of thousands. But, thanks be to Almighty ment and destructive of liberty. blessed peace, has come (cheers): and the assurances which we here witness tells us

Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Executive Committee of the National Union Club. ADJOURNMENT.

of "Go on !") The distinguished gentleman who spoke from this place yesterday (General Dix) said all that I would desire to say, and much better than I could say it .-I indorse, and take great pleasure in fully indorsing, all that he said, sentence by sentence, word by word. Fellow-citizens, (unfortunately, it may be,) the whole peothe great work still rests upon us. From tions of its own members. [Applause.] this time until the election of the next Congress we should be untiring in our exertions to see to it that if the present Congress shall continue to refuse the sacred next Congress shall recognize that right .-When this is done the Union will be re-

and prolonged cheering.]

stored, and when the Union is restored we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career among and among the rights thus reserved to the the nations of the earth than has yet been witnessed in the history of any government apon which the sun of heaven ever shone. We shall stand in the vanguard of civilization and of liberty. We shall lead the way by the light of our example, for all the oth-

er nations of the earth. e., I will enter at once upon the duties of the Chair. (Mr. Doohittle took his seat amid enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

General J B. Steadman of Ohio, chairman of the committee on credentials then made a report.

A letter was then read from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham approving the objects of the convention, but for the sake of harmony declining a seat in that body.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLULION AND ADDRESS. Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each State and Territory be appointed to mind to vote for Heister Clymer, Good.

After the appointment of the committee of which Hon. Edgar Cowan was the chairman. The chairman of the convention arose and said:

I beg leave to announce a telegraphic dispatch just received from the President of the United States.

The delegates and audience generally rose from their seats, and stood while the following dispatch was being read, which was received with great enthusiasm, cheers waving of hats, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 14, '66. To the Hon. O. H. Browning, and Hon. A. W. Randall, convention at Philadel-

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON."

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Hon J. R. Doolittle, the chairman, at ten o'cock called the convention to order, and announced that Rev. J. B. Reimensyn-God, the war is over. [Applause.] Peace, der, of Lewistown, Pa-, would open the proceedings with prayer.

DECLARATIONS OF PRINCIPLES.

Hon. Edgar Cowan-Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee who were apcould at this moment look in upon this pointed to prepare resolutions and an ad-Convention, if they could see what we now dress, I desire to state that the committee have given very careful and elaborate conwitness-the North and the South, the East and the West, joining together in sideration to the subject during all of yesfraternal association as friends and fellow fterday and a good part of last night, and citizens, our work would be already I beg leave to report a declaration of prindone, [Great applause.] If they could ciples, adopted manimously by the com-have seen, as we saw, Massachusetts and mittee, (which the Secretary of the conciples, adopted manimously by the comvention will read.) and an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New this body, greater in numbers, in weight York. Applause.) of character and in brains, than ever yet

The Secretary then read the following:

DECLARATIONS OF PRINCIPLES. The National Union convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people: profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the Carolina reasserted in 1833, and in the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors : regarding the Union in its restowhen I call to mind that South Carolina ration as more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of Priniples and Purposes, on which they have,

with perfect unanimity, agreed : First. We hail with gratitude to Alnighty God the end of war, and the return peace to an afflicted and beloved land. Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution.

with all the powers which it confers, and could the whole people of the United all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Unelections. [Applause.] If the people of ion, with the equal rights, dignity and au-Massachusetts could have witnessed it, not thority of the States, perfect and unimpaira single member would be returned to ed. [Applause,] Congress from that State until be had giv-

Third. Representation in the Congress en the most sacred pledge that he would do all in his power in Congress to recogof the United States, and in the electoral colleges, is a right recognized by the connize the equality and dignity of all the stitution as abiding in every State, and as a States under the constitution, including daty imposed upon its people-fundamental in its nature and essential to the exist-State under the constitution to representaence of our republican institutions; and tion in both houses of congress. [Loud neither congress, nor the general government, has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the constitution from the People thereof. [Loud cheering.]
Fourth. We call upon the people of

the United States to elect to congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein, loyal representation from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to ple of the United State are not here to wit the constitutional rights of each House to ness what is now transpiring. Therefore judge the elections, returns and qualifica-

States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are "the supreme law of the land, right of representation to equal States, the State to the contrary notwithstanding. anything in the constitution or laws of any All the powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government nor probibited by it to the States are "reserved to the States or to the people thereof," States is the right to prescribe qualification for the elective franchise therein, with which right congress cannot interfere.-[Long continued cheering.] No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in congress or otherwise. any Gentlemen, without detaining you longs other State or States from the Union [Great applause] The Union of these States is perpetual and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth. Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon. [Enthusiastic oheers.]

Seventh, Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited-and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern For the distinguished honor of being call. prepare resolutions and an address for the States that it should ever be re-established wpon the soil or within the jurisdiction of

for a statue of Abraham Lircoin,) as a sculptor, but many know her as a lobby- Huedreds of boys will do the same.—Pat, the the Description, plunder and negro