M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 3. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860. NO. 17.

M'Kean County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

By J. B. OVIATT,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

TERMS: - - - - $1 50 in Advance.

Rates of Advertising.

1 Column one year	$35 00
½ " " "	20 00
¼ " " "	12 00
1 " six months	20 00
¼ " " "	12 00
One square of 12 lines or less, 3 insertions,	1 50
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Business Cards, with paper,	5 00

Rule or figure work will be double the above rates. Twelve lines Brevier type, or eight lines nonpareil, is rated a square.

☞ These Terms will be strictly adhered to. ☜

Business Directory.

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. A. SPRAGUE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity, that he has fitted up an office, and is prepared to attend to all business in his profession. Artificial teeth inserted upon scientific principles, and so as to preserve the natural expression of the face All operations in Dental Surgery done in a skillful manner. 10tf

A. BLAKE,

DENTIST, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Olean and surrounding country that he has located himself permanently in Olean, for the practice of his profession, where he will be prepared to wait on all who choose to give him a call. Office over C. H. Things Dry Goods Store.

Olean, May 12, 1860. 3-4

OLEAN HOUSE,

A. F. BARD, Proprietor, Olean, N. Y., Omnibus runs to and from the New York and Erie Rail Road. Stages for Smethport and Ceres.

HYDE HOUSE,

S. J Oscoon Proprietor. Ridgway, Pa. This Hotel is new and furnished in modern style, has ample accommodations, and is, in all respects, a First Class Hotel. Ridgway, Elk Co. Pa. May 24, 1860

ELDRED HOTEL,

JOHN WEIR, Proprietor This house is situated half way between Smethport and Olean. A convenient an commodious house, attentive and obliging attendants, and low prices.

Eldred, May 17, 1860.

A. D. HAMLIN,

Surveyor, Draftsman Conveyancer, and Real Estate Agent. Smethport, M'Kean county, Pa.

A. N. TAYLOR,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Pork, Flour, Salt, Fish Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes. Smethport, Pa.

WILLIAM WILKIN,

Practical Mechanic, Millwright, Bridge-builder, &c., Port Allegheny, M'Kean county, Pa.

J. L. BROWN,

SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER and Real-Estate Agent; Office, Williamsville, Elk Co., Penn'a.

—REFERENCES—

Chapin & Boyle, Esq's., ... Ridgway, Pa.
Hon. Thomas Struthers, ... Warren, Pa.
W. S. Brownell, Esq., ... Smethport, Pa.
Hon. A. I. Wilcox, ... Buena Vista, Pa.

CARVER HOUSE,

JOHN H. HULL Proprietor, corner of Water and Hickory Streets, Warren, Pa. General Stage Office.

FOBES HOUSE,

Fronting the Public Square, Olean; N. Y., JAMES M. MILLER, Proprietor. The Fobes House is entirely new and built of brick, and is furnished in modern style. The proprietor flatters himself that his accommodations are not surpassed by any hotel in Western New York. Carriages run to and from the New York and Erie Rail Road. 38-tf.

BYRON D. HAMLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Smethport, M'Kean County Pa., Agent for Messrs. Keating & Co's Lands Attends especially to the Collection of Claims; Examination of Land Titles; Payment of Taxes, and all business relating to Real Estate. Office in Hamlin Block.

GREEN'S HOTEL,

D. A. WRIGHT, Proprietor,—at Kinzua, Warren county Pa. His Table will be supplied with the best the country affords, and he spare no pains in accomodating his guests.

E. BOUGHTON ELDRED,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. Business entrusted to his care for the counties of M'Kean, Potter and Elk will be promptly attended to Office in the Court House, second floor.

DR. L. R. WISNER,

Physician and Surgeon, Smethport, Pa, will attend to all professional calls with promptness. Office in Sartwell Block, second floor.

THING & MILLER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpeting, Ready Made Clothing, and General Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Wall and Window Paper, Looking Glasses &c. At Olean, N. Y.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. D. R. BENNETT, Proprietor—opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodious and well-furnished house.

JOHN C. BACKUS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, M'Kean Co Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession in the counties of M'Kean, Potter and Elk. Office over C. K. Sartwell & Brothers' Store.

HACKNEY HOUSE,

Corner of Second and Liberty streets, Warren, Pa. R. A. BARRON, Proprietor. Travelers will find good accommodations and reasonable charges.

