

M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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By **J. B. OVIATT,**
1ETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.
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Business Directory.

HYDE HOUSE,
E. J. Osborn Proprietor. Ridgway, Pa. This Hotel is
new and furnished in modern style, has ample accom-
modations, and is, in all respects, a First Class Hotel.
Ridgway, Elk Co. Pa. May 21, 1860

ELDRID HOTEL,
John W. Warr, Proprietor. This house is situated half
way between Smethport and Otton. A convenient
and comfortable house, attentive and obliging attend-
ants, and low prices.
Eldred, May 17, 1860.

A. D. HAMLIN,
Survivor, Draftsman, Conveyancer, and Real Estate
Agent. Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa.

WILLIAM WILKIN,
Practical Mechanic, Millwright, Bridge-builder, &c.,
Port Alleghey, M'Kean County, Pa.

J. L. BROWN,
SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER and Real-
Estate Agent. Office, Williamsville, Elk Co., Penna.
S. W. Brown, Esq., Ridgway, Pa.
Chas. J. Boyle, Esq., Warren, Pa.
Thos. Thomas Struthers, Esq., Warren, Pa.
W. S. Brownell, Esq., Smethport, Pa.
Hon. A. J. Wilcox, Esq., Duquesne, Pa.

OSWAYO HOUSE,
R. J. Barber Proprietor, Otton, Pa. This House is fitted
up in a substantial and comfortable style, and every at-
tention will be paid to the proprietor. June 3, 1861

FOBES HOUSE,
Fronting the Public Square, Otton, N. Y. JAMES M.
MILNER, Proprietor. The Fobes House is entirely new
and built of brick, and is furnished in modern style.
The proprietor has himself selected his commodious
rooms, and is situated by any hotel in Western New
York. Carriages run to and from the New York and
 Erie Railroad.

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 relat-
ing to Real Estate. Office in Hamilton Block.

E. BOUGHTON ELDRID,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Smethport, M'Kean
County, Pa. Has been entrusted by 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 business in the promptest manner. Office in
Seward Block, second floor.

THING & MILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry
Goods, Groceries, Family Groceries, and General
Furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Wall and Window
Paper, Looking Glasses, &c. Otton, N. Y.

JOHN C. BACKUS,
Attorney and Counselor 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 G. K.
Sextwell & Brothers' Store.

HACKNEY HOUSE,
A. Hanson, Proprietor. Travellers will find good ac-
commodations and reasonable charges.

LARABEE'S HOTEL,
R. Larabee, Proprietor. Situated about nine miles from
Smethport on the road to Otton, and will be found a
convenient stopping place.

FARMERS VALLEY HOTEL,
By T. Gooden. This house is situated about five miles
from Smethport on the road to Otton. Pleasure parties
and the army can be accommodated on the shortest notice.

W. S. BROWNELL,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crackers, Hardware,
Boots, Shoes, Caps, Glass, Matts, Oil, &c. &c. &c.
East side of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa.

EMPORIUM HOUSE,
Shippers, M'Kean Co., P. N. L. DYER, Proprietor
A commodious and well-furnished house. Strangers
and travelers will find good accommodations.

PORT ALLEGANY HOUSE,
Wm. D. DOLLAR, Proprietor, at Port Allegany, Me-
dina County, Pa. This Hotel is situated at the junction
of the Allegheny and Allegany rivers, and is one of the
most desirable places in the State.

**To Those Interested in Mining and
Mineral Lands:**
W. H. BARNES offers his services for the examina-
tion of a lot of mineral lands in M'Kean and Elk coun-
ties, and will give his opinion as to the VALUE OF
MINES, &c. Those engaging his services will receive
all necessary and reliable information. Residence at the
Bunker Hill Mines.
Sexton, M'Kean Co., June 30, 1860.

S. C. HYDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa.
Locations promptly attended to. Feb. 14, 1862.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. E. S. MASON, Proprietor
opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodi-
ous and well furnished house.

