M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 5. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1863. NO. 3.

M'Kean County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY 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.

DR. W. Y M'COY,

SOURH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET

Smethport, Pa.

DR. L. R. WISNER,

Physician and Surgeon, Smethport, Pa., will attend to all professional calls with promptness. Office two doors north of the Democrat Office.

BENNETT HOUSE,

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

A. J. NOURSE.

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.

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.

EATING SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the Public that he has purchased the stock of the saloon formerly kept by W. H. Baker, West side of

Public Square,

where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with all the delicacies usually kept at a first class RESTAURANT.

ALE, CIDER, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CHEESE, &C., &C.

FRESH OYSTERS served, to order, either raw or cooked.

Those who favor me with their patronage shall have no cause to complain, either as to prices or quality.

J. L. WORDEN.

Smethport, Sept 24th, 1863.

ILLUSTRATED

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

Volume VIII.—New Series.

A new volume of this widely circulated paper commences on the 1st of January. Every number contains sixteen pages of useful information and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

To The Mechanic and Manufacturer!

No person engaged in any of the mechanica pursuits should think of doing without the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but six cents per week; every number contains from six to ten engravings of new machines and inventions, which cannot be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to insert none but original engravings, and those of the first class in the art, drawn and engraved by experienced persons under their own supervision.

To the Inventor!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions as they come out, but each number contains an Official List of the Claims of all the Patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the week previous; thus giving a correct history of the progress of inventions in this country. We are also receiving, every week, the best scientific journals of Great Britain, France, and Germany; thus placing in our possession all that is transpiring in mechanical science and art in those old countries. We shall continue to transfer to our columns copious extracts from these journals of whatever we may deem of interest to our readers.

Chemists, Architects, Millwrights, And

FARMERS!

The SCENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful Journal to them. All the new discoveries of science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the Architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries appertaining to these pursuits being published from week to week. Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and mill-owners will be found published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS.

To mail subscribers:—Three Dollars a Year, or One Dollar for four months. The volumes commence on the first of January and July.

Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

Western and Canadian money or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 25 cents extra on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,

No 37 Park-row New York

UNRECORDED.

BY JOSEPH K. PAGE.

No marble monument
In heartless pomp and lying praise!
Only a poor man to battle sent,
Butchered and buried lays
Under these thickening weeds—
Only one heart that bleeds,
Stung by the memory of his deeds
In kindlier happier days.

What then? did he not die
In service of his native land?
Was there not valor in his eye,
Truth in his heart and hand,
Till closed, gushed, powerless fell
They in the leaden spray and yell
Of battle's ocean swell
Along its billowy strand?

Aye! honor to his dust!
There is no vaporous shame to shade
One beam of thankful heaven, I trust,
That falls where he is laid—
But lightning-leaping clouds
Shall be, ere long, the wrapping shrouds
Of gluttonous, carrion crowds
Through whom his mound was made.

On them the charring ire
Of injured innocence shall blaze,
On them the thunderbolt shall fire
Of right, in coming days—
When from the glare of war
Brightening returns each wayward star,
Now veiled in grief afar
By conflict's sulphurous rays.

Aye! ye political hounds!
Who snap, and snarl, and growl to gorge
Of a land's life-blood; and who scourge
Her now with murderous wounds,
That she may bleed the more—
Your plundering and fasting o'er,
Cast on a scorn-lashed shore,
Howl out and die, ye hounds!

Else had the States been one,
And peace leaned down to every hearth,
Else had not perished father, son,
On thunder-throated earth;—
Nor filled the land with graves,
Nor filled the land with crippled slaves,
Nor filled the land with knaves,
Nor stilled the tongue of mirth.

"MIT SIGEL."

It was a soldier who came to the place,
And he had a very Teutonic face;
He called on a waiter standing near
To bring him quickly "ein glass bier"
When a fellow-soldier grasped his hand,
And said, in tones so sweet and bland,
With his honest cheeks suffused with glee,
"You fights mit Sigel, you drinks mit me!"

An hour passed on, and still they were there,
Talking of battle and skirmish rare—
Of the Faderland—of the flag of stars,
'Neath which they had fought and won their scars,
And then in funeful vein they sang,
Till the place with their voices rang.
Said his friend: "We're try as try can pe—
You fights mit Sigel, you drinks mit me!"

The sun went down, and they still were seen
Tipping their glasses through the window screen,
Night came on, yet with mirth and song,
Merrily flew the moments a long,
And still this friend kept saying to him,
Though his voice was low and his eyes grown dim
(For they'd drank as deep as the Zuyder Zee,)
"You fights mit Sigel, you drinks mit me!"