E. S. MASON,

Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, &c., west side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa. Custom work done to order on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner.

LARABEE'S HOTEL,

E. LARABEE, Proprietor,—Allegheny Bridge, M'Kean Co , Pa. This house is situated about nine miles from Smethport on the road to Olean, and will be found a convenient stopping-place

FARMERS' VALLEY HOTEL,

By T. GOODWIN. This house is situated about five mile from Smethport on the road to Olean. Pleasure parties and others can be accommodated on the shortest notice

W. S. BROWNELL,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Glass, Nails, Oils, &c., &c. East side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa.

EMPORIUM HOUSE,

Shippen, M'Kean Co., Pa. N. L. DYKE, Proprietor A commodious and well-furnished house. Strangers and travelers will find good accommodations.

PORT ALLEGANY HOUSE,

ENOCH B. DOLLEY, Proprietor, at Port Allegany, M'Kean County, Pa. This Hotel is situated at the junction of the Smethport and Allegany River roads, nine miles east of Smethport.

ASTOR HOUSE,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN Co., Pa.

WM. HASKELL : : : : Proprietor.

This House is well calculated for the accommodation of the Travelling Public; having recently been repaired and remodeled. Good Barns and Stables. Charges reasonable. Stages for Olean, Shippen and Ridgway.

Smethport, July 2, 1860.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the 13th section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2d 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every County to give notice of such elections to be held and enumerated in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, JOSEPH MORSE, High Sheriff of the county of M'Kean, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said County of M'Kean, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

Second Tuesday of October,

next, being the 9th day of October, 1860, for the election of the following officers, to wit:—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth;

One person to represent the 24th Congressional District comprising the counties of M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk and Forest, in the United States Congress;

Two persons to represent the counties of M'Kean, Elk, Jefferson and Clearfield, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania;

One person for Sheriff of the county of M'Kean;

One person for Prothonotary, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, &c.

One person for Register and Recorder, Clerk of Orphan's Court, &c.

One person for Treasurer of said county;

One person for Commissioner;

One person for Auditor, and

One person for Coroner.

All the qualified Electors of said county of M'Kean, shall hold their Elections in the several districts, as follows:—

The borough of Smethport, at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Bradford, at the School house in Littleton.

The township of Ceres, at the house of E. J. Barber.

The township of Corydon, at the School house near J Parmeters.

The township of Eldred, at the Eldred Hotel.

The township of Hamlin, at the Aldrich school house.

The township of Hamilton, at the school house near Isaiah Morrisons.

The township of Keating, at the Court House in Smethport.

The township of Liberty, at the school house in Port Allegany.

The township of Lafayette, at the school house near Luther Davis.

The township of Norwich, at the house of C. R. Burdick.

The township of Otto, at the school house in Prentissvale

The township of Shippen, at the house kept by N. L. Dike

The township of Sergeant, at the house of Joseph Lucas

The township of Wetmore, at the house of Wm. Toby.

And I also give notice that every person excepting the Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of the State, or of any city or incorporated district whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative Executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporate district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature and of the Select or Common Council of any City or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising at the same time the office of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of an election in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

And, in and by the 4th section of an Act approved the 16th day of April 1840, it is enacted that the 18th section of an Act passed July 3d, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth" shall not be construed as to prevent any military or borough officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election of this Commonwealth:

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at Smethport, the County seat of said County, on Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to discharge the duties required by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Smethport, the 1st day of September, A. D., 1860, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

L.S. JOSEPH MORSE, *Sheriff.*

Smethport Sept, 1, 1860.

TRIAL LIST,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1860.

Mathias Otto	vs Oshea R Bennett's Administrators
M'Kean & Elk Land & Improvement Co.	vs Chester McFall et al
Same	vs Lyman Starks et al
E Shurmburg	vs Augustus Wolters
Turner & Thornton	vs M'Kean County Bank
Lewis Parker	vs E J Cook et al
Martin & Rea	vs Daniel Bellows et al
Elias Felt	vs W W Updike and H D Seely, Garnishee
E John Fobes	vs George R Moore
Alden Swift	vs J K Morrison
Same	vs Jonathan Campbell
Taylor, Dickson, Graves, & Co.	vs Daniel Kingsbury
Same	vs S Holmes
John L Beckwith	vs Joseph C Holmes
A N Taylor	vs E B Pratt and J Travers
Byington Heirs	vs Daniel Lenox et al
William F Pepper	vs L B Jones
Peter B Dedrick	vs William Smith et al
Solomon Sartwell	vs John Wilkins
J C Hoyt and Delilah his wife	vs Ambrose Leach
J F Clark	vs James W Phelps
Otis Irons	vs John C Backus
Herrick Comes	vs Joseph Housler
F Lehman	vs Jno M Judd
Daniel Burbank	vs Wm. & Aaron Acre
Lorenzo D Finch	vs Robinson Thayer
Henry Sherwood	vs Darius Simpson
William V Keating et al	vs Daniel Kingsbury
Same	vs Orrin Cook
S D Freeman and Lucretia Freeman	vs Keating Township

SAMUEL C. HYDE, *Prothy*

Smethport, August 30, 1860.

List of Jurors drawn for September Term, 1860.

GRAND JURORS.

Borough—Robert King, Nelson Medbury, Wm Ramer.

Bradford—Jones Buchanan, L. S. Foster, S. B. Hawkins and Benjamin Jewett.

Ceres—Raymond Hodges, H Knapp, E. J. Maxson Simmons Foot.

Eldred—John Chase, S. G. Lamphire.

Keating—B. C. Corwin, A. N. McFall.

Liberty—Nelson Vansickle, A. C. White, Benjamin Grinalds.

Norwich—E. H. Dickinson, William Heneman.

Otto—J. Baldwin, Jr.

Shippen—Hiram Havens, James Morton.

Sergeant—Adam Martin.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Borough—S. A. Wing.

Bradford—T. S. Bennett, Erastus Crooks, S. Emery Jr., C. H. Foster, L. T. Harper, W. R. Fisher Z. W. Fisher, C. D. Gilbert, Mark Horth,

Ceres—Newton Arnold, John H. Chapman, Nelson Peabody, Joseph Wilcox.

Corydon—J. G. Sanderson.

Eldred—Alonzo Shaw.

Hamlin—William Fields, Wm. McFall.

Keating—Willis Barrett, C. Bean, Israel Moore G. W. Pelton.

Liberty—Benj. Allen, E. B. Dolley, Dana Grimes Wm. Simar, Wm. P. Wilcox, Michael Ward.

Lafayette—Thomas Armstrong. W. R. Robinson R. L. Tidd.

Norwich—Andrus L. Rifle.

Otto—J. M. Baldwin, Nathan Baldwin, Henry Morse, B. Preble, W. H. Spiller.

Shippen—John Beers, John Bass, R. Chadwick W. M. Freeman, William Hamilton, J. K. Morrison, C. H. Sage.

Sergeant—Joel B. Lucas.

Wetmore—William Tobey.

The above named Jurors will meet at the Court House in Smethport, on Tuesday the 25th day of September Next at 10 oclock A. M.

JOSEPH MORSE, *Sheriff.*

Smethport, June 30th, 1860.

SCOTT & CONLON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

OLEAN, N. Y.

HAVE just received their Winter Stock of goods, and are prepared to supply their numerous customers and those who favor them with their patronage, with anything in their line. Their stock consists of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Caps, Shirts Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

They have also a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the latest style. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Cutting done on short notice.

J. L. SCOTT, JAS. CONLON. } Olean, Jan. 12, 1860.

THE USES OF MOUNTAINS.

Rev. T. Starr King, in his work on "The White Hills; their Legends, Landscape, and Poetry," published by Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., thus pleasantly discourses upon one of the uses of mountains:

"Mr. Ruskin notes it as one of the most prominent uses of mountains that they cause perpetual changes in the soils of the earth. The physical geographers assure us that if the whole matter of the Alps were shoveled out over Europe, the level of the continent would be raised about twenty feet. And this process of leveling is continually going on. By a calculation, which he made in the valley of Chamouni, Mr. Ruskin, believes that one of the insignificant runlets, only four inches wide and four inches deep, carries down from Mount Blanc eighty tons of granite dust a year, at which rate of theft at least 80,000 tons of the substance of that mountain must be yearly transformed into drift sand by the streams, and distributed upon the plain below. On Whiteface Mountain, of the Sandwich group, a slide took place in 1820, which hurled down huge blocks of granite, sienite, quartz, felspar, and trap rocks, and cut a deep ravine in the sides of the mountain several miles in extent. But compensation was made in part for its destructive fury. An extensive meadow at the base, which had borne only wild, coarse grasses, was rendered more fertile by the fine sediment, here and there four or five feet in depth, that was distributed upon it, and now produces excellent grass and white clover. Take a century or two into account, and we find the mountains fertilizing the soil by the minerals they restore to it to compensate the wastes of the harvests. The hills, which, as compared with living beings, seem everlasting, are in truth, as perishing as they. Its veins of flowing fountains weary the mountain heart as the crimson pulse does ours; the natural forces of the iron crag is abated in its appointed time, like the strength of the sinews in a human old age; and it is but the lapse of the longer years of decay which, in the sight of its Creator, distinguishes the mountain range from the moth and the worm."