GEORGE H. 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.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. M. A. SPRAGUE would respectfully announce to the
citizens of Smethport and vicinity, that he has opened
an office, and is prepared to attend to all business in
his profession. Artificial teeth inserted upon self-
retaining principles, and so as to preserve the natural ex-
pression of the face. All operations in Dental Surgery
done in a skillful manner.

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

OLEAN HOUSE,
J. F. BABY, Proprietor, Olean, N. Y. Omnibus runs
to and from the New York and Erie Railroad. Stages
for Smethport and Otton.

W. H. BAKER,
JEWELER, East Side of the Public Square, Second Floor
of the Democrat Office Smethport, Pa. Dealer
in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery. Repairing neatly
executed and warranted.

DR. W. Y. M'COY,
SOUTH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET,
Smethport, Pa.

THE PICKET GUARD.
BY MISS SARAH R. PATTON.

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say,
"Except, now and then a stray picket
Is shot as he walks on his post to and fro,
By a rifleman in the thicket."
"The nothing—a private or two, now and then,
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost—only one of the men
Morning out, all alone, the death rattle."

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming;
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon,
Or the light of the watch fire are gleaming.
A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night-wind
Through the forest leaves softly is creeping;
While the stars above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard—for the army is sleeping.

There's not the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain;
And he thinks of the two in the low trundle bed,
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls on his face dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender;
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep:
For this mother—may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as then,
That night when the love yet unspoken
Leaped up from the heart of the soldier's son,
Were pinched to be ever unbroken.
Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off tears that are welling,
And gathers his gun close up to its place
As if to keep down the heart swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
The footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes thro' the broad belt of light,
Toward the "thicket" of the forest so dreary.
Hark! it is the night-wind that rustled the leaves!
Was it moon-light so wondrously shining?
It looked like a rifle—oh! that Mary, good bye!
And the life-blood is ebbing and splashing.

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
No sound save the rush of the river,
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—
The picket's off duty forever!

**THE TRIUMPH OF SOUND FINAN-
CIAL PRINCIPLES.**

We take pleasure in announcing the triumph-
ant passage, through the Assembly of this
State, of the resolutions reported by Mr. Hous-
sard, from the Committee of Ways and Means,
taking strong ground in favor of the adoption of
a sound financial policy by the government.—
The discussion upon these resolutions has been
one of great interest. A strenuous effort, led
on by Mr. Speaker BAYLON, was made to
soften them down and lower their tone, and
especially to get rid of that portion of them
which disapproves the policy of making a pa-
per currency a legal tender for the payment of
debts, but it signally failed. The voice of the
State of New York, as expressed by the As-
sembly, is distinct and emphatic, and affirms
these positions:

1. That the payment of the entire interest on
the public debt should be secured by a suffi-
cient permanent direct tax; pledged to this
specific object.
2. That a sinking fund, for the reimburse-
ment of the principal of the public debt, should
be created, set apart and pledged to that pur-
pose.
3. That the direct tax of \$30,000,000, levied
by Congress last August, together with the
duties on imports, should be employed to defray
the current expenses of government.
4. That the people of this State are willing to
pay, by direct taxation, their share of the
interest of the public debt, and to share, with
the financial policy recommended; believing
that such a system of finance will command
public confidence, and all the means needed at
more favorable rates of interest, less deprecia-
tion in the value of stocks, and less injury to
the people, than the emission of government
paper made a compulsory legal tender, or the
creation of stocks without specific security for
the payment of interest and principal.