"MAKE YOUR VAUNTING TRUE."—We hope to see the Curtinites, the Loyal Union Leaguers, who have talked and printed so much in favor of crushing the wicked rebellion, avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the President's proclamation for "300,000 more," and rush valiantly to the field. They are in duty bound to do so; to make their words good, to square their practice with their professions, they must do so. Let us see, Curtin polled over 269,000 votes on the 13th. More than one half of these ought to be good fighting men, between the ages of 21 and and 45. At least about 150,000 of them are able-bodied, loyal Abolitionists, fit for the field, chuck full of patriotism, in favor of all Lincoln's *war measures*, wild with anxiety to "crush the rebellion," and panting for Confederate blood "as the hart panteth for the water brook."—The quota of Pennsylvania will not exceed 50,000, exactly one third of the 150,000 Shoddy warriors who voted for Curtin. Now, unless these men are liars, hypocrites, base pretenders, or mean cowardly wretches, Uncle Abrabaham's requisition should be immediately filled, or at least within one month, from their own ranks, without calling upon a single "disloyal Copperhead" to shoulder a musket. They have it in their power now to serve their country and prove the truth of their assertions at the same time, by falling into the ranks as privates, at $23 or $24 per month, and marching to the front, "away down in Dixie," to shout, flay, disperse and subjugate the hated Southrons.—*Patriot and Union.*

CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON.—A small bit of paper was recently picked up in one of the executive departments, which contained these imposing words: "If F. will put the matter through he shall have ten thousan dollars."—Again, there is a clerk in one of the departments whose annual salary amounts to $1,500, and yet this person drives a span of horses which cost him sixteen hundred dollars; and it is not long since he expended the sum of thirteen thousand dollars upon a house for his own occupation. The interence is that the business of clerking for the government is sometimes slightly profitable. And here I am reminded of a beautiful game which some of the wicked allege will probably be played toward a certain member of Congress. The said gentleman is said to have a perfectly just claim against the government, and as he is noted for not swearing by all that the secretaries do, he has received a gentle hint to the effect that if the 38th Congress is properly organized he will not have to wait long for his dues; otherwise, otherwise. But this is a queer world and these are queer times!

PARDONED.—On the evening before the election, a pardon was received here for the persons who were in jail, convicted of riot in the destruction of the *Monitor* last May. Curtin felt the necessity of securing all the votes possible, and he emptied the prisons throughout the State. Thus the ends of justice have been defeated, and guilty men permitted to escape punishment.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

Nearly a hundred thousand majority in Ohio go for the war. But how many of them will go *to* the war?—*Prentice.*

If all our good Generals are thrown over, our armies will be overthrown.—*Prentice.*

USURPATION.

EXTRACTS FROM DEBATES IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1737 UPON THE DANGER OF USURPATION.

The men who framed the Constitution were men of large experience. They had lived under the rule of England, and knew from actual experience, from recent traditions of their fathers, and even from the long history of the mother country, of the danger to the liberties of the people from the oppressions of those in power. Their great object was to establish a government based upon the will of the people with such written provisions and guarantees as would forever secure the people against the arbitrary power of the men who should represent the government. To this end they framed a government of laws, a government in which the duties and powers of those in authority were defined and limited. As all governments must be administered by men, they strove, in the hour of calm reason, to provide not only against encroachments on the liberties of the people by unwise and bad men, but against any undue exercise of power by worthy magistrates under the influence of the passions an inflamed state of the public mind, in times of great dissensions. Experience had taught them the fallibility of the best and wisest of men. They knew that the tendency of unrestricted power is to strengthen itself; and that the only safety, in the contingencies of the future, would be found in prescribing and limiting the powers of those who should administer the government.

Their words are full of warning and instruction and afford a terrible rebuke to those who in the time of public excitement and danger, would break over the limits which the fathers set to the exercise of power, and would confidingly entrust all the liberties of the people to the keeping of a partisan administration.

The following extracts are from discussions upon various sections of the Constitution, and their application can be understood, without stating the different subjects of debates;

MR. HAMILTON—On the other plan of appointing him [the President] for seven years, he thought the executive ought to have but little power. He would be ambitious with the means of making creatures, and as the object of his ambition would be to *prolong* his power, it is possible that in case of war he would avail himself of the emergency to evade or refuse a degradation from his place.

MR. MADISON—A people deliberating in a temperate movement, and with the experience of other nations before them, on the plan of government most likely to secure their happiness, would first be aware that those charged with the public happiness might betray their trust. An obvious precaution against this danger would be, to divide the trust between different bodies of men, who might watch and check each other.

COLONEL MAPSON was for giving all possible weight to the revisionary institution. The executive power ought to be well secured against legislative usurpations on it. The purse and the sword ought never to get into the same hands, whether legislative or executive.

MR. RANDOLPH—No mischief can be apprehended, as the concurrence of the other branch, and in some measure of the executive, will in all cases be necessary. A firmness and independence may be more necessary, also, in this branch, as it ought to guard the Constitution against encroachments of the executive, who will be apt to from combinations with the demagogues of the popular branch.

DR. FRANKLIN said: We seemed too much to fear cabals, in appointments by a number, and to have too much confidence in those of single persons. Experience showed that caprice, the intrigues of favorites and mistresses, were nevertheless the means most prevalent in monarchies. Among instances of abuse in such modes of appointment, he mentioned the many bad governors appointed in Great Britain for the colonies. He thought a Council would not only be a check on a bad President, but a relief to a good one.

MR. SHERMAN—In making laws, regard should be had to the sense of the people who are to be bound by them; and it was more probable that a single man should mistake or betray this sense, than the Legislature.

MR. SHERMAN—He admitted it to be proper that many officers in the executive department should be so appointed; but contended that many ought not, as general officers in the army in time of peace, &c. Herein lay the corruption in Great Britain. If the executive can model the army, he may set up an absolute government; taking advantage of the close of a war, and an army commanded by his creatures. James II. was not obeyed by his officers, because they had been appointed by his predecessors, not by himself.

MR. BUTLER was strenuous for the motion, as a necessary security against ambitious and corrupt Presidents. He mentioned the late perfidious policy of the Stadtholder in Holland and the artifices of the Duke of Marlborough to prolong the war of which he had the management.

MR. WILSON—Despotism comes on mankind in different shapes, sometimes in an executive, sometimes in a military one. Is there no danger of a legislative despotism? If the legislative authority is not restrained there can be neither liberty nor stability; and it can only be restrained by dividing it within itself, into distinct and independent branches. In a single House there is no check, but the inadequate one, of the virtue and good sense of those who compose it.

MR. GOVENEUR MORRIS—The Legislature will continually seek to aggrandize and perpetuate themselves; and will seize those critical moments produced by war, invasion, or convulsion, for that purpose.

MR. GOVENEUR MORRIS—It is the most difficult of all to rightly balance the Executive.—Make him too weak—the Legislature will usurp on the Executive.

MR. RANDOLPH said the propriety of impeachments was a favorite principle with him. Guilt, wherever found, ought to be punished. The Executive will have great opportunities of abusing his power, particularly in time of war, the public money will be in his hands. Should no regular punishment be provided, it will be irregularly inflicted by tumults and insurrections.

MR. GOVENEUR MORRIS—But make him ineligible the second time—and prolong his duration even to fifteen years—will he, by any wonderful interposition of Providence at that period, cease to be a man? No; he will be unwilling to quit his exaltation; the road to his object through the Constitution will be shut; he will be in possession of the sword; a civil war will ensue, and the commander of a victorious army, on whichever side, will be the despot of America. This consideration renders him particularly anxious that the Executive should be properly constituted.

MR. MADISON—The truth is, that all men having power ought to be distrusted, to a certain degree.

MR. DAVIE—If he be not impeachable whilst in office, he will spare no efforts or means whatever to get himself re-elected. He considered this as an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive.

MR. WILSON concurred in the necessity of making the executive impeachable whilst in office.

MR. MADISON thought it indispensable that some provision should be made for defending the community against the incapacity, negligence or perfidity of the Chief Magistrate. The limitation of his period of service was not a sufficient security. He might lose his capacity after his appointment. He might prevert his administration into a scheme of speculation or oppression. He might betray his trust to foreign powers.

COLONEL MASON—No point is of more importance than that the right of impeachment should be continued. Shall any man be above justice? Above all, shall that man be above it who can commit the most extensive injustice? When great crimes were commited, he was for punishing the principal as well as the coadjutors.—There had been much debate and difficulty as to the mode of choosing the Executive. He approved of that which was adopted at first, namely, of referring the appointment to the National Legislature. One objection against electors was the danger of their being corrupted by the candidates, and this furnished a peculiar reason in favor of impeachments whilst in office.—Shall the man who has practiced corruption, and by that means procured his appointment in the first instance, be suffered to escape punishment by repeating his guilt?

MR. MADISON—In case of the Executive magistracy, which was to be administered by a single man, loss of capacity or corruption was more within the compass of probable events, and either of them might be fatal to the Republic.