A SCURVY TRICK—In the summer of 1854, a servant girl, named Hannah Mengle, in the family of Mr. Cummings, of Bellefonte, bought a ticket in a lottery, held by J. M. Lythe, at the Mountain House' Blair county, by which she drew a carriage valued at $300. The carriage was give in charge of Mr. Cummings, to deliver to the girl, but he charged the girl in settlement of her wages with the ticket, and locked up the carriage. Acting under the advice of Andrew G. Curtin, Cummings refused to deliver the venicle over to the girl. She brought suit to recover the property she had fairly drawn in the distribution of articles at the Mountain House. Through the influence of Curtin and a know Nothing jury, and notwithstanding the Judge charged directly against the defendant, *she lost her dollar and her carriage*. The verdict was not guilty but the defendant to pay the cost. This is literally true, and can be substantiated from the records of the Court of Centre county, and it shows the honor and manliness of Andrew G. Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, in aiding to cheat a poor girl out of her property, which she had fairly won and which every right minded man will say justly belonged to her. What think the people Pennsylvania of a man who would be guilty of such meanness? But it is consistent with the character of the notorious Mr. Curtin, and acts like the above are part and parcel of his nature.—*Juniata True Democrat.*

An enthusiastic doctor writing from Pike's Peak, advises consumptives to forsake seacoasts and watering places—the common graveyards of consumptives—and spend a season among the Rocky Mountains, where they can get fresh and genuine bear's flesh, grease and all, which he says is better for consumption than all the cod liver oil in the world. Here, and here alone, says he, we verily believe, this mournfully interesting class will find the long sought for elixer vitæ.

BUILDING HIGH STABLES.—That is high between floors. Most stables are built low "because they are warmer." But such people forget that warmth is obtained at a sacrifice of the health of the animal and pure air. Shut a man up in a tight, small box: the air may be warm, but it will soon lay him out dead and cold if he continues to breathe it. If stables are tight they should also be high; if they are not tight, but open to the admission of air from all directions they are equally faulty. A stable should be carefully ventilated, and one of the cheapest modes is to build a high one.

GEMS FROM PLUTARCH.—If tears become any one when dying, it is him whom laughter did not become when living: seeing, he saw that which made death a thing to be wept over at hand, and suspending above his head. How closely did his weeping follow upon that laughter?

To the eternal tribunal of the just Judge our appeal is safe. He will rescind the unjust judgment.

In all good studies I delighted: but was specially given to philosophy and poetry, which even, I neglected in process of time, being delighted with the holy scriptures, in which I perceived a hidden sweetness which I once despised. Poetry I reserved for ornamental purposes.

As truth is immortal, so a lie lasts not, feigned things are soon discovered, as the hair is combed and set with great dilligence is ruffled with a little blast of wind. The craftiest lie cannot stand before the truth; everything that is covered is soon uncovered; shadows pass away, and the native color of things remain. No man can live long under water; he must needs come forth and show the face which he concealed.

Desire and strive to die well. The rest commit to God, who brought you into the world unasked, but who, when you are about to leave it, will not introduce you into his kingdom unsought.

