Ancin Branch Democra

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor

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

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

Acontinuance of the public patronage is refpect-GEO. J. BOLTON.

WALL'S HOTEL LATE AMERICAN HOUSE, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted an furnished in the latest style. Every attention, and the following is his reply: iven to the comfort and convenience of those

T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor Tunkhannock, 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 fall who may favor it with their custom.

Win H CORTRIGHT. June, 3rd, 1863

> Means Dotel, TOWANDA, PA. D. B. BARTLET.

(Late of t. PBRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y. PROPRIETOR. The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST

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,

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AT. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunk, hannock Borough, and respectfully tenderhi professional services to the citizens of this placeand surrounding country. Surrounding country.
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 prac-tical experience in cutting and making clothing-now offers his services in this line to the citizens of Nicholson and vicinity.

Those wishing to get Fits will find his shop the place to get them.

74-n50-6mes JOEL, R. SMITH.

Another Letter from Mr, Beecher. LETTER FROM REV. DR. TYNG.

LETTER FROM CAPT. WORDEN OF THE "MONITOR."

Another Letter from the Rev. Mr, Beecher On Sunday a letter was read in Ply mouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the pastor, who is absent from home, addressed his congregation, in explanation of the Halpine and other general officers and Union soldiers about to hold a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of ratifying the declaration of principles adopted by the Conservative Union Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August The New York Sun says:

In a letter addressed to his people, Mr. Beecher reiterates the views set forth in his Cleveland letter, but disclaims being a Johnson man in the common acceptation of the term, because he does not approve of some of the President's acts and speeches; nevertheless he favors the election of conservative republicans to the next Congress, believing they more truly represent the needs of the country in the present crisis of public affairs, and expecting they will, when in Congress, vote for the speedy readmission of Southern States, on a basis of perfect harmony with the true interpretation of constitutional liberty.

The effect in Plymouth Church when this letter was read can be funagined much better than it can be described. It is well known that the "Radical" element is somewhat strong in that tabernacle, and scores of ultra abolitionists worship there. After Mr. Beccher's letter had been read, some of those extremists took exceptions thereto and among others, Mr. Louis Tappen vigorously characterized it as "nothing but an elaboration of his former letter," and added: "there is no argument in it." This view was endorsed by others, who lingered in the pews and aisles, discussing the document- The conservative members, however, expressed themselves satisfied with Mr. Beecher's explanation, and were glad to believe that this letter would calm the passions of those who were disposed to denounce their pastor and distrust the harmony of his congregation, on account of

Letter from the flev. Dr. S. H. Tyng. The Rev. Ward Beecher being unable to attend the Cleveland Convention, the Rev. Dr. Tyng was invited in his stead.

the views embodied in his C.eveland letter.

St. George's Rectory, Sept. 6, 1866 Gen. Chas. G. Halpine .

MY DEAR SIR: My home engagements and personal infilmities render it impossi ble for me to give the time or effort which would be involved in the journey and duty you propose. I should be glad to give you a different reply if it were in my power. I have read with great delight Mr. Beecher's unanswerable letter, and desire to thank him for the filelity and power with which he has accomplished so good a work. I shall honor the soldiers and saiors of the nation if they give their cordial and united support to the sound and healthful principles which he proclaims and sustains. It will be a glorious result if the people of the land unite with them in the universal determination that Union, liberty, and generous interpretation and action shall end all the controversies of the day in which we live, in the immediate and complete reconstruction and combined 'establishment of our whole nation as one

harmonions and prospering people. That a conquering army should desire a generous victor. That they should assemble in a peaceful fellowship to avow and promote it is but exercising their rights as citizens, and fulfilling their obligations Silk and Cassimere Dats as intelligent leaders of their fellow men; and that ministers of a religion of peace and good will should sustain and encourage a purpose and movement so honorable to the nation, would appear to be the plainest dictate of duty in the position which they sustain, and relate us to the people among whom they dwell.

I cannot refuse, therefore, to approve and endorse the meeting which is proposed, or the platform on which it avows itself to

Your friend and servant, with much re-STEPHEN H. TYNG.

Letter from Captain Worden.

