

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

The Democratic Standing Committee for the County of Wyoming are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhannock on Saturday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business.

The following named persons are members of the Committee: Perry Wiley, Henry Brown, Miller Patterson, Wellington Lee, C. L. Vaughn, E. J. Mowry, Lewis Ager, Harrison Constock.

C. L. CONKLIN, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st, That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2d, In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative district, who shall meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By Order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FOSTER, Secretary.

DELEGATES to STATE CONVENTION

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Wyoming Territory.

Met at the Court House, on the 11th of May. Wm. M. Platt was chosen Representative Delegate, and C. D. Gearhart Senatorial Delegate to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge; and Hon. J. V. Smith and John Jackson, were named as delegates to Mass Convention, to be held at Harrisburg. We will publish full proceedings next week.

Jefferson Davis was brought up on writ of habeas corpus, and released from military confinement, which he has endured for two years past. He was immediately re-arrested by the civil authorities on the charge of treason, and again released on bail of one hundred thousand dollars; in which Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, and seventeen others, were bound for his appearance at the November term of Court. The distinguished prisoner with Mrs. Davis, immediately started to Canada, on a visit to their children, who are attending school there.

Democratic Triumphs.

The returns from Kentucky, though not complete from the Eighth and Ninth Districts, indicate the election of a full Democratic delegation to the Fortieth Congress. This will be a most gratifying result. The majority on the popular vote in the State will exceed that by which Duval was chosen Clerk of the Court of Appeal in 1866, which was over thirty-seven thousand.

The contest was bravely fought by the Democracy. Kentucky is for the Union, and her Representatives will join the small but gallant band of Democrats in Congress, and vote and speak for immediate reconstruction under the Constitution.

The result in Kentucky will have an inspiring influence upon the Democrats of Tennessee, and nerve them for the fight in which they are now engaged. The Radicals have not yet subdued the indomitable Democracy of the South-west.—Age.

Add to this the result in Connecticut, in Maryland, and in Lancaster, the home of Thad. Stevens, where in spite of Legislative gerrymandering, and Radical money and appeals, Sanderson, the Democratic Candidate for Mayor, was re-elected by an increased majority of over 300, and the result is most gratifying. As an off-set, the Radicals claim Sprague's farm, sometimes called Rhode Island, which they have carried by a reduced majority.

The Impeachment Humberg.

This whole impeachment movement is an outrage and a scandal. It has been set on foot in utter contempt of every principle of justice, and is prosecuted without the slightest regard to personal rights or common decency. Usually an impeachment, or indictment of any sort, proceeds upon definite allegations of crime; but here it is set on foot to see if possibly some charge of crime may not be made. Usually no testimony is admitted but that which is pertinent to the case, and from actual witnesses of the acts alleged to have been committed; but here the wildest and most absurd hearsay is taken as evidence, and no regard whatever is paid to the legal maxims which hold all men innocent until they are proved guilty. The whole affair is an unscrupulous, malevolent crusade against the President, having its origin in political and personal disappointment, and for its object the accomplishment of party purposes, attainable in no other way.—N. Y. Times (Radical)

The Pittsburg Commercial laments that everything connected with the oil trade is prostrate and almost lifeless. Crude commands but six and a half or seven cents per gallon at this point. At Oil City the price is but \$2.50 per barrel. Some well-known Pittsburg operators at Pithole, it is said, asserted that oil was not worth the storage at that place, and that within the month past it had been as low as \$1 per barrel, and now not much higher.

[From the (Salem) Mass. Statesman.

Destroying States.

So eager are the Radicals for power, and so determined are they to possess it at all hazards, the real principles on which our republican form of government rests have almost entirely passed out of their consideration. Nothing is sacred in their eyes any longer, that obstructs their partisan aggrandizement. The very cry of encroachment and usurpation which they raise against the Executive and Judiciary, is to draw off popular suspicion from practices in themselves which they appear to condemn. Their conception of the Government seems to be, that it is lodged in the hands of a Congressional majority—Whatever that majority may will in secret caucus, that shall the government perform. If it demands the deposition of State Governments, then those governments are doomed. It is more republican in its eyes to destroy them than it would be to let them stand as the work of the people themselves. If it sets up the authority to invade the local sovereignty of a State, and the right to control and regulate its internal concerns, to dispute the same is to draw down the charge of "disloyalty." It has come to that point where loyalty is to be paid to the majority of a sectional party, instead of to the Constitution of the country. That sacred chart of our liberties, in truth, is not now referred to save with a scoff of a sneer, and those who profess to shape and direct their opinions by it are denounced as sympathizers with treason. Now, if there is treason at all, it can only be committed against the Constitution, which is accepted by the people still as the law of the land; and this free bandying of so opprobrious a charge is but the terrorism invariably exercised by the fell spirit of revolution.—Unless men have the fell spirit to defy it, they pay the fearful penalty of parting very soon with their freedom.