SEWARD AT LANSING.—The Speech which Mr. Seward made at Detroit was intended for the whole country, and therefore it was cautiously elaborated; the radical and revolutionary sentiments it contained were put in the form of generalties, and after being carefully pruned and polished it was furnished simultaneously to to the whole press. After its delivery the Senator proceeded in his Northwestern tour, to make the less guarded and more effective declaration of Black Republican policy to local audiences before which no concealments were necessary. We have frequently denounced the black Republican system of party agitation, which is to make the most violent abolition speeches and declarations in the rural districts, and then moderate their expressions or deny them altogether when brought before a national audience, or catechised by opponents in the halls of Congress. We have now determined to follow these revolutionary agitators into the rural districts, and by our special reporters, and the unlimited use of the telegraph, cost what it may, to spread in the *Herald* their local declarations of revolutionary policy and civil war as widely before the whole nation as we have done with the more guarded addresses of their orators and representatives. by our enterprise and determination in this respect we can and will place the issue of the present critical contest before the people.—Here is the issue stated by Wm. H. Seward:—

It has always my policy to take care that every new State should be a free State, and I will favor, as long as I can, within the limits of constitutional action, the decreasc and dimunition of African slavery in all the States That is the whole question.

What is this "constitutional action" by which it is proposed to carry out the, 'decrease and diminution of African slavery in all the States?" Mr. Seward shows it very plainly. He points to the handful of madmen, with a few pikes and spears, carrying the "oldest, the proudest, and once the greatest leading federal State in the Union," to the verge of servile war; to the excitement in Kentucky and Tennessee caused by a few abolitionists; and to the incendiary teachings and murderous promptings now going on among the slaves in Texas, which he characterizes by the mild appellation of "slavery being brought into debate among a portion of her citizens." Here he paints how much may be done by a few citizens if not interfered with. But, says Mr. Seward, the army and navy of the United States are brought, unconstitutionally, to bear against them. What do we maintain this army and navy for? asks Mr. Seward; and here is his answer in his own words. Let every citizen read them and ponder:—

In order that slaves may may not escape from the slave States into the free, and that free or emancipated negroes in the free States may not enter and introduce civil war into the slave States, and because that, if we provoke a foreign enemy, the Southern frontier is exposed to invasion from England, France, and Spain. That is the whole object of our army and navy.

Entertaining these views, he declares that the first constitutional act which should be performed to diminish slavery in all the Sothern States, and that it is his duty "as a patriot," to do away with the army and navy of the United States, in order that it shall not prevent freed slaves from introducing civil war into the slave States, or resist invasion from England, France, or Spain, on the Southern frontier. This is the Hartford Convention doctrine of "the Massachusetts school," it is treason of the blackest dye; it is thoroughgoing, open-faced, black-Republicanism. This is what Mr. Seward says "one single administration will settle finally and forever," if Abraham Lincoln is elected President. Let the national men of New York consider this truthful exhibition of black republicanism by its leading orator and expounder. Let every patriotic American contemplate the "brutal and bloody" conflict which these demagogues would inaugurate in our midst, and then ask himself what is his duty as a citizen and a patriot.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE LOAFER.—The most miserable, hopeless scrap of humanity, is an idle man—a man whose chief aim in life is to "loaf"—to waste in listless lounging and mental and physical inaction the best years of his life. There are a number of such here and in every other town—miserable loafers; who accept occupation of no kind—whose lives can scarcely be called lives—who die, one after another, and leave behind them—what? A vacancy to be mourned?—No, for they are themselves vacancies, not men. To these atoms society owes nothing. The history of the world's progress ignores their names, their existance, and being dead, the grave contains no more inert, worthless earth than it did before. They become chronic nuisances; they have no local habitation, and no name so far as regards their worth or value, and from day to day in the hands of busy men, they pass content as uncurrent funds—at so much of a discount that they can't even buy themselves. The only apparent exortion they exhibit is that which enables them to be in somebody's way, to the great hindrance of that somebody's progress and business. They never do any special harm, and never accomplish any good. They die only when they get too lazy and indolent to use their respitory organs. They get the consumption, because they hav'nt energy enough to cough. They give employment to nobody, because they have none for themselves. It costs more to get them to the polls to deposit their votes than their votes, carcasses, and the election are worth. From these, and such as these, may Fortune preserve all well-meaning mortals.

As a weary traveler was wending his way through the mud in a far west region of the country, he discovered a young maiden seated in the door of a small log house. He rode up in front of the cabin, and asked the girl for a drink of water. He drank it, and she being the first woman he had seen for several days, offered her a dime for a kiss. The young maiden accepted the offer, and received both the kiss and the dime. The traveler was about to resume his journey, but the girl, never before having seen a dime, asked: "What am I to do with the dime?" "You may use it in any way you wish," he replied. "It is yours." If that's the case, then, said she, "I'll give you back the dime and take another kiss."