The following letter is from Captain Worden, who fought the original Monitor in Hampton Roads against the Merrimac, lieve that everybody is "disloyal" who It was sent to Major General Charles K. don't denounce him.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP PENSACOLA, NEW YORK HARBOR, Sept. 6, My Dear General: I am in receipt of your kind in- dependent, walked arm in arm in the Philavitation of the 5th instant, to participate delphia disunion parade, and were cheered in the convention of officers to be held in by the radicals. What white mechanic or Cleveland. Ohio, to "approve the present plans of reconstruction, and the President's with on such familiar terms? policy generally."

Be assured, General, the policy of sustaining the administration meets my hear-

ty approval, and nothing would give me greater pleasure that uniting with my com- it copy Gearles it atrain contained in the foregoing letter of Major- Douglass and Miss Anna Dickinson for ship will sail in a few days to join the South people hear what that "Kansas Rufffan" Gen. ... JNO. McGINNIS, Jr. Pacific squadron, I will not be in the United States when the convention assembles, the to say?

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION | During the rebellion my whole heart and soul were enlisted in the first effors toward its suppression; and now that it isuppressed, I feel it a pleasant duty to ext tend to our repentant Southern brethren the right hand of fellowship. Generous magnanimity toward a fallen foe is charac teristic of brave men, and this principle is eminently shown in the sentiments so warmly and frequently expressed lately by the brave men who participate i in subduing the rebellion.

Trusting that the convention, by its wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, may strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts towards reconstruction and letter he recently addressed to Charles G. concilliation, and meet the views and sep port of all patriotic citizens, especially of those who served in the army and navy during the rebellion, I remain very truly

JOHN L. WORDEN, Captain United States Navy.

A SHORT DIALOGUE.

A Jacobin Disunion spouter was declaiming, the other day, in very vehement term about rebels and the rebellion; and in the course of his remarks declared he would now room from the supper table, where I between the parties, but this year she goes never consent that Southern men, who had left the President and most of the partried to destroy the Union, should not be allowed to vote. A conservative Democrat, who was present, asked permission to put a few questions to Mr. Jacobin, to which the latter assented. The dialogue then proceeded as follows:

Democrat-Did I understand you to say that you would never consent to let the Southern people vote?

Jacobin - I so sa d and I will stand by that position, all the time."

Democrat-But would you tax the people down there, while denying them representation?

Jacobin -Yes; they tried to destroy the Union and should never be permitted to vote in the Union. Let them show their repentence by adopting the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress.

Democrat -But as I understand it, it they adopt the Constitutional amendments. they are then to be allowed the privilege of voting?

Jacobin-Yes; and that is all right. Democrat - Well, will they not be the ame men, after the Constitutional amendment is adopted, that they were before? Jacobin-Of course they will.

Democrat-Very well, then ; I now upderstand your position. You are opposed to allowing the Southern men to vote in the Union, because they have been rebels; but if they will adopt the partizan amendments proposed by Congress.you are willing to allow them to vote, notwithstanding they have beet rebels. So, as a matter of fact. it is not because they had been rebels that you deny them the right to to vote: but because they will not adopt the proposed Constitutional amendments.

Jacobin-Well, that is a view of the subject that never struck me before, and I must think more about it.

Democrat - Do you really wish the Un-

ion restored? Jacobin-I do, indeed.

Democrat--Well, how can it he restored unless you allow the people of the South all the rights of citizenship? They cannot be in the Union and out of it at the s me time. If we deny them the privileges secured by the Constitution, how can we demand that they shall render allegiance to the Constitution? If they are in the Union, they must be allowed all the rights which the Constitution and the Union secure ; if they are out of the Union, they are to us as a foreign and an alien people.

Jacobin-There is, I must confess, much force in what you say. Though I have called myself a Radical Republican, I still am a friend of my country; and if I find I am wrong, I am not afraid to correct my this seems but accordant with the spirit of error; and there are a good many Republi cans who feel as I do, though some are, I am afraid, a little unreasonable. Lam glad we have had this conversation, for it has suggested to me some new thoughts. Good day, neighbor.

