The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor, "TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."--Thomas Jefferson, TERMS, $2.00 PER ANNUM

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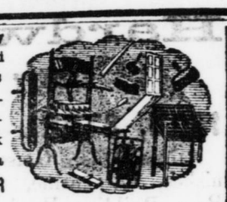
BYHARV EY SICKLER



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v6n30tf.

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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.

A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully 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 who patronize the House.

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Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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Wm. H. CORTRIGHT.

June, 3rd, 1863

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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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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 NICHOLSON and vicinity.

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

JOEL, R, SMITH

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THE UNION STRAW CUTTER

Manufactured by

WM. FLICKNER,

At TUNKHANNOCK, Pa.

who has the exclusive right for Wyoming County, is one of the very few Machines that will cut Hay, Straw, Stalks, &c., better than the old fashioned Cutting boxes, used by our grand fathers.

Those who value time and labor ; and would avoid a needless loss of both, in feeding their stock, should get one of these improved Cutters.

No man ever found any thing better ; or ever went back to the old machine after a trial of it,

A SUPPLY CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and

WM. FLICKNER.

v6n39tf.

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A LARGE

STOCK OF

SPRING

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v5n41.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED AS FIRST WRITTEN AND AFTERWARD AMENDED.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations [begun at a distinguished period and] pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of injuries and usurpations, in direct object the establishment of an obsolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world [for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.]

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained ; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish right of representation in the legislature ; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into complience with his measures.

He has resolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected ; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise ; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States ; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers,

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us :

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from puhishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States,

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas to be ried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicted government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens. taken captive on the high sens, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by seated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to discover these usurpation which would interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, do in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these [states, reject and renounce all allegiance and subjection to the kings of Great Britain, and all others who may hereafter claim by, through, or under them ; we utterly dissolve all political connection which may heretofore have subsisted between us and the people or parliament of Great Britain ; and finally we do assert and declare these colonies to be free and independent states] and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do, And for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congres, engrossed, and signed by the following members :

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampskire.	*Mazsachusett Bay.*
Josiah Bartlett,	Samuel Adams,
William Whipple,	John Adams,
Mathew Thornton,	Robert Treat Paine
	Elbridge Gerry.
Rhode Island.	*Delaware.*
Stephen Hopkins,	Cæsar Rodney,
William Ellery,	George Read,
Connecticut.	Thomas M'Kean.
Roger Sherman,	*Maryland.*
Samuel Huntington,	Samuel Chase,
William Williams,	William Paca,
Oliver Wolcott	Thomas Stone,
New York.	Charles Carroll.
William Floyd,	*Virginia.*
Philip Livingston,	George Wythe,
Francis Lewis,	Richard Henry Lee
Lewis Morris,	Thomas Jefferson,
New Jersey	Benjamin Harrison
Richard Stockton,	Thomas Nelson, jr.
John Witherspoon	F. Lightfoot Lee,
Francis Hopkinson,	Carter Braxton.
John Hart,	*North Carolina.*
Abraham Clark.	William Hooper,
Pennsylvania.	Joseph Hewes,
Robert Morris,	John Penn.
Benjamin Rush,	*South Carolina.*
Benjamin Franklin,	Edward Rutledge,
John Morton,	Thomas Heyward,
George Clymer,	Thomas Lynch jr.
James Smith,	Arthur Middleton.
George Taylor,	*Georgia.*
James Wilson,	Button Gwinnett,
George Ross,	Lyman Hall,
George Walton.	

MAM'S GOT HOLD ON MY "TILTERS."—The Smithfield *Times* tells another story illustrative of the old saw that "the course of true love never did run smooth." A young couple in Smith had laid a plan to outwit the vigilance of cruel parents and elope. The *Times* tells the sequel thus ; The youth stood beneath the window—the lady attempted to climb out—when, oh ! horror, some one detained her from the rear! "Why dost thou not come, gentle Amelia ?" She answered in an agitated voice "I can't Bill, mam's got hold on my tilters."

A RAIL-ROAD ACQUAINTANCE.—A Western rail-road conductor tells the following capital hit, of which *The Times*, of Cincinnati, "makes a note :"

"One day last week," said he, "there came on board of the cars, from one of the up-country stations, a very pretty, genteel young lady, on her way to this city. She was alone ; so I waited upon her to a good seat, and made her as comfortable as possible. It was a few minutes before the starting hour, and she was so agreeable and so talkative, that I lingered, and we had a pleasant chat.

"Afterward, when collecting the tickets, she detained me again an instant, and gave me some fine peaches, which she said came from her friends orchard in the country ;—and really, I began to think that I had not had so charming a passenger for many a day."

"Well, we arrived at the depot ; and I attended her to the carriage, handed up her carpet-bag ; and, after all what do you think she said ?"

Now we thought, of course, that the young lady would say very politely, "Thank you, sir"—smile like a gleam of sunshine — the carriage off—and our friend John Van Dusen, the gentlemanly conductor, would bow an adieu, and with a sigh turn away, and forget the matter, and we stated that as our natural supposition.

"No," said the conductor, "she did no such thing ; but, just as her foot was on the step, she turned, and with a sort of look I can't describe, observed ;

"You must consider this, sir, merely a car acquaintance. You must not expect to be recognized if we meet any where else !"

John drew a long breath.

"What did *you* say ?" we asked.

"Why I thought this rather uncivil to say the least, so I replied very quickly ;

"Certainly not, Madam. I was just going to remark that you must not feel slighted if unnoticed by me anywhere, except on the cars ; for really, we conductors have to be careful about our acquaintance !"

"And the lady ?"

"She looked quite silly, as she drove off," replied John.

A keener response to an example of female '*snobism*' could not have been made, nor better deserved.

A GOOD JOKE.—Many years ago, when church organs first came in use, a worthy old clergyman was pastor of a church where they had just purchased an organ.—Not far from the church was a large town pasture, where a great many cattle grazed, and among them a large bull. One hot Sabbath, Mr. Bull came up near the church grazing, and just as the Rev. Mr. B——— was in the midst of his sermon—"boo-woo-woo" went the bull.

The parson paused, looked up at the singing seats, and with a grave face, said :

"I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service . it annoys me very much."

The people stared, and the minister went on.

"Boo-woo-woo," went the bull again, as he drew a little nearer the church.

The parson paused again and adressed the choir.

"I really wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching,'

The congregation tittered, for they knew what the real cause of this disturbance was.

The old parson went on again, and he had just about started good, when "Boo-woo-woo" came from Mr. Bull.

The minister paused once more and exclaimed :

"I have requested the musicians in the gallery not to tune their instruments during the sermon. I now particularly request Mr. L—— that he will not tune his double base organ while I am preaching."

This was too much. L—got up, too much agitated at the idea of speaking out church, and stammered out :

"It is—isn't me, Parson—; it—it is that d—d town bull."

A SAD LOVE STORY.—A St. Louis paper records an elopement with very sad consequences. The daughter of a rich merchant ran away with and married a clerk contrary to the wishes of her parents, who refused her admission to their house. In the midst of the honeymoon, however, the mother clandestinely visited her daughter, and assured her if she would leave her husband she could return home and be received as of yore :—The girl finally consented, but in doing so roused her husband's anger.—Upon going bome the father would not relent, but drove his daughter from the door with curses. Estranged from her husband and denounced by her father, the fair young bride rushed madly into dissipation and sin, and is now an inmate of the lowest haunts in St. Louis.

A Yankee genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream upon the smoking pile, and not possessing a hand sufficiently quick to cut this off at a desirable moment, was blown to pieces. The corroner thus reasoned out the verdict : "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself ; it wasn't a visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning ; he didn't die for the want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's

NEW WAY OF PAYING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The following is an amusing account of the way a farmer was taught how cheaply he could take the paper. The lesson is worth pondering by a good many men "we wot of."

"You have hens at home, of course.—Well, I will send you my paper for one year, for the proceeds of a single hen for one season, and the products. It seems trifling, preposterous, to imagine the products of a single hen would pay a subscription ; perhaps it won't but I make the offer."

"Done," exclaimed farmer B ; "I agree to it," and he appealed to me as a witness of the whole affair.

The farmer went off apparently much elated with his conquest. The editor went on his way rejoicing.

Time rolled around, the world revolved on its axis, and the sun on its orbit as it formerly did ; the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information from it, and said he was surprised at the progress of himself and family in information.

Some time in the month of September I happened to be up again in the office, when who should enter but our friend farmer B.

"How do you do, Mr. B ?" said the editor and extending his hand, his countenance lit up with a bland smile ; "take a chair and be seated ; fine weather we have

"Yes, sir, quite fine, indeed." he answered, and then a short silence ensued, during which our friend B. hitched his chair backward and forward, twirled his thumbs abstractedly, and spit profusely ; starting up quickly, he said, addressing the editor, I have brought you the proceeds of that hen."

It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor, as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could hardly keep my risibles down.

When at the wagon, the farmer commenced handing over to the editor the products amounting to eighteen pullets, worth twelve and a half cents each, and a number of dozen of eggs, making, in the aggregate, at the least calculation, one dollar and fifty cents more than the price of the paper.

"No need," said he, "of men not taking a family newspaper, and paying for it, too. I don't miss this from my roost, yet I have paid for a year's subscription and over.—All folly, sir, there's no man but what can take a newspaper—its charity, you know, commenced at home."

"But," said the editor, "I will pay you for what is over the subscription. I did not intend this as a means of profit, but rather to convince you. I will pay—"

"Not a bit of it, sir ; a bargain is a bargain, and I am already paid, doubly paid, sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will relate to him the hen story. Good day, gentlemen."—*Agricultural Review.*

EFFECTS OF A BAD DREAM.—The five leading journals of Paris contain long and circumstantial accounts of a distingnished engineer whose head was turned perfectly white by a most frightful dream. The engineer had visited a rough and unfrequented mineral region for the purpose of exploring and reporting to a company of capitalists upon the richness of a certain mine. The night of his arrival, and before he descended into the mine, he lodged at a small inn, and after devouring a pound or two of pork chops, went to bed. He dreamed that he had visited the mine, and was being hauled up, when he discovered the rope was almost severed, and there was only a single strand to support his weight and that of the bucket in which he was being drawn up. Suddenly, when he had ascended to hundred feet, the rope, he dreamed, gave way, and he uttered a fearful shriek, which aroused the inmates of the house, and when they burst open the door of the dreamer's room they found a white headed man, in the place of a black haired young gentleman who had retired a few hours before. The story is well authenticated, and this is the first instance on record of a man's hair having been turned white from the effects of a dream.

GIVING JOY TO A CHILD.—Blessed be the hand, says Douglas Jerrold that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dullest days of his childhood ? The writer of this recolects himself at this moment as a barefooted lad standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage ; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick into his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word and with bounding steps they ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh