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By J. B. OVIATT,

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Business Directory.

HYDE HOUSE,

S. J. Osgood 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 21, 1860

ELDRED HOTEL,

John Weis, 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.

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.

OSWAYO HOUSE,

E. J. Barnes Proprietor, Ceres Pa. This House is fitted up in substantial and comfortable style, and every attention will be paid by the proprietor to the comfort and taste of his guests. June 3, 1861

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 its accommodations are not surpassed by any hotel in Western New York. Carriages run to and from the New York and Erie Rail Road.

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.

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. E. WISNER,

Physician and Surgeon, Smethport, Pa., will attend to all professional calls with promptness. Office in [illegible] well 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.

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 & Bradley's Store.

HACKNEY HOUSE,

Corner of Second and Liberty Streets, Warren, Pa. [illegible] A. Hackney, Proprietor. [illegible] accommodations and reasonable charges.

LARABEE HOTEL,

R. Larabee, Proprietor, Allegheny Bridge, M'Kean Co., Pa. This house [illegible] Smethport on the road to Olean, and [illegible] convenient stopping place.

FARMERS' VALLEY HOTEL,

By T. Goodwin. This house is situated [illegible] from Smethport on the road to Olean. Pleasure parties and others can have [illegible] 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 [illegible] accommodations.

PORT ALLEGANY HOUSE,

Enoch B. Dolley, Proprietor, at Port Allegany, McKean County, Pa. This Hotel is situated at the junction of the Smethport and Allegany River roads, nine miles east of Smethport.

To Those Interested in Mining and Mineral Lands:

W. H. BARNES offers his services for the examination of Mineral Lands in M'Kean and Elk counties, 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.
Sergeant, M'Kean Co., June 30, 1860.

S. C. HYDE,

Attorney-at-Law, Smethport, M'Kean co., Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Feb 11, '61

BENNETT HOUSE,

Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. E. S. Mason, Proprietor—opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodious and well furnished house.

GEO. H. MASON,

Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Japaned 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 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.

A. J. NOURSE.

Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Japaned 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.

B. F. HACKETT.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Shippen, Pa.; will attend the Courts of Potter, McKean and Elk counties. Prompt attention paid to Collections. Office, East end Fall Block—Second Floor.

W. H. BAKER

Jeweller, East Side of the Public Square, Second Door North of the Democrat Office Smethport, Pa. Dealer In Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Repairing neatly Executed and Warranted.

DR. W. Y. M'COY,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET,

Smethport, Pa.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

It was reported on Saturday last, on the faith of a letter from Mr. Weed, that the Emperor Napoleon intended not merely to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but to open our blockade of the Southern ports; and this purpose was to be announced to the Legislative Council on the 27th ult.—The Morrill Tariff, says Mr. Weed, is the provocation to this hostility. There is nothing in this report that intelligent men have not long anticipated. We presume that the ground that the Emperor will take, is, that a blockade is not an act which a government may exert against its own ports; and that the proper proceeding in such a case, is a suspension of certain ports of entry, keeping others open to the commerce of the world. The inefficiency of the blockade, which, extended over a whole coast, must be necessarily imperfect, will be another ground of complaint. But these will be regarded as of little importance, compared with the great overruling necessities of commerce and of industry, in the way of which, it will be urged, we idly stand. It is over a year since the beginning of Secession, and actual hostilities have been in progress eight months; yet, with an army of unprecedented magnitude, a vast navy, and all the machinery of war, nothing has been done. The two grand armies of the belligerents confront each other without striking a blow; and the war stands still while Europe suffers. The Government and the Revolution have occupied an equality of position, by the suspension of the Constitution, and by a resort to paper money. The Government, in throwing away a tariff of revenue, refusing to impose taxes, and destroying the harbors of the South, has indicated a despair of the restoration of the Union; and Europe cannot be called on longer to wait for the accomplishment of a purpose in which we manifest so little earnestness. This will be the reasoning under which the French monarch will conceal his real purpose to divide the Republic and secure alliances on this side of the Atlantic.

What is the breaking of a blocade? Let us suppose that French merchant ships, under convoy of an armed fleet, enter Savannah, and discharging their cargoes, load with cotton and tobacco, and return to France. What are we to do? Can we submit to it and live? Suppose the shippers to the belligerents are not munitions or contraband of war, but the ordinary materials of commerce, will that alter the case? We think not. We see no other way than to resist with foreign armed intervention, as it is—were avowed, as it is in fact, an invasion of an enemy.

We acknowledge the magnitude of the contest to be [illegible] upon us, for not France alone, but England and Spain will be parties to this conspiracy against us. The struggle will be one of spirit; but if we can maintain [illegible] a year, the people of Europe will [illegible] [illegible] dynasties that, in assailing us, have struck at the liberties of mankind. Who knows but [illegible] the people of the old Union, instead of [illegible] [illegible] may be converted into one [illegible] mass in the defense of American Nationality!

This intervention has to come; and how are we prepared for it? Is Congress, which has done nothing, and the army which has been [illegible] the navy which is struggling under maladministration—are all these still to mock us? Are we to have no taxes, no national credit, no battles? Are Senators to talk while Catiline is at the gate? Are they to gabble while not only conspiracy within undermines, but the enemies from without are massing up their powers against us.

Will a Congress that begins a war like this with paper money, carry it on with anything more than paper armies and a paper fleet? Is it not this Chinese show of making faces and issuing purple edicts, that invite the enemy?

Who will rouse the people to this emergency? The President? His unfortunate Cabinet? That Congress, in which not one man has risen to the level of respectability? We confess, as we look upon the impending future, we despair.

We despair not of the people! In them we behold the spirit of devotion, of sacrifice, and of forbearance. No people has ever done more, and none exhibited a more heroic patience under misgovernment and disappointment.—We do not believe that such a people can be crushed under the feet of European monarchies. They may be betrayed by the acts of those who divided them. They may be deceived and lulled into false security; but when the actual crisis comes, and its stern realities are before the people, we believe that they will display a heroic energy and sacred devotion, such as republics, in their full vitality, have alone developed, despite the disparity of foes, and the apparently overwhelming force of adversities.—*New York Argus.*

The valuation of Real and Personal property in this Commonwealth, subject to taxation, amounts to $569,049,567, upon which a State Tax of $1,479,376 has been assessed. The population of the State, according to the census of 1860, was 2,921,016; taxable inhabitants, 642,462.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE SITUATION.

During the past week the country has been electrified with another success. The navy has again achieved an important victory in the bombardment and reduction of Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, which is about 55 miles from Paducah. Paintsville, Eastern Kentucky, 50 miles up the Big Sandy river, was recently held by Gen. Humphrey Marshall and his gang of marauders, who seized about everything they could lay their hands on—in some cases leaving the loyal people destitute of almost every comfort. Colonel Garfield, at the head of some 4 000 Union troops, drove back Humphrey and his men, and is now encamped at Paintsville. Piketon and Barboursville in Ky., and Knoxville in Tennessee, and a little Westward, Somerset, Mill Spring and Monticello, are all famous places. Still further west are Munfordsville, Bowling Green and Nashville, and further still are Fort Donaldson, Fort Henry, Paducah, and that all important point, Columbus, which is no doubt soon to be the theatre of a great battle.

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The attack on Fort Henry began on the 7th inst at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Carondelet next, the Cincinnati, for the time being flag ship, having on board Flag Officer A. H. Foote, and next the Essex. We advanced in line of battle, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead; when at 12 30 the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit.—The enemy gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within 300 yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand, and poured into them right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled, and drifted away, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged. At 1:40 the enemy struck his colors.

After the surrender, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort, numbering four or five thousand had run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort.—The fort mounted 17 guns, mostly 32 and 34 pounders, one being a magnificent ten inch Columbiad. Our shots dismounted 2 of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrazures. One of their rifled 32 pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one of their gunners.—The rebels claim to have had but eleven effective guns, worked by fifty-four men, the number, all told, of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded.

The Infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the Flag Officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag Officer Foote and Capt. Stemble crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got 31 shots, some of them going completely through her.

The Essex was crippled when about half through the fight, and when crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side, (forward port) through her heavy bulk head and squarely through one of her boilers—the escaping steam scalding and killing several of her crew. Capt. Porter, his aid, S. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis, were standing in the direct line of the passing ball. Britton in the center of the group. A ball struck Britton on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Bride, pilots.

Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned. The Cincinnati, had one killed and six wounded.—The Essex had six seamen killed, and two officers and 17 men wounded, and five missing. No casualities on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though shot and shell fell upon them like rain. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

It is reported that the amount of plunder secured by the victory at Mill Spring and Fort Henry will exceed one million dollars.

BURNSIDE'S SUCCESS.

One of the most gratifying pieces of news which has cheered all loyal hearts, is the success of Gen. Burnside's expedition. After many vexatious delays and much painful solicitude, he at last got his expedition under way from Hatteras up Pamlico Sound on Wednesday the 5th inst., making toward Roanoke Island, which serves as a guard or key to Albermarle Sound. The island itself is about seven miles long and three broad. On both the island itself at Nag's Head and on the mainland, strong fortifications have been thrown up, and, according to intelligence gathered from secession sources, there was besides an entrenched camp in the center of the island, consisting of 5,000 men under Major-General Hill, of North Carolina. Reports also state that the valiant Ex-Gov. Wise, whose extraordinary fighting capacities we have before noticed, was sent down to reinforce the position. Under the leadership of this modern Boanerges, General Burnside, who is every inch a soldier, was promised a very different kind of reception to that which Gen. Butler encountered at the attack on Hatteras. Gen. Burnside's arrival at Hatteras was known at least twenty days before he began the attack, which afforded the enemy ample time to prepare for it.

The information is vague as to the time the attack on Roanoke Island began, but we judge, from the meager details at hand, that is commenced on Friday, and that the island was taken possession of on Sunday, at which time a large force of Union troops were landed.

The secessionists had a small fleet of gunboats, under command of Capt. Lynch, who, we understand, conducted the famous Dead Sea Expedition while he was an officer in the U. S. Navy. One of the vessels of this fleet was the propeller *Fanny*, which was captured by the rebels in Pamlico Sound about the time Hatteras was taken. It is reported that Lynch's fleet was completely destroyed. The exact number of rebel troops on the island is not yet known, but Gen. Huger, commanding at Norfolk, telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 escaped.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 10th, in a leading editorial, says, "The loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed.—Twenty-five hundred brave troops on an island in the sea were exposed to the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed against them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale."

Some 700 prisoners were taken at Hatteras, and if this is on a much larger scale we can safely put down the captured forces at over 3,000. The reports about the loss in killed and wounded are vague, but the Confederates acknowledge about 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, among the latter is Capt. O. Jennings Wise, of Richmond, a son of the ex-Governor. Gen. Wise it seems was ill at Nag's Head, and when the situation became dangerous he was placed in an ambulance and removed toward Norfolk. This was very unfortunate, as he could have no hand whatever in the fight, and thus escaped being made a prisoner. The Norfolk *Day Book* states that Gen. Burnside advanced in full force upon Elisabeth City, and began an attack on that place. The citizens finding resistance vain evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town. Additional particulars of this important engagement will be looked for with deep interest.

Wisconsin was one of the States which attempted to overrule the decision of the United States Court on the Slavery question, in 1859 having passed a series of nulification resolutions. In their Legislature, a few days since, the following resolution recinding their former action, was passed, only seven members in the House voting in the negative:

Resolved, That Joint Resolutions No. 4 of the Legislature of this State of the year 1859, entitled, "Joint Resolutions relative to the decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin," be and the same are hereby expunged.

The following resolution was passed by three dissenting votes:

Resolved, That no State of this Union has the right to defy or resist the laws of the Federal Government, but should yield a willing and hearty support to the enforcement of the laws, unless such laws are unjust in their operation, in which case the only rightful remedy lies in their repeal or lawful abrogation.

Lane.—It is confirmed that Brigadier Lane has been "flattened out" on the expedition about which he was so boastful. His friends have bored the President to give him the separate command he wants and expected to have, but Mr. Lincoln apparently estimates the Kansas brigadier at a lower rate than the latter does himself, and declines, leaving him subordinate to Gen. Hunter. Threats that Lane would return to the Senate and badger the President, have even been employed to bend him to the brigadier's wishes. A Washington correspondent of the Times says:

"Senator Pomeroy had an interview with the President on the subject, but the latter was unable to see any way out of the difficulty.—He expected Gen. Lane to have arranged matters amicably with Gen. Hunter at Leavenworth. He reiterated, while he was willing that Gen. Lane should have a command of 10,000 men he had no idea of his outranking Gen. Hunter, or in any way interfering with his command. This is evidently the end of the Lane expedition."

It is at least the end of Lane for the present. Let all decent people congratulate themseves in behalf of the cause of the Union.