These propositions are good, sound, whole-
some, old-fashioned Democratic financial doc-
trines, and we rejoice at their firm assertion at
this time, and that no partisan appeals or insinua-
tions against their loyalty were able to
swerve the members of the House from their
integrity, or induce them to lower their tone.
Financial firmness and soundness are now es-
sential to the salvation of the nation. Mere
issues of government paper—even with a legal
coercion upon creditors to accept it will not
do. The payment of the interest and the ulti-
mate redemption of the principal must be paid
beyond doubt, and this can be done only by the
imposition of a sufficient tax to meet the annual
interest and make an annual contribution to a
sinking fund to redeem the principal. In this,
and the public credit will be maintained; and
the government paper will depreciate, and
carry ruin and bankruptcy into all the
business of the country. We rejoice at one
step in the right direction. The New York
Assembly has done a good work, and deserves
the thanks of the nation.—N. Y. Argus.

Mr. Davis, successor to John C. Breckinridge
in the U. S. Senate, addressed that body the
other day at great length, in favor of expelling
Mr. Bright of Indiana. Mr. Davis extended
his remarks to all the topics involved in the
present struggle—denouncing all schemes of
emancipation in the severest terms, and speak-
ing of the primary causes that have brought
upon us our present troubles, closed as fol-
lows:

"Those fanatic, political, and social demons,
the Greeleys, Cheever, and Phillips, who
are trying to break up in fragments the Con-
stitution, for the purpose of achieving emanci-
pation, have been here degrading the Smithson-
ian Institute. They and that horrible mon-
ster, Greeley, have been sneaking like
wolves after slavery. If he had the power, he
would take these fanatics, and the worst Seces-
sers, and hang them in pairs. He feared that
the Senator from Massachusetts sympathized
too much with these men. He closed with
eulogy of Gen. Lyon and Gen. Sigle, and said
that he wanted all brave men to join in the
war for the Union, and to leave out this dis-
cordant element."

WOULDN'T DRINK.—A volunteer, and some
citizens were talking about the war, at Elmita,
a few days since, when a difference having
arisen, some persons proposed to settle it by
taking a drink. "No, no!" said the volunteer,
"that is not the way to talk. You and all the
other men who can possibly leave home, should
agree to enlist. This war must be
fought out and settled with all possible dis-
patch. Drinking won't settle it, for if it would
our officers would have settled it long ago."

**A STARTLING PICTURE OF GOV-
ERNMENTAL CORRUPTION.**

No lover of his country or friend of public
virtue can run his eye over the revelations con-
tained in the speech of Mr. DAWES, of Mass., in
the House of Representatives on Monday last,
without feeling the intensest indignation and
alarm. Mr. DAWES deals with unembellished
facts, reliably ascertained through a committee
of Congress; but the flights of the boldst
fancy are tame beside the startling record of
crime which he drags to the light.

The facts stated will arrest the attention of
the most indifferent, while they will fill the
pious, spirited and truly loyal citizens with the
deepest apprehension. An army of traitors,
viler and more dangerous than all the legions
in armed rebellion, are sucking the heart's
blood of the republic, and are secretly but sure-
ly and rapidly devouring the sources of its
strength. We publish as much of the speech,
with the other proceedings of Congress, as we
have room for in this week; but the record we
thus abridges, stops short none too soon not
to challenge absolute incredulity. The shameful
revelations, however, cannot be doubted; it is
not the offspring of partisan malice, but owes
its being to men who are in sympathy with,
and supporters of the present Administration.
Mr. DAWES is a Republican member, and the
discoveries he has made have been extracted
from unwilling witnesses, under the penalty of
imprisonment and the obligation of an oath.—
The very first war contract into which the
Government entered was a swindle; and
whether it buys beef, horses, arms or clothing
for its soldiers, it allows every purchase to be
told by a band of knaves as venous as the
hyenas of No wonder Mr. Cameron has sig-
nified. The whole Administration should fol-
low his example, while every robber of the
treasury should be seized and made to disgorge
the proceeds of his knavery.—[N. Y. Argus.