One of the latest illustrations of this spirit of usurpation is presented in the case of Maryland. The minority of the Legislature of that State addressed a memorial to Congress praying for its interference to guarantee to them "a republican form of government." Why they do not live under such a form already is, in the language of the memorialists, because it is not a government "in keeping with the standard erected in the Constitutional Amendment and the Civil Rights bill, namely, recognition of manhood without regard to color, and the sacred principle of impartial suffrage." If all our State governments are to be held up to that standard, which was supposed only to be set up for the exceptional cases of the ten Southern States, then there are few but will come short of its requirements. Michigan refuses. Connecticut a year ago refused by a majority of six thousand to incorporate that "sacred principle" into its Constitution. New York, Illinois, Delaware, New Jersey, and other States of the North are in the same category. If the majority in Congress propose to meddle in the affairs of Maryland on that score, they must, to be at all consistent, meddle in Connecticut, Michigan, and the other States also.

Not quite assured of the impression of this appeal on Congress by the Radical minority of the legislature, the Radical minority of the legislature, the Radicals of the State hastily summoned a convention and preferred through that channel a similar request, so as to make it appear that the movement was a popular one, in support of the position of the fragment of the legislature. Mr. Thomas presented their memorial to the House of Representatives, and demanded for it an immediate hearing; a radical paper at Washington insisted that Congress ought not to adjourn until it had seriously taken up the matter and disposed of it in favor of the petitioners. What started the whole thing was the calling of a State Convention by the legislature, to revise the Constitution—a matter perfectly legitimate, and beyond the reach of any outside power whatever, no more to be interfered with by Congress than the King of Prussia.—The radical party of Maryland were not willing thus to have affairs managed over their heads, but asked Congress to step in and take sides with them. And lest the simple request of the legislative minority should fail to produce that result, they called a Radical Convention in opposition to the one legitimately summoned by the majority of the legislature, designing to frame a State Constitution of their own, and then to call in Congress to help them establish and operate it in the State, under the recent Sherman-Stevens law. If such an illegitimate and revolutionary body of men meet, the expectation of the managers is that it will provoke an outbreak; which will be magnified to the utmost, and induce Congress to extend the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill over the State. And so flagrant an outrage on the spirit and form of our government is defended, nay demanded, by the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia North American. The former said—"We call on Congress not to adjourn before settling this grave matter, which, if not settled, may startle them in their recess by something worse than the massacre at New Orleans." The North American said—"Cause sufficient exists to justify the extension to Maryland of the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill, and we trust Congress will have no hesitation in doing so."

It is not easy to retrace the first false step. The theory of a military government for the ten excluded States of the South rested on the assumption that theirs was an exceptional case; but it was not seen, or if seen not realized, that for Congress to enter those States with military power in a time of peace and order, set aside existing governments and erect such establishments as it chose, was an outrage done to our entire republican government whose results would not soon, if ever, cease to be felt for evil. But behold today the early fruit of that encroachment of a partisan Congressional majority; and this, too, but the beginning of abuses, and usurpation, and tyranny which no people can endure so long as they claim to possess their freedom. What is proposed by the Radicals for Maryland will shortly be

tried on Connecticut, on Delaware, on Kentucky, on New York and Illinois.—

The Washington Chronicle delights to speak of this regard for State governments as "a baleful heresy," to be eradicated wherever it presumes to show itself. Little thinks this inconsiderate and untaught writer of that phrase that with the overthrow of the local governments by Congress we secure the destruction of the general government under the Constitution. If that is indeed a "heresy" under which we have lived so long, and prospered beyond a parallel in all history, it is one that deserves at least a stout defence at the hands of a free people, before it is flung as a tribute of fear to the demands of a passionate partizanship.