Democrat-Good day, Democrat as he walks off, soliloquizes, "I don't believe that man will vote the Jacobin ticket. Something is up when Republicans begin to talk as he does." Anov wall out orid to ade

Senator Wilson says the earth was lifted a thousand leagues nearer heaven when slavery was abolished. It is a pity I was standing with the President in for him that he didn't ride with it, for he his room, when I heard two or three shots would have got nearer the "better land" than he will ever get again.

of Miester Clymer for

For five years the Jacobins boldly proclaimed that any opposition to the President was dislovalty." At present, they be-

The negro Fred. Douglas, and Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York In-

Geary's central organ has never yet pub- The undersigned, eye witness of the riot at lished one of his speeches. Why don't hereby bear unqualified testimony to the

THE INDIANAPOLIS RIOT! MAJ. GEN. CUSTER'S LETTER! White Men Brutally Shot Down.

General Grunt mitnesses the Massacre and

Abolition Shrioks for the Negro-No La-

ment for Murdered White men.

informs the President. READ! READ!! READ!!!

A Letter from Major Gen. Custerthe Indianapolis Disturbances.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12 1866. To Gen. S. Meredith,

request and to correct misrepresentations from utter defeat,

densely packed by the crowd waiting to in the distant Territory of Colorado, whose see and hear the President. Loud, and settlers have recently met there from all continuous calls were made for Johnson, States, Seward, Grant, Fairagut and others. I Dem was seated in the window of my room, no accident that causes this series of Dem-House and immediately overlooking the owing to local causes, for they would not crowd in the Street. Several hundred be likely to happen in so many and differtorch s and transparencies borne among the ent parts of the country. They are caused crowd rendered the scene as light as mid- by a wide spread of dissatisfaction with the day, so that I could see and distinguish the course of the Jacobin majority in Confaces of every person in the crowd below, gress. This dissatisfaction will be more I am thus minute in detail in order to strongly marked and developed in the prove to you that I could see all that was elections yet to come off. In all the great transpining. Nothing of a disorderly char- States the Jacobins will lose in the same, acter occurred until one of the Marshals if not greater ratio than they have in Conof the day was seen making his way on necticut, Oregon, Nebraska, Colorado and horseback through the crowd to point Kentucky. In all of them they will be where torch-bearers were located. After beaten. The hand writing is on the wall. apparently receiving directions to that ef- The people of Kentucky and Colorado fect, they began to move off in column .- have changed no more than will the men This was the signal for an attack by the of the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvacrowd which was begun by knocking down nia and New York. The Democratic col torches and transparencies with clubs, and umn, assisted by its conservative allies and in some instances wresting them from the other parties, is marching resistlessly to hands of holders. This continued with victory, out resistance for the space of probably two minutes, although several in the procession had been struck and beaten over their heads. A rush was finally made by the crowd, and several torches forcibly taken from the procession and the handles used as weapons agains those in the procession. The transparency bearing the motto "Irish-American Citizens Welcome the Presid nt of the United States," seemed to be s special object of attack, and was seiz-

ed and attemted to be trampled under feet. The attempt failed, and the bearer resistshot was fired, and as an offort has been made to attach the blame and responsibility of this disgraceful proceeding of that oc casion upon innocent parties, and being in guilt where it belongs, I hereby state that I plainly saw the man who fired the first shot, and saw him at the moment he fired. He was one of the attacking party belonging to the crowd, and his aim when firing was directed into the procession and apparently at the bearer of the transparency referred to above. This was a signal for other shots, and it

was not long before a dozen or so shots were fired by the attacking party that any was returned by those belonging to the procession, when a single man left the procession, stepped into the open space which had been cleared by the firing, and deliberately aimed and fired twice at one of the mob, who was some twenty yards distant, and who was still firing toward the torchbearers. This closed the disturbance for the time being. The facts as I have related them, were witnessed by Mr. Spofford, of Boston, Mr. McGinniss, of Chicago and two ladies, all of whom are members of the President's party, who were in my room at the time Gen. Grant also witnessed them from another window, and informed the President of what he had seen, a few moments after it transpired. the President returned his room, facing the balcony, the crowd again assembled in front, when another disturbance arose,fired; I looked out of the window just in time to see a man fire a pistol at another standing near him. The wounded man fell and was soon after picked up and carried into a drug-store on the lower floor. No more shots were fired. Gen, Grant, is the only city whose municipal authorities after twice appea ing on the balcony and refused to extend hospitalities to Andrew requesting the crowd to disperse and go

home, induced respectable persons to do so. About 150 or more of the roughs and thugs of the city, and who probably began cided vote at the polls sternly rebuked the and upheld the riot, remained in front of mun cipal authorities for their contemptithe hotel, indulging in vile epi hets until a ble meanness. The people of Philadelphia late hour. To use the word of Societary also turned out en masse to welcome An-Seward on that occasion, the loyal inhabitlaboring man would Mr. Tilton associate ants had retired to their horses, while the disloyal remained in the street. G. A. CUSTER.

THE ELECTIONS IN 1866.-PAST AND TO COME.

Those who have paid much attention to the ebbs and flows of public sentiment, as RADICAL HATE for the IRISH. erally good indications of those that are to PROPOSE TO CHALLENGE SUCH OF THEM AS come. Ever since 1840 this peculiarity SHALL OFFER TO VOTE THE CONSERVATIVE has been the distinguishing feature of our political campaigns. In fact, the elections that commence badly for a party keep growing worse and progress in that direction to the end of the year is a sort of

geometrical progression.

It is in yiew of this fact that we have every thing to encourage us in the aspect of the times. The first important election Special Dispatch to the New York Times. was in Connecticut. The Jacobins there, from having a majority of 10,000, were down to 600, and it was only by the most DEAR SIR: In compliance with your tremendous exertions that they were saved

already published, I give you the follow- Then come Oregon and Nebraska, where ing statement of what I saw relating to here were the closest contents, and in the disgraceful riot which occurred in In- each of which the Jacobin majority was re dianapolis on the evening of the President's duced almost to zero. Kentucky was next reception at that city. I had returned to on the list. In 1865 she wes about a tie The streets about the hotel were is responded to by a Democratic triumph

Democrats may rest assured that it is which was in the second story of the Bates ocratic victories and gains. Neither is it

ORGANIZE.

The first duty of the Democracy at the present time, says an Exchange is organization. Victory will not come for the asking. We must labor for it, we must organize for it. It will perch upon our banners at the ures of consolidation, confiscation, disunion | ped. and tre denial of all civil rights to the

states and the men recently in rebellion. We must organize, we repeat, if we expossession of facts which enable me to fix pect success. We must meet the great questions of the day on the arena of discusou. We must extend the circulation of Democratic newspapers. We must form York." Democratic clubs in every township, village and school district throughout the land .--The engines we must use are the press paign. Our cause demands it, an imperiled constitution demands it, an unrestored Union demands it, and the rights of the States demand it. Organize ! ORGANIZE!! the world ever saw. ORGANIZE!!!

> JACKSON AND JOHNSON .- The Philadelphia Age, under the head of "Strauge Co-

"Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina, emigrated to Tennessee, and was elected President of the United States. -During his Administration the opposition were wonderfully exercised because he dared to remove men from office who opposed the Government, Andrew Johnson was also born in North Carolina, emigrated to Tennessee, and is now President of the United States. The opposition are just now wonderfully exercised about his removing men from office who are now opposed to 'the Government."

Philadelphia was the only city in the Union whose municipal authorities refused to extend hospitalities to General Jackson on his visit to the West, and Philadelphia Johnson on his visit to the West. But the people of Ph:ladelphia turned out en masse to welcome Andrew Jackson, and by a dedrew Johnson, and will admit ster a rebuke to the present municipal authorities at the ballot box. Strange coincidences some times happen in this wicked world of ours."

By resolution the Brownlow Geary con-York speech, as printed in accurate end truth'ul description thereof vention thanked Theodore Tilton, Fred nove with very great rapidity to enable it. W. B. coher,

An Intended Fraud that Will Fall, The following is from the Pittsburg

Commercial, a Geary organ: "J. W. Forney, and other Radical leadexhibited in popular elections, have al- ers in Pennsylvania have procured from ways remarked the affinity between the the War Department a list of deserters diff rent States and observed that the first from the army during the war, from that results in the beginning of a year are gen- State numbering SIXTY THOUSAND, AND

> TICKET, and prevent their exercising the elective franchise."

ing either or both.