Mr. DAWES [Mass.] from the Committee of
Investigation on Government Contracts, contin-
ued his remarks, previously begun. He said
that startling facts had come to the notice of the
Committee touching the expenditure of the public
money. The very first contract into which
the government entered was for cattle, and
that was given not to a man in that line of
business, but to an old stewardship of Congress,
who put in his pocket without starting from
his chair, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the
men who actually furnished the cattle in ques-
tion put into their pockets twenty six thousand
dollars more, so that the contract under which
these twenty-five hundred head of cattle were
furnished to the army was so made that the
profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars was real-
ized over the fair market price. It takes a
longer time for a thousand head of cattle to
reach this city from the State where they are
purchased than it takes the army to consume
them. I ask the House, at this rate, to con-
sider how long the most ample provisions of the
Treasury would be able to meet the simple
demands for the subsistence of the army. Poorly
as the army is shod to-day, a million of shoes
have already been worn out, and a million
more are being manufactured, and yet upon
seventy-five cents. In that department of the
government, contracts have been so plenty that
government officials have gone about the
streets with their pockets filled with them, and
of which they made presents to the clergymen
of their parishes, and with which were healed
old political sores, and cured political feuds.—
In one regiment of cavalry, a board of officers
were obliged to condemn \$50 out of the thousand
horses purchased and paid for. The men
who examined these horses declared upon their
oath, that there was not one of them that was
worth twenty dollars. They were blind, spav-
ing, ring-boned, afflicted with the heaves, and
the planders, and with every disease that a
fresh air to them. They cost the government
over \$50,000. There are eighty-three regiments
of cavalry to-day, one thousand strong.
It takes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars
to put one of these regiments on foot before it
moves. Twenty million of dollars have been
expended on these cavalry regiments before they
left the encampments where they were en-
camped into service; and hundreds and hun-
dreds of these horses have been condemned and
sent back to Elmira, and Annapolis, and
to this city, to spend the winter. Any day, hun-
dreds of them can be seen round this city,
chained to trees, where they were left to starve
to death. Gangs of two hundred horses, in
various places have been thus left to die and
rot, till the Committee on the District of Col-
umbia have called for a measure of legislation
to protect the city from the danger to be ap-
prehended from these horse Golgothas. An
ex-governor of one State offered to an ex-judge
of another State five thousand dollars to get
him permission to raise one of these regiments
of cavalry, and when the ex-judge brought
back the commission, the ex-governor takes it
to his room at the hotel, while another plunder-
er sits at the key-hole watching like a mastiff
while the insider counts up forty thousand dol-
lars profit on the horses, and calculates twenty
thousand dollars more upon the accoutrements
and on the other details of furnishing the reg-
iments. In addition to the arms in the hands
of six hundred thousand soldiers in the field,
there are numerous individuals—not made upon
advertisements, not made with the knowledge
of the public—but made by ex-members of
Congress, who know no more of the difference
to protect one class of arms and another than a
Methodist minister. There are outstanding
contracts for the manufacture of Springfield
muskets, the first one of which cannot be de-
livered in six months from this day. There is
a contract for the supply of one million and
ninety thousand muskets at twenty-eight dol-
lars apiece, when the same quality of muskets
are manufactured at Springfield for thirteen and
a half dollars; and an ex-member of Congress
is now in Massachusetts, trying to get man-
ufacture in some six months. He has manu-
factured to-day in the armory for thirteen and
a half dollars. Providence, before six months,
will dispose of this war, or he will dispose of
us. Not one of those muskets thus contracted
for will be of the slightest service in this em-
ergency, before the providence of God, whether
for good or for evil, will dispose of it.