The Reconstruction business was professedly entered upon for the benefit of the South and the safety of the North; it is to be pushed to the limit of destroying the Northern and Southern States together. These are not patriots nor reformers, nor greater lovers of liberty who'd take the nation through so wild a dance to death; they are revolutionary conspirators greedy of supreme power, who scoff at the rights of States and the solemn pledges of their populations, and would have us all under their feet. If they are to be believed, all this sacrifice of blood and treasure that the whites of the South should be disfranchised, the negroes invested with the ballot, and every State, North and South, that refuses to yield them a partizan support, should be placed under the heavy hand of military power. And they have the effrontery to prate of "a republican form of government," of "progress," or "philanthropy," and of a "larger liberty!" So did their insane predecessors in France,

Conversion of Seven-Thirty Bonds.

There is an erroneous impression entertained by the holders of the Seven-Thirty bonds, which ought to be removed. It is this: that these bonds can be converted any time after maturity. They are convertible now or at maturity, and not afterward. The Secretary of the Treasury, by giving notice that conversions may be made before maturity, has taken away any excuse for claiming a conversion after the notes mature. The law under which the seven-thirties were issued left the Secretary at liberty to bargain with takers of the notes. On this point the act of June 30, 1854, provides that:

Any treasury notes issued under the authority of this act.

By virtue of this discretionary power, the Secretary issued the seven-thirty notes with the following condition and bargain, plainly printed on the back of the notes:

At maturity convertible, at the option of the holder, into bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after five years and payable twenty years from the 15th of August, 1867, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin.

This is on the August notes (1st series). The same is on the back of the 2d and 3d series, with the time changed to June 15 and July 15, 1868. It is plain that on the very next day after the seven-thirties mature the holder loses the right of conversion, and it is now quite evident that the Government will pay the notes, not timely presented, in money.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—

One of the acts of the last Legislature was to require the Recorders of the several counties to place on record the discharges of soldiers, so that in case of their being lost or destroyed, the proofs will still remain on the county records. The following is the act as passed:

AN ACT to authorize the Recorder of Deeds in the several Counties of this Commonwealth to record the Discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Recorders of Deeds in the several Counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to record all final discharges of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, upon application being made to them by the holders of the same, and that the recording of the same shall not be subject to the payment of the State tax.

NEGRO RIOT.—

A negro riot occurred at Richmond, Virginia, on the 3th. A large crowd of darkies gathered to see a trial between two fire engines. A fight took place among them, and the police arrested one of the combatants. The mob rescued him, and he was recaptured but again rescued by the mob, the negroes throwing paving stones, injuring the captain of police, two sergeants and one private, very severely. The mob swelled to nearly a thousand darkies, when Gen. Schofield sent up a company of soldiers, and went himself, but, although he spoke to the mob and commanded them to disperse, his orders were disregarded. The soldiers then charged bayonets and dispersed the darkies. It is pretty evident the new-born citizens of African descent do not know exactly how to use their new found privileges.

TEMPERANCE.—

An honest Dutchman had felt the bad effects of intemperance on himself, and then gave it up. One of his friends asked why he did so:

"I will tell you how it was," said he, "I put my hand on mine head, and was von pig pain. Den I put mine hand on mine belly and dere was another. Dere was very much pains in all mine body. Den I puts mine hand in mine pocket and dere was nothing. So I lined mit de temperance.—Now dere was no more pain in mine head. The pains in mine belly was all gone away. I puts mine hand in mine pocket and dere was twenty tollars. So I will stay mit de temperance."

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.—

The statement that the Legislature had repealed the Personal Property Tax and substituted therefor an assessment of \$300,000 among the several counties of the Commonwealth, is incorrect. The act did not become a law, and the Personal Property Tax will be assessed the same as last year.

A White Man's Government.

The Ohio (Radical) Legislature has been finally goaded into submitting the question of negro suffrage to the people of that State. They fought shy on it during the greater portion of the session, and while all the time in favor of it, were unwilling to give the question a fair and square endorsement. But the Democrats were determined to make them toe the mark, and it was such plain talk as the following from which there was no escape, that finally drove them to it. It is an extract from a speech of Hon. Mr. Putnam, a Democratic member of the Legislature:

"The Democratic party is willing that this Republican Legislature shall submit it to the people, and make it an issue in the approaching election. We are willing to go before the people with you upon the well defined proposition, whether we will share the administration of our State Government with negroes or not. We have no fears of the result. The intelligence of the people is sufficient assurance of your defeat. But, sir, it is preposterous to ask Democrats to assist you in the submission of this question. One of the cardinal tenets of our faith is that this is a white man's Government, made by white men for white men. During the past five or six years of agitation, leading to this result, we have fought you earnestly, although I regret to say, unsuccessfully, and now in the apparent culmination of your schemes, it would illly accord with the pluck of the grand old party to lower its standard and desert its faith. If it goes down upon this proposition, it will be with its banners flying and its drums beating. But in the face of the events of the past six years, I can not see how gentlemen on the other side can consistently refuse to submit the proposition. If I were a member of the Radical party, and endorsed the action of this Congress in forcing negro equality upon the people of the District of Columbia and of the Territories, and favored the Military Bill just passed, which has only for its object negro suffrage by compulsion in the South, I would not come here with my knees quaking and my teeth chattering, when the proposition is made to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes of Ohio. I would leave the manhood to be consistent, and would be perfectly willing to extend to the negroes of my own State the blessings and privileges which I had extended to their race in other localities. * * * You Radicals have not the moral courage to endorse your own dogmas, but come whining like whipped curs to the Democracy, and ask them to share the responsibility with you. Shame on such representatives of principle! There is not a man among you who is not favorable to the proposition, but you are cowards and are afraid of the responsibility. Here upon this floor, in the name of the Democracy in Ohio, I challenge you to contest upon this question. You have forced negro suffrage upon the unwilling people of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, and I now dare you to make the issue in Ohio."

Negroes in Cars.

If a white man unaccompanied by a lady, (no matter how much of a gentleman he may be,) attempts to enter a railroad car devoted to ladies and their escorts, he is stopped by the conductor or brakeman and sent into a car devoted exclusively to men. Remonstrance is useless, and there is no rule or law by which he can compel a conductor to allow him to choose a car and a seat for himself. On the other hand if a negro, unaccompanied by a negroess, (no matter how dirty, hideous, or ill-behaved he may be,) offers to get into the ladies' car, the conductor and brakemen are bound by the law passed by the Radicals of the Cameron Legislature to allow him to do so. If they do not, both they and the officers of the railroad company by whom they are employed will be liable to prosecution, fine and imprisonment. Is this negro equality? No; it is more; for, under that law the white man has not the same privileges as a buck negro. Any black darkey can enter the ladies' car and force himself into the same seat with a white lady, and no one, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, can prevent him; but no white man can so much as enter the car. For all these "blessings," good ladies and gentlemen of Pennsylvania, you are indebted to the Radicals of the Legislature, who passed the bill, and to John W. Geary, who signed it. Don't you feel thankful to them?

What It Means.

A very common exclamation in these days, by hard working men, upon hearing the amount of their taxes, is "what does it mean?"

We can tell all those who have been voting the Abolition ticket for the past six years what it means in a very few sentences.

It means that you have been voting to rob yourselves, for the purpose of enriching as rapacious a set of scoundrels as ever lived.

It means that you have been helping to build up a moneyed aristocracy, who by their money control the legislation of the country for their own interests.

It means that you are paying the taxes of your rich neighbors, who have their thousands invested in "exempt" bonds.

It means that you have become serfs to the "loyal" lords of the Abolition party.

It means that you are paying the bill for reducing you to the level of negroes.

It means that a National debt is a National curse.

It means that unless you want your sons to lead a life of slavery, you must hurl from power the thieves who, under the disguise of loyalists, are making this country a despotism and its people its slaves.

It means that you are unworthy the name of freedom, if you longer consent to bear the burden of your bond-holding neighbors.

Compare the above with your tax receipts and see if they do not tally.—Scranton Register.

Where the Money Goes.

The State Appropriation Bill, as originally gotten up and passed by the House, appropriated more than one million dollars in excess of the estimated receipts. At the last hour the Senate cut it considerably, so as to make the expenses a little more than the receipts, \$4,695,294. For the education of soldiers' orphans, the amount was reduced from \$450,000 to \$300,000. The way of members was reduced to \$1000 for the session, instead of \$1,500, as originally contemplated. The Dismount appropriation was cut down from \$66,082 to \$50,000; for the House of Refuge, from \$47,000 to \$27,000; for St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, from \$15,000 to \$8,000. The law granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows was repealed. The Penitentiary appropriation was fixed at \$20,800, the usual sum. The project of the extension of the prison has been abandoned for the present.