Observe. Of these sixty thousand, they propose to challenge ONLY those who shall offer to vote the Conservative ticket" -that is for Clymer and the Democratic nominees. All others, of course, are to be allowed to vote—provided they cast their votes for Geary. If deserters have no right to vote they will be committing a fraud in permitting deserters to vote for Geary. The above is a clear confession that the Disunionists intend either to unjustly deprive men of their votes, or to commit fraud by accepting illegal votes for

Geary. They are certainly capable of do-

But how comes it there are SIXTY THOU-SAND deserters-more than one IN SIX of all the Pennsylvania soldiers in service, during the war? Because ALL THE ER-RORS AND BLUNDERS OF FRY'S CORRUPT PROVOST MARSHAL BUREAU HAVE BEEN HUNTED UP; and because at LEAST THIRTY THOUSAND NAMES OF DEMOCRATS AND CON-SERVATIVE REPUBLICANS, who were never in service; never drafted; who were under and over age, and otherwise not liable to draft or service HAVE BEEN ADDED by the Geary managers in order to OB-STRUCT and EMBARRASS and try to DEPRIVE THEM OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE!

But this whole scheme is a deliberate fraud. There is now no legal way to deprive an alleged deserter, or even a deserter, of his vote. The act to disfranchise deserters has been decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, null and void. Therefore pay no regard to their HUM-BUG LIST, and insist upon and secure for every man qualified under the Constitution and Election Laws of the Commonwealth the inalienable right to vote. Those lists are more waste paper, and every election officer, who rejects a deserter's vote will be liable to be arrested and fined, and also to be punished in damages and costs in a civil snit; and every judge or inspector who dares to violate his oath and reject such votes, must be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law.

FREEDOM ILLUSTRATED .- A colored girl end of the present contest, if we use vigor of 16, a refugee from Alabama, has been onsly and perseveringly the appliance of kept for two and a half years in a state of triumph. Our opponents are roused to slavery in Chicago by Mr. Taylor, half frenzy at the idea of being displaced from clothed, compelled to saw all the wood do the positions of which they have made all the washing, &c., of his family of ten, ed by using his transparency as a club. This such profitable merchaudize. They will without pay, to sleep in a cellar, forbidden was the signal for a general attack Presiden't policy, and to carry their measput forth every effort to overwhelm the to go out, frequently beaten, and on one

> The Pittsburg, Penn., Gazette (Rad.) declares, with a tear in each eye, that "it s no longer a secret that in Pennsylvania the Conservatives are co-operating as absolutely with the Democrats as in New

27 The abolition law-breakers and and the stump, and we must use these with traitors just now are worshipping Thad. a power, a perseverance, and an energy Stevens. We know nothing wicked in never equalled by us in any previous cam- worshipping him, for he is not made in the image of anything in Heaven, on earth' or in bell. In feature, form, ideas, sentiment and aspirations he is unlike anything di

The Jack Hamilton-Douglas Convention resolved to wear a mourning badge during thirty days for the "martyred Dostie." It incidences," furnishes the following facts is supposed that it will consist of a crash in the lives of the two Tennessee Presi-towel with crossed razor strops worked in wool, surmounted by the motto-"New. Orleans, July 30-a clean shave."

> The New York correspondent of the d Philadelphia Ledger says: "Rev. Mr. Beecher's letter in support of the President's policy is making a great noise, and it is more than probable it will lead to s rupture in Plymouth church of a very serious character." odw od and tyna

> Washington was once interrogated by his friends, after he had voted at an election bell as to whom he had voted for. His reply al; was characteristic of the great man. "Gentlemen," said he, "I vote for principles, not men," Our people should adopt this. rule next October, and recollect that every vote cast for Geary and the disunion ticket is one against the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

> An exchange remarks that two classes of our fellow-citizens are at this time laboring under great difficulties. It alludes to the political portion of the clergy and the office holders. Those loyal quecks who used to pray three times a day for "Thy servant, the President," are neglecting that duty wonderfully, and have actually taken to praying for the Rumpers. while the office holders are praying alternately, not knowing actually whose hands they may fall into.

Vote for Clymer.