I ask my friends from the North and North-
west how they expect to benefit by an armory
at Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy,

when a million and ninety-two thousand muskets
will according to this contract be thrown
upon the country, and that after this war is
over, and at such an enormous price, in addi-
tion to other outstanding contracts for the
manufacture of Springfield muskets, of two hundred
and seventy-two thousand Springfield rifles? Be-
sides, there are seventy-five thousand five hun-
dred and forty-three sets of harness to be de-
livered by and by, at the cost of one million nine
hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hun-
dred and forty-six dollars. I have not time to
enumerate all these contracts. When we ap-
propriated, at the last session of Congress, for
this purpose, twenty millions of dollars, thirty-
seven millions and some thousand dollars had
been already pledged to contractors—not for
the purchase of arms for the men in the field,
not to protect them in fighting their country's
battle in this great emergency and peril, but
for some future use, for some future occasion,
or to meet some present need of the contractor,
I don't know which at this moment. And not
only the appropriation of last session has been
exhausted, but thirteen millions put on it.

The riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore
opened this bill, and on the 24th of April, in the
city of New York, there was organized a corps
of plunderers of the Treasury. Two millions
of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortun-
ate, but entirely incompetent, editor of a
paper in New York, to disburse it in the best
manner he could. Straightway this gentleman
began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats,
London porter, dried herrings, and such like
provisions for the army, till he expended in this
way three hundred and ninety thousand dollars
of the money, and then he got scared and quit.
(Laughter.) There is an appropriation, also,
for the supply of wood to the army. This con-
tractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars
a cord, for all the wood delivered to the differ-
ent commands—wood collected after the labor
of the soldiers themselves had cut down the
trees to clear the ground of their batteries;
and then this contractor employs the army
wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he
has no further trouble than to draw his seven
dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to
draw the wood. (Laughter.) It costs two
millions of dollars every day to support the
army in the field. A hundred millions of dollars
has thus been expended since we met here on
the 24th of December, and all that time the army
has been in repose. What the expenditure will
increase to when that great day shall arrive
when our eyes shall be gladdened by the sight
of the army in motion, I do not know. An-
other hundred millions may be added to these
before the 4th of March. What if my cost to
put down the rebellion I care very little, pro-
vided, always, that it be put down effectually.—
But, sir, faith without works is dead; and I
am free to confess that my faith sometimes
fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith
in the cause. When the history of these times
shall be written, it will be a question upon
whom the guilt will rest most heavily—upon him
who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who
has proved incompetent to preserve the institu-
tions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no
wonder that the treasury trembles and stag-
gers like a strong man with too great a burthen
upon him. A strong man in an air-exhausted
receiver is not more helpless to-day, than is
the treasury of this Government beneath the
weighty process to which it is subjected.—
The mighty monarch of the forest himself may
hold at bay the fierce and mightiest of his
kind, while the vile cur coming up behind and
opening his flanks, gives him a fatal wound;
and although he may struggle on boldly and
valiantly, the life-blood is silently trickling
from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen
his grasp, and grows faint and falters and dies.
The Treasury notes issued in the face of these
immense outlays—without a revenue from cus-
tom houses, from land sales, from any source
whatever—are beginning to fail in the market.
Already have they begun to sell at six per cent
discount at the offices of the money changers
at the very time, too, that we here ex-
hibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a
struggle with the Committee of Ways and
Means itself, in an endeavor to hit up and sus-
tain the government of the country. Already
the sutler—that curse of the camp—is follow-
ing up the paymasters as the shark follows the
ship, buying up for four dollars every five dol-
lars of the wages of the soldiers paid to them
in Treasury notes. I have no desire to hasten
the government of the army, or to criticize the
conduct of its leaders; but in view of the stu-
pidity of the day of striking the blow
which will bring the rebellion to an end. Six-
days longer of this state of things will bring
about a result one way or another. It is im-
possible that the Treasury of the United States
can meet, and continue to meet, this state of
things sixty days longer; and an ignominious
peace must be submitted to, unless we see to
it that the credit of our country is sustained,
and sustained, too, by the conviction going forth
from the hall to the country that we will treat
our traitors not only those who are mainly
enough to meet us face to face in the field of
strife, but all those who clandestinely and
stealthily suck the life-blood from us in the
city.

**GOVERNMENT POSSESSION OF RAILROADS AND
TELEGRAPHS.**—Senator Wade, chairman of the
committee on the conduct of the war, reported
a bill on Wednesday, authorizing the President,
at any time when the public services may re-
quire, to take possession of all railroads and
telegraph lines, their employees, workshops,
and all appurtenances necessary to their suc-
cessful operation, and make it a penalty of
death, on conviction by court-martial, for any
person to resist in any manner the govern-
ment in taking such possession. The bill contains
a provision for the payment of three cent
commissioners to assess the amount of damages
thus used by the government, and for the pay-
ment of their employees. The possession by
government is to be delivered as soon as the
public interest will permit.

Daniel L. Dickenson was not far out of the
city when he told the client, who tremblingly
asked him in a case of impotence, how he
thought the jury would "bring in." "My
friend," said the illustrious Dan, "don't ask
me; if there is any one thing uncertain to God
himself, it is what the verdict of a jury will be."

Turning the War to Partisan Purposes.
We assert a truth, warranted by facts, when
we declare that the enemies of the Democratic
party have sought to turn the excitement grow-
ing out of the war to the basest partisan pur-
poses. While constantly insisting that the
Northern people should be of one mind and
heart, they have labored unceasingly to pro-
duce discord and division. Every man who is
a Democrat, and insists upon maintaining
Democratic principles and the organization
which shall make those principles effective, is
pointed at as a traitor or a secret sympathizer
with Secession by those who insistently ar-
range to themselves all the patriotism in the
land. If a Democrat cries out against the fraud
and corruption, by means of which grand
patriotic contractors have made colossal for-
tunes, he is attempting to distract the people
and embarrass the Administration. Public
plunderers must not be disturbed in their in-
famous vocation: They must be permitted to
lord and fatten on what they fleck from the
Treasury without a whisper of condemnation,
lest, forsooth, the good cause may suffer by
their exposure. If the Democrats call a State
Convention and give evidence of a determina-
tion to stand fast to their principles, it is the
old "Breckinridge party"—a treasonable or-
ganization, watching for the opportunity of
giving aid and comfort to the rebels.
Now it is impossible for any impartial mind
not to see that the class of men who did these
accusations into the public ear are themselves
doing their utmost to bring about the division
that they profess to deplore. We warned these
men before the last election of the tendency of
their course, when they were busy accusing
every Democratic candidate for the Legislature
of disloyalty. We told them that the result of
the election would compel them to admit one
of two things—either that they had uttered a
willful and malicious slander when they charged
the Democratic party with treasonable sym-
pathies, or that the majority of the people of
Pennsylvania were on the side of the Southern
Democratic party, and its enemies saw that, if
they stuck to the charge of disloyalty, they
would be placing the State in a false position.
For a brief period they refrained from reiterat-
ing the accusation; but, as it becomes evi-
dent that the Democracy are daily gaining in
strength and influence, and that Republican-
ism is fast waning, its leaders in sheer despera-
tion are once more trying the effect of the
treason charge.

That very virtuous patriot, JOHN W. FORNEY,
who cares nothing for office, exclaims in his
zeal for the prospect of the defeat of those
"men" who employ and pay him, "God help us, if the
adherents of Breckinridge, the apostles of the
Floyd and Thompson, should be enabled, by
means of a party organization, to overthrow
the confidence of the people in their public
servants and their military chiefs." The
mercenary wretch who indited this scurrilous
imputation against the party that warmed him
into political life, and made him of sufficient
consequence to be worth purchasing by the
Republicans, knew that the men in and out
of Congress who are doing the most to overthrow
the confidence of the people in their public
servants and their military chiefs, are not of
the Democratic party. The Administration has
been annoyed and embarrassed, but by
whom? Who plundered the Treasury? Who
furnished rotten provisions and defective fire
arms to the Government? Who scolded it in
horse contracts? Who raised a clamor at the
removal of Fremont? What class of men are
newly important, and annoying the Adminis-
tration about emancipation? Who made an
assault on Gen. McCLELLAN, the other day in
the House of Representatives? Who is thus
endeavoring to undermine public confidence in
our public servants and our military chiefs?
Not the Democratic party. It is not the source
from which all this annoying and distracting
cause have proceeded, but they have their
origin in the party that arrogates to itself all
the patriotism and honesty in the country.—
And yet, with a full knowledge of these facts,
this poor tool, FORNEY, who has thrown his
talents into the market, endeavors day after
day to persuade his readers that the Democratic
party is disloyal and disorganizing, and that
its purpose is to divide the people and ultimate-
ly to destroy the Government.

This miserable party slag has had its day.
The people understand quite thoroughly what
it means—and the Democracy of Pennsylvania,
who cherish an abiding faith that the great
constitutional principles for which they con-
tend, are necessary to the salvation of the
Union, are not to be deterred from maintain-
ing their organization by anything that the
grand pensioners of the Republican party can
say or write against them.—[Patriot and Union]

**WHAT THE "DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS" THINK OF
FORNEY.**—The Pittsburg Post of the 24th ult.,
the leading Democratic newspaper in Western
Pennsylvania, and a firm and consistent sup-
porter of Mr. DOUGLAS in the last Presidential
election, administers a scathing rebuke to John
W. Forney for his impudence in presuming to
speak for the friends of Mr. Douglas through
the columns of the Philadelphia Press while he
is in the pay of the Republican party. The
Post gives a sketch of the career of Forney;
shows that up to the time he quarrelled with
Mr. BUCHANAN he was the most obsequious and
pliant tool of the "slave power" of the South;
declares that Douglas never "trusted" Forney,
and that the great principles of Popular Sover-
eignty, for which Douglas contended was used
by Forney as a mere pretext; that he remain-
ed in the councils of the Douglas Democrats
only to betray them; and that from the malig-
nant opponent of SIMONS, CAMERON, he became
that man's tool, and was, through his influence
rewarded for his treachery by being elected
Clerk of the Senate of the United States. The
Post continues:

"We have thought it necessary to remind
our readers of these few points in this trick-
ster, Forney's career, because he still has the
audacity to speak in the name of the Doug-
las Democracy. His game now is to arouse
some feeling as possible against what he
styles the Breckinridge Democracy of Pen-
sylvania, and after harping upon that string
for a sufficient time, a union of the Douglas

men of Pennsylvania with the Republicans is
to be proposed. Forney's paper has been at
this game for more than a week, and after it is
properly ventilated, we are to have another
convention of such Douglas men as Bunker
and John Hickman to propose and accept terms
for 'they can' nominate. It is a game, but
it will not succeed. John W. Forney has
run his course; he never can transfer
another Democrat to the ranks of Abolition-
ism. We, who are for a Union, a Union of
Democrats, regardless of former differences
in regard to dead issues, and we are for
restoring the right hand of fellowship to every
man who is in for the suppression of the rebellion
and the restoration of the Union; but no alliance
with that poisonous thing Abolitionism,
no communion with those whose hatred of
Slavery is stronger than their love for the Union.
The restoration of the Union at all hazards
and at all costs, no matter who or what suffers
by bringing it about."

We are glad to see that the genuine friends
of Douglas are so fully aware of the game
which this insolent demagogue is attempting
to play for the benefit of his Republican mas-
ters. If Forney can succeed in dividing
enough Democrats from their organizations to
enable them to defeat the Democratic party, he
will be in a position to claim a magnificent reward for
his services, and this is about all he cares for.
They seem to know what he is driving at.
In the language of the Post, "his power, for his
chief, to the Democratic party is gone, and
gone forever; they know him, and none so
well as those he has so shamefully betrayed."
The Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania.
Patriot & Union.

THE FARM AND FARMING.