MR. GERRY urged the necessity of impeachments. A good magistrate will not fear them. A bad one ought to be kept in fear of them. He hoped the maxim would never be adopted here, that the Chief Magistrate could do no wrong.

MR. ELLSWORTH—The Executive will be regarded by the people with a jealous eye. Every power for augmenting unnecessarily his influence will be disliked.

MR. MADISON—A standing military force, with an overgrown Executive, will not long be safe companions to liberty. The means of defence against foreign danger have been always the instruments of tyranny at home. Among the Romans it was a standing maxim, to excite a war whenever a revolt was apprehended.—Throughout all Europe, the armies kept up under the pretext of defending, have enslaved the people.

MR. GOVEOEUR MORRIS—This country must be united. If persuasion does not unite it, the sword will. He begged this consideration might have its due weight. The scenes of horror attending civil commotion cannot be described, and the conclusion of them will be worse than the term of their continuance. The stonger party will then make traitors of the weaker, and the gallows and halter will finish the work of the sword.

MR. PINCKNEY was for a vigorous Executive, but was afraid the executive powers of the existing Congress might extend to peace and war, &c; which would render the Executive a monarchy of the worst kind—to wit, an elective one.

MR. BUTLER had been in favor of a single Executive magistrate, but, could he have entertained an idea that a complete negative on the laws was to be given him, he certainly should have acted very differently. It had been observed that in all countries the Executive power is in a constant course of increase. This was certainly the case in Great Britain. Gentlemen seemed to think that we had nothing to apprehend from an abuse of the Executive power. But why not a Catline or a Cromwell arise in this country, as well as in others?

COL. HAMILTON was seriously of opinion that the house of Representatives was on so narrow a scale as to be really dangerous, and to warrant a jealousy in the people for their liberties. He remarked, that the connection between the President and the Senate would tend to perpetuate him by corrupt influence. It was the more necessary, on this account, that a numerous representation in the other branch of the Legislature should be established.

REPUBLICANS HAVE BROUGHT UPON US CIVIL WAR.—Douglas said so; Pugh said so; Crittenden said so; Everett said so.

They would not compromise, but were in favor of "bloodletting."

Chandler said so; Brough says so; Wade says so—all say so.

They are not in favor of the Union as it was.

Butler says so; Greeley says so; the Chicago *Tribune* says "it is a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and destined never to blot the page of history again;" Bingham says it is a scandal, and Stevens says "God forbid it."

They spit upon "the Constitution as it is."

Webster said it was all *he* asked for, while Beecher calls it a "sheepskin parchment;" and Garrison "a league with death."

Beecher and Garrison and Stevens and Greeley, and the Chicago *Tribune* all support the Administration.—*Dubuque Herald.*

A district has been discovered in Russia of similar formation to that of the oil-producing regions of Pennsylvania, and other parts of America. Colonel Gowan, the enterprising American, has obtained a concession from the Russian government, of a tract of 50,000 acres, upon which he is to carry on his *exploitations*. He is on his way to America to obtain the necessary machinery, and will commence the prosecution of his enterprise at once.

An exchange says that a church in Prussia, holding one thousand persons, has been constructed entirely—statues and all—of *papier mache.*

BEATEN BUT NOT CONQUERED.

Anxious as every one has been to hear the official returns of the election in this State; painful as has been the suspense in which all have been kept since the 13th of October, yet no patriot, no lover of his country, no admirer of the government of our fathers, but would willingly wait for months, aye, even years, rather than be compelled to acknowledge that the voters, the people of Pennsylvania, were willing to see the Constitution of our country violated—our State debased—her people insulted and her laws defied. But so it is: the die is cast—the verdict sealed—and we must meet it as it comes. Whether those who labored to again place our State in the proud position once occupied by her, were prepared for the defeat that they have met with, is not for us to say; for our own part, we were not. We knew that the means that were being used by the enemy were powerful; we knew that the patronage at their command was immense, and the influence of "greenbacks" almost beyond conception; yet we still had confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people and believed that they would come to the rescue even at the eleventh hour. We were deceived. Andrew G. Curtin is again Governor of Pennsylvania. Ignorance and error have triumphed over truth and right—fraud and corruption have overwhelmed unsuspecting honesty—bribery and threats have crushed Justice for the time, and "greenbacks," coined from the blook of America's bravest men, with bullying harangues and false promises, have seemingly proven too strong for the spirit of liberty and love of law, and the gallant crew of patriots who stood by the Constitution and battled for the white man's government, have been compelled to yield for the present to "treason, stratagem and spoils," but, thank God! it is *only* for the present. Democracy may be defeated, but never conquered—overpowered, but not crushed out—cast down, but not dismayed—for as long as truth shall last, as long as wrong and oppression shall find a foot hold on the Western Hemisphere, so long will American Democracy be found warring for Justice, Truth and Honor.