Put Her Through.—A gentleman had occasion to send his daughter up to the garret for some articles he wanted. The child returned crying; and upon being asked what the trouble was, replied—"That the snow had sifted in upon the garret stairs, and she had slipped down and hurt herself." "Well, did you do get what I told you?" enquired her father. She replied that she had not. "Well then," he exclaimed, starting up, "I'll go; I guess I ain't afraid of a little snow."

After he had gone the child observed that "she hoped papa would fall just a little, to pay him for laughing at her."

Soon afterwards a distant bumping and rolling was heard, accompanied by the sound of suppressed wrath. The family listened with intense interest; but the object of their solicitude was whistleing quite as soberly as though nothing had happened.

He crossed the two rooms above, and as he approached the head of the stairs, thundered out—"Open the chamber door! Next you know, you'll have me tumbling down here, and break my neck. It's so dark now"—but the sentence was never finished. Trip went his heels, and rolling, thumping, rattling and swearing, he sprawled his six feet on the kitchen floor, where he was greeted with bursts of merriment. At last he shouted:

"Open the cellar door, Ann, I may as well put her through clean to the bottom."

NOBLE WORDS.

The following is a extract from a speech of Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, in 1850. These words of the greatest American statesman are singularly applicable to the present crisis:

"For myself, I propose, sir, to abide by the principles and the purposes which I have avowed. I shall stand by the Union, and by all who stand by it. I shall do justice to the whole country, according to the best of my ability, in all I say, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do. I mean to stand upon the Constitution. I need no other platform. I shall know but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's and Truth's. I was born an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What are personal consequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil which may befall a great country in a crisis like this, and in the midst of great transactions which concern that country's fate? Let the consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall in defense of the liberties and constitution of his country.

Deep Plowing.—A recent English writer makes the following sensible remarks on deep culture: "That land may be injured by deep culture is a commom but a erroneous opinion. Plowing down good earth and up bad, and letting them remain in that position, must lessen fertility for a time but that is not deep culture; it is literary exchanging good earth for bad, and is the reason why individuals declare that they have injured their land by deep plowing. Let the nature of the land be what it may, it can be raised to its greatest fertility only by a sufficiently deep pulverization and mixture of the engredients. Where the subsoil is of good quality, and in many places it is better than the soil, bring it up at once to the surface. Where deep culture is judiciously executed, in no case does the new earth lessen or destroy the fertility of the old; on the contrary, they improve each other, and constitute a deeper and more productive soil."

The Democratic Party.—There is an enormous amount of tribulation in the Republican camp, because the Democratic Party all over the country gives evidences of forgetting its past differences. Did our Republican brethren ever hug the delusion that Democratic Principles were dead? Our noble old party fell when the country fell—or rather its downfall was the precursor of the country's disaster.

"O what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then you and I and all of us fell down,
And bloody treason flourished over us."

But it "still lives." Its creed confined to no time or age, but undying as the principles of self-government and human freedom, will survive the factions and isms that have risen in all ages to curse and blight all countries. Never in its past history did the Democratic party occupy a prouder position than it occupys today. Cut off from the patronage of the party in power—represented only where there are blows to be given and received, or where its aid is required to preserve the Government in its purity and within the landmarks of the Constitution—untainted with the robbery and swindling that are more terrible to the nation than treason in arms, the glorious old party stands by our national integrity, impelled alone by its devotion to the institutions that have grown up under its care, and were endangered only when the counsels of fanaticism and treason prevailed.

When this rebellion shall have been crushed and the time for calm and dispassionate discussion over the affairs of our rescued country shall have arrived, there will be but one party in the Union, worthy of the name. That party will be Democratic, and include honest and sane men of all political organizations. The isms have had their day or else they will triumph in the common ruin of us all.—*Venango Spectator.*

Whoever does not cry with all his heart, Live the Republic, though slavery perish is a traitor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Whoever does not cry with all his heart; live the Constitution and the Union though slavery ceases to exist is a traitor. The *Tribune* shows more concern for the abolition of slavery than for the preservation of the Union. It has never been conspicuous as a "Union saver." One year ago it resisted every effort for a pacific settlement and exclaimed, "Perish a hundred Unions rather than abate an iota of our principles!" It advised the Republicans to yield not an inch for the union. Now it insolently sets up as a teacher of loyalty.—When loyal citizens need instruction concerning their duty to the country they will seek it from some less suspicious source than the *Tribune.—Patriot & Union.*

The Democratic Party the Nation's Hope.—The people are coming to realize the great fact that if our Government is to be preserved, its salvation can only come by and through the the Democratic party. That party is founded upon the principles of the Constitution, and its mission is to see that the Union is preserved, the constitution maintained inviolate, the laws executed, the Government sustained, and prosperity restored to the country.

Standing thus by and upon the Constitution, and being the only party that does so, the Democracy are looked to as the guardians of our political covenant, as the only reliable defenders of the ark of safety. In them the people have always found faithful servants, rulers, counsellers and guides, and to them they now look for relief from the awful condition into which Abolition demagogues and Republican corruptionists have led them. And in this great emergency that gallant and patriotic old organization will prove true to its illustrious origin and its illustrious origin and its brilliant history. It will fulfil the bond, and at the same time see that others are compelled to do so.—*N. E. Patriot.*

EXPULSION OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

On Wednesday last Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator of the United States, was expelled from that body by a vote of 34 ayes to 14 nays. The alleged ground for this expulsion, was the charge of treason, based upon the following letter:

"Washington, March 1, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance, my friend Thomas B. Lincoln of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to despose of what he regards a great improvment in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect. Very Truly Yours,

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

It will be observed the letter was dated on the first day of March, before the war began, and when if Judge Campbel, then of the United States Supreme Court, is to be believed, Secretary Seward himself was in a sort of semi official communication with the Confederate Commissioners then in Washington. The Senate Judiciary Committee, composed of a majority of Republicans, reported there was no just cause for expulsion. The reader will conclude that it is an outrage committed for partisan purposes that will sometime plague the inventors. Senators Harris, Cowan, and Ten Eyck, deserves honor for forgetting the partisan and standing by what they believed to be right during the discussion of the subject.—*Norristown Register.*

The White House Ball and the Exposed Frauds.—Two things are revealed in the Washington correspondence of the Springfield Republican, viz: that Mr. Lincoln identifies himself with the contractors whose startling frauds have been exposed, considering the exposures as attacks upon his administration, and that there has been a strong feeling at Washington regarding the propriety of the recent Presidential jollification. The Republican's correspondent wrote under date of February 5:

"The gay dance which is to come off to-night at the White House produces much talk and considerable indignation among the members of Congress. I can give you a better idea of this feeling, as it exists among a class of members, by relating an anecdote which I know to be true. Two or three days since, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Dawes, through a brother member, that he (Dawes) had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corruptions of contractors and others. Mr. Dawes sent back a message in reply to the President. 'Tell him,' said Mr. D., 'that nothing that I can do will break down his administration so rapidly as this dancing party, given at the time when the nation is in the agonies of civil war. With equal propriety might a man make a ball with a corpse in his house!' It is said to-day that a large number of Senators and members refuse to go to the party, feeling that it is an improper as well as an impolitic act at the present time.

Government Thieves the worst of Traitors.—The *Springfield Republican* says that popular indignation against the plunderers of the Government has reached Congress. This is a healthy symptom. Under ordinary circumstances the plunder of the government is perhaps no worse a crime than fraud upon individuals, and yet the Government treasury needs extraordinary protection, because the facilities for fraud and the means of concealment are greater than in transactions between individuals, where each man's sagacity keeps close watch over his own interests. But in time of war—especially in a war like this, when the very existence of the nation is at stake, and the patriotic people of the country are ready for any labor or sacrifice to promote the national cause—robbery of the national treasury is one of the highet crimes that can be committed against the Government and the people.—In moral guilt and in mischievous results it is hardly less than treason itself. The men who are guilty of it should be exposed without mercy, and made to feel the full force of public indignation and scorn, and whatever other punishment can be imposed by law should be most faithfully administered. Napoleon used to shoot dishonest contractors on the spot, and if nothing else will stop the progress of public plunder, let the knaves who rob the Government be turned over to the military authorities to be summarily dealt with under martial law.

The stealing and cheating is mostly done by the middle-men, the contractors and sub-contractors, and a whole army of these can be dispensed with, with no loss of promptness or efficiency in any department, and with immense saving to the treasury. The people are willing to be taxed heavily—indeed, they demand it as the only means of sustaining the credit of the Government—but they are unwilling that a tenth, or even a twentieth, part of the patriotic contributions should go into the pockets of the miserable thieves who hang about the departments. Tax us all you need, but keep off the graceless pack of thieves—more to dreaded than Beauregard and his whole army.