The most casual observer cannot fail to notice
a very great difference in the general ap-
pearance of estates as managed by different
persons. And the dissimilarities to which we
refer do not depend on the natural diversity
of the land; they are artificial, they are the
result of the peculiarities of treatment. We
instinctively say, this man is a good farmer,
that man is a poor farmer, from a glance at
the premises. As yet, we may know nothing
of the method he has adopted in soil culture.
We have no knowledge of the minutiae of his
system, should his practice amount to a system.
The soil may not show to the eye whether it
is rich or poor in the several elements required
for the production of the crop. We have ac-
cess to the farmer's Balance Sheet to deter-
mine his profit or loss. We have never seen
the man; we have never seen his farm before;
we have sought no information in regard to his
history. Our judgment is simply formed from
the appearance of the estate as it strikes the
eye.

What care is bestowed upon the stock?—
Are the comfortably housed in winter, well
left exposed to the pelting storms, to consume
one-third more of provender, and yet with less
offset? Are the cattle furnished with foldings
in the highway, or in a convenient enclosure,
if not in the stable? What attention is given to
the preservation of the manure? Are they
left to bleach in the sun, and wash away in the
faints; or are they carefully picketed from
waste? Are the houses, stables, paddocks, and
fences in general, well kept, or are they
fences which come from the soil, preserved as
fertilizers, or thrown away? Are the vegeta-
ble productions sold from the farm in the
condition in which they come from the land, or
first converted into animal products? Is any
attention given to the breeding of the animals,
whether they breed towards a greater or less
degree of perfection? Are the farm buildings
conveniently situated, conveniently constructed,
and in good repair? Are the fences in good
order, and are they three feet, or five, or six
feet high? Are the corners of the fence kept
clear or allowed to grow up like bushes and bri-
ars? Are the gates, stiles, paddocks, and
fences well laid down, whenever there is ingress
into a field? Are the farm implements placed
under shelter, not by use, or scattered over
the premises? Are the tools kept in such ar-
rangement as to be most serviceable? Are the
trains in condition to labor, or at the point of starva-
tion? Indeed, does the appearance of the es-
tate indicate care, knowledge, judgment, and
hence thrift; or is the farmer slovenly, wasteful,
with everything out of joint, and therefore
eminently unprofitable?

It is impossible for the farmer to conceal the
evidence of his skill or want of skill from the
public gaze. The farm tract will speak in
tones more decisive than any human words.
And it is very difficult to practice deception,
not only in regard to what is done, but the
profit of the same. Community know very
well whether the farmer is getting rich or poor.
There can be no doubt that the best
system of farming which, through a long series
of years, brings in the largest returns with the
least expense—expense of labor, direct outlay
of means, and fertility of soil. It is certainly
not enough that the income is large; we must
determine its proportion to the outlay. Ab-
stract questions of soil improvement and
culture do not comprehend the whole philosophy
of farming. It is a very easy matter for a
farmer to become poor through the use of
adopted to make his soil rich. Should a cap-
talist pay his agent ten per cent for the trouble
of loaning out his money at seven per cent, it
would scarcely be a profitable transaction.
And should the farmer invest in special
manures or other means of improvement, double
the amount thereby realized from his business,
it would certainly take a long time to get rich.
And yet the skillful agriculturist accumulates
property in connection with the labor and ex-
pense of imparting to his soil a high degree of
fertility, and an result of such improve-
ment. Two merchants may sell the same
amount of goods at the same rate, but it
does not follow that they will produce the
same. The business of such a merchant is
unprofitable, while that of the other may be
purely laid to bankruptcy.

There are three grave questions connected
with agriculture, some of which will consider
hereafter. And there is no industrial pursuit
of so much moment to the world, and that
sincerely demands thought, as this. Should
the increased productivity of the improved
lands of Michigan equal one dollar per acre
—one bushel of wheat—it would be an annual
gain of \$3,000,000, far more than all the
revenue of the State government, including the
tax for war purposes.—[Michigan Farmer]