And now, to-day, as the smoke and dust clears up from the field of conflict, exposing to view the black and bloody ruins of our country—when our constitution is torn to shreds and scattered to the winds of Heaven, when dismay is pictured on every countenance, and hope has fled from the hearts of the most sanguine—when gray haired patriots, like the aged Marius amid the ruins of Carthage, sit sad and alone, sighing for the desolation that has come upon their country, and when the spirit of liberty lies struggling in the dust, the Democracy, that noble band which has ever stood up boldly to maintain the rights privileges and institutions wrung from domineering Britain on the red fields of the Revolution, can point with pride and exultation to the efforts made in the last campaign to preserve intact the government of our fathers and to save for future generations, the great boon of constitutional liberty.

Although the gloom that hangs over our country is almost impenetrable, and the future looms up dreary and black, let no Democrat be disheartened—success *will* attend the right.—Our honor is unsullied, and our principles still rest upon the immutable foundations of Truth and Justice; and while we point proudly to our past history, let us swear anew never to give up the battle until victory shall perch upon our banners and Right triumph over Wrong. The hisses and hoots and howls of fanatics will soon give way to complaints of oppression. Taxes will teach the people what truth has failed to impress upon their understanding, and then will the day of victory dawn upon the followers of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.—*Democratic Watchman.*

HEAT AND WATER.—In winter the surface of masses of water, such as lakes and rivers, are acted upon by the cool air resting upon them, and are gradually, and in very frosty nights, of course, are rapidly cooled. As the water is cooled on the surface the particles become denser, and the particles go down below, and abstract the heat from portions below. If this went on, the cooling would be a very rapid process—as rapid as the process of heating, in which the heat is conveyed throughout the fluid; but the moment the water has cooled to 39.20 (about 7 deg. above the freezeng point,) it is no longer capable of contracting by the cold, but the water at the surface becomes lighter than the water below, and floating, forms a sort of blanket of water, which protects the water below from the cold; water being a very bad conductor of heat.

At the temperature of 39.20 Fah. water expands both by heat and cold. water requires more heat than the same weight of any other liquid or solid to raise its temperature through a given number of degrees. One cubic mile of water in cooling through one degree warms 3086 cubic miles of air through 4 deg.; hence the effect of water surrounding portions of land—surrounding islands—the effect of the sea upon the climate of islands. The air passing over the surface of the ocean in summer is cooled by the water which absorbs heat without becoming much warmer, and gives out heat without becoming much cooler. "One cubic yard of ice in melting cools 21,000 cubic of air from 52 deg. 32 deg.;" hence we can understand the effect upon climates of dense masses of ice surrounding any sea coast.

Water gives off a larger quantity of heat than any other substance, in order to have its temperature reduced from one point to another.—This property is called its specific heat. Water is therefore endowed with peculiar properties whereby it retains its fluid condition for a long period when exposed to cold. If it were not for this provision of nature, our climate wo'd be uninhabitable, owing to the vast musses of ice which would be formed during winter, and the frequent frosts that would visit our fields in cool summer evenings.—*Scientific American.*

A LONDON professor lectured recently on adulterations of food. He handed round coffee, which was pronounced excellent, then told the audience that they had been regaled with a mixture of bullocks blood, chicory, sheeps liver, dried and old coffee grouts. He gave them capital porter too, made of spirits of wine gum arabac and burnt sugar.

FAST STEAMBRATING.—The *Daniel Drew*, a fast steamer on the Hudson, is said to have recently achieved 16 miles in 36 minutes. This statement is almost incredible.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States by his proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart *Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next*, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, now, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth;

For the prosperity with which He has blessed the Industry of our people;

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them;

And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren freemen of this and other States;

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand;

And for the safety and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our beloved country;

So that peace may be restored to all our borders, and the Constitution and laws of the land be everywhere within them re-established and sustained.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.—A "loyal Tennessean of the Brownlow type" named Gibbs, has been engaged by the Abolition State Central Committee of New York to stump a portion of that State in favor of their ticket. According to his own declaration he is a candidate for Congress in one of the Tennessee districts, and we exhibit him as a specimen of the kind of Congressmen we are to expect from the South under the law of the sword and bayonet which Mr. Lincoln has established there. He made a speech in Utica, which was literally reported for the *Herald*, from which, for public edification, we make the following