VENICE.

The following letter has been received from Venice, dated the 31st of July:—

"No description can give an idea of the sad and melancholy state of Venice. All the noble and wealthy foreign families who used every year to occupy apartments in the palaces of the Canal, have abandoned it, and the emigration of the native inhabitants is becoming greater and greater every day. There is an undisguised struggle between an unarmed population, who manifest by all the means in their power their hatred of foreign rule, and an obstinate stupid local government, revenging itself on the population by various petty annoyances. In this struggle the Austrian army remain neutral, and, if we are to judge from the casual remarks of the officers, it is fatigued with the task imposed on it. A recent decree commands that the ancient formula "Lombardo-Venetian" shall be employed in all official acts and the word Lombardo is as often effaced as it is posted in the squrae of St. Mark. It was announced on the 27th that Garabaldi had landed on the Neapolitan territory, and the national colors were seen flying the following day from the Capello palace, now inhabited by one of a very few English families resident at Venice; it was formerly the residence of the French consul. The festival of Santa Martha, and the festival of the Redemption, were formerly observed with great pomp by the Venetians; they now pass in perfect silence. The Venetians are much grieved at being thus compelled to neglect the festival of Santa Martha on the 29th of July. On the 26th, the principal inhabitants of the Island of Chioggia, chiefly fishermen assembled at dinner, and the health of Garabaldi was drunk with loud cheers. On the night of the 26th the Austrian police arrested 22 of the fishermen. Bastion upon Bastion are being constructed, and cannon heaped upon cannon are directed against the town. May it not suffer the fate of Palermo! There is not a convent which is not converted into a barrack and now the church of Santa Lucia is about to be converted into a fortification. On the 20th the naval conscripts were called on to serve, when for every 100 men 35 only responed. The remainder went to swell the ranks of Garabaldi. I have already alluded to the sympathy expressed by part of the Austrian army for the people of Italy. It is certain that some officers of the regiment of Don Miguel have been arrested and that the chaplain has arrived at Venice in custody of 10 Gen'darmes."

NERVOUSNESS.—Take plenty of bodily exercise, live well, and avoid smoking and ardent spirits. The following is said to work wonders in such cases: "Dandelion Beer.—Take of dandelion roots, well washed and dried, two ounces, boil them in six quarts of water for half an hour, strain and add treacle one pound, and half an ounce of yeast. The whole to be put in a bottle and left to ferment for twelve hours. A wine glass full morning and evening."

A SINGULAR CASE.—We recently heard a remarkable and touching story of a little boy, the son of a gentleman in an adjoining county. His age is thirteen. He is an interesting promising lad. One day during the past winter, he failed to rise as early in the morning as usual. At length his father went into the room where he lay, and asked him why he did not get up? He said it seemed dark yet and he was waiting for daylight. His father retired, but the boy did not make his appearance for some time; he returned a second time and said, "My son why don't you get up?" "Father is it daylight?"

"Yes, long ago." "Then, Father," the little fellow said, "I am blind;" and so it was; his sight was gone.

In a short time his father took him to Nashville, to get the benefit of the medical profession there, but none of the physicians could do anything for him, and hapily made no experiments on his eyes. Some ladies in the family of his father sought to cheer him in his affliction, and one night proposed to take him to the opera that he might hear the music and singing. He went, and was delighted. In the course of the performance, all at once he leaped up, threw his arms around his father's neck, and screamed with ecstacy, "Oh! Father, I can see! I can see!" His sight had instantly returned; and since then he has retained it in full vigor, except that under excitement there is a transient dimness of vision. The case is one of a remarkable and singular character.—*Presbyterian.*

The Reign of Terror.

Three republican manifestoes, from recognized leaders of the party have just made their appearance, and are highly instructive. These manifestoes, which fairly represent the rank and file of the party, are a recent speech of W. H. Seward, an editorial article from the New York *Times*, and another from the New York *Tribune*, the leading newspaper organs of the republicans, as Seward is their foremost statesman, their prophet, priest and guide.

These deliberate expressions of sentiment are the programme of the drama by the author himself, and by the chief actors, who have their parts already assigned them. The performance is to be a reign of terror. It has been carried already into the South. The *Times* calls it "terrorism in Texas," and the *Tribune* describes it as "Texas in terror." The *Times* says:—"As long as slavery exists, and wherever it exists, there will be designing and indefatigable abolitionists, and suspicious and excitable masters, and a social organization which can only be saved by fits of anarchy and bloodshed and mob law every four years is not worth saving." The foregone conclusion is, of course, to get rid of what is not worth saving. The *Tribune*, with characteristic boldness, speaks out more plainly. It says:—"There is one state of society—one state of suppressed war—which, when it breaks out into open hostility, may bring with it consequences with which no other warfare is ever followed." What the suppressed war is which is to break out into open hostility, another part of the article leaves no doubt. "It is dangerous," adds the *Tribune*, "playing with such an edged tool as servile insurrection. * * * They would then find, too late, that they have kindled a consuming fire which they cannot so easily extingnish, and raised hands by thousands which will not wait for arms to commence the cruel and frightful work of servile war." There is no mistaking such language as this, nor the following from the same pen:—"Slaves, who may to-night, acting with one common purpose, carrying out a long cherished design, under the lead of those among them who are most intelligent, most cunning, and also most cruel, wreak their long pent up vengeance on mortal foes."

All this is only in perfect unison with the key note in the speech of Mr. Sewaal, who declares that his policy is not to prevent the extension of slavery in the Territories, but to "decrease and diminish it in all the States," till, in the words of Lincoln at Springfield, he has accomplished its "ultimate extinction." "This," says Mr. Seward, "is the whole question. If I am wrong, then I am egregiously wrong." Here is a straightforward declaration of principles and policy, and we regret to say it is not yet met on the other side by a corresponding boldness. Mr. Seward shows in his speech that the South will be an easy prey of the Republican party, when they get into power; that the Southern States are in such a condition that a handful of men can, at any time, raise a domestic insurrection which connot be quenched; and that at this moment every Southern State, as well as Texas now, and Virginia last fall, is in terror of an approaching bloody revolution. In the same strain sing the *Tribune* and the *Times*. It is the very burden of their song.—In the exultation of an anticipated victory in the Presidential election, they already exult over the South as a prostrate foe, and tell it that it may as well quietly submit to its doom, and surrender to destruction itself and its institution, which it connot save.

Nor is the means left doubtful by which this devoutly wished for consummation is to be attained. In Helper's book, endorsed by all the Republican members of Congress, including Mr. Seward, the reign of terror, the torch of the incendiary, fire and sword, a servile insurrection of the blacks, headed by non-slaveholding Southern whites, reinforced by Northern hordes, is held out as the only alternative to the planters in the event of their refusing to submit peacefully to be despoiled. The mode of doing the business without bloodshed is unfolded in the work of Spooner, the other great handbook of republicanism. Its plan is to free the Southern slaves by habeas corpus, supported by the whole power of the army and navy; and if the army and navy will not do their duty, then, as Mr. Seward intimates, they must be abolished, and their place supplied by the republican militia of the North and the Wide Awakes—a military organization within the republican party, who are fully in the secret of the political leaders, and who wear uniform and drill at present with a torch, for which a musket is to be substituted hereafter, when they march to Washington to enforce the inauguration of the republican President, and perform other service for which it seems the regular troops cannot be trusted. Mr. Seward says he considers it his "duty as a patriot" to refuse "to wring money from the freemen of the United States to sustain the army and navy, which are now in their very influence, corrupting public virtue."

Here, then, is a full developement of the idea of "the irrepressible conflict" against slave labor wherever it exists, which was proclaimed two years ago both by Seward and Lincoln; and let no moderate conservative republican, who is only wanted by the revolutionists to swell their vote, but is really despised by them, lay the flattering unction to his soul that the design of the party is to prevent the extension of slavery in the Territories, where nature, the law of population, and the constitution of the United States, will always settle the question without any interference of Congress or the federal executive, and even in despite of their interference.

No, the real design is avowed by Spooner and Helper, by the republican members of Congress who have endorsed the latter, by Seward and Lincoln, by the *Tribune*, and by all the leading orators and organs of the party—those who have control of its destiny, and against whom the voices of a few conservative men clinging to the party would be like whistling against a northwester. The true place for all such men is with the other conservative elements, where they will feel their natural weight and do good service. The danger is imminent and great. Before it is too late let them come out of a desperate revolutionary party, whose course they cannot control,