The following are the prominent items of the bill:

Interest on the funded debt \$1,807,134

Expenses of Legislatures, salaries, mileage stationery, &c. 165,000

Judges of the Supreme Court 27,500

For the education of the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors 300,000

For support of common schools 600,000

State Agency at Washington 12,000

Antietam National Cemetery 5,000

Gettysburg Battle-field Association 5,000

Disintering and removing to the place of burial the bodies of Pennsylvania soldiers 25,000

For indigent pupils in the institution for deaf and dumb 35,000

For indigent pupils in the institution for the blind 33,000

Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum 26,000

Homes for Friendless Children 8,000

Enlarging Governor's mansion 20,000

Salary of the Governor 5,000

Of the Secretary of the Commonwealth 3,500

Of the Deputy Secretary 1,750

Of the Auditor General 2,300

Of the Attorney General 3,000

Of the Surveyor General 1,600

Of the Adjutant General 2,200

Of the State Treasurer 1,700

Of the Superintendent of Common schools 1,800

Of the State Librarian 1,000

Of the Superintendent of Public Printing 800

Of the Private Secretary of Governor 2,000

Of Superintendent of soldiers' orphans 1,700

For Law Judges in Allegheny county, \$5000 each 25,000

Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dismount 65,000

Pittsburg Soldiers' Home 15,000

Western Penitentiary 20,000

House of Refuge, Pittsburg 27,000

School of Design, Pittsburg 1,500

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg 8,000

Pensions and Gratuities 7,000

Public Printing 35,000

MRS. T. A. MILLER,



Would respectfully inform her friends and the Ladies generally that she has just received a well selected stock of SPRING and SUMMER

MILINERY GOODS;

which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. B.—Mrs. Miller is receiving goods weekly, so that all who favor her with their patronage, will be sure to get the

LATEST STYLES.

ROOMS on Warren St. opposite Wright's Store.

MRS. T. A. MILLER, Tunk., Pa., May 15, '67.—Gn40-1f

SHERMAN & LATHROP,

(Successors to John Weil.)

AT THE OLD STAND, NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK, AT TUNKHANNOCK.

Take pleasure in announcing to the people of Wyoming Territory, that they are now receiving from New York one of the largest and most complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS

and

TRIMMINGS;

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES; CASSIMERES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

and a large stock of

READY-MADE Clothing

purchased from a first class New York House at prices from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than the usual rates; enabling them to dispose of them at prices

BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

Having had 20 years' experience in this business, they feel certain that they can secure a trade at this point; and to do this, they only ask the people to COME AND SEE THEIR GOODS AND PRICES.

BUTTER, EGGS, and PRODUCE, of ALL KINDS,

taken at the highest market rates in exchange for Goods or Cash at the option of the seller.

H. N. SHERMAN, I. B. LATHROP,

Tunk. Pa. Apr 16 1867.

Cash for Veal Skins and Hides.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARPETS, W E K E E P AND P A Y

SHERMAN & LATHROP.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the 15th District of Pennsylvania, will hold Courts of Appeal for the correction of erroneous assessments, as follows:

IN WYOMING COUNTY

on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1867, at Wall's Hotel, in Tunkhannock.

IN BRADFORD COUNTY,

on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of May, 1867, at the Means' House in Towanda.

IN SULLIVAN COUNTY

on Monday the 20th day of May, 1867, at the LaPorte Hotel, in LePorte.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

on Thursday, the 22d day of May, 1867, at the Montour House in Danville.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY,

on Friday the 24th day of May, 1867, at the Assessor's Office in Bloomsburg.

All appeals must be in writing and must specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Appeals may be made at the office of the Assessor at any time previous to the days above fixed for hearing appeals.

If any person liable to income tax, or owning carriage, watches and other articles liable under the schedule A of the Excise law, have not yet reported, they are hereby notified to do so at once or become liable to the penalty. It is the duty of every one amenable to the law to seek the Assessor of his District, and make his return.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Assessor 15th District, Penna.; Bloomsburg, Pa., April 26, 1867.

INVA SION!

Do you wish to have your hair cauterized with the scalp? No. Then beware of the new brood of Vetriche and Caustic Dyes got up by nostrum-mongers, who bear the same relation to the responsible Chemist that

PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS

bear to honest merchants. Remember that the experience of years, and the very highest scientific endorsements, guarantee the superiority of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

over every other in use. It is purely vegetable, infallible and instantaneous. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists, Applied by all Hair Dressers. gn384w.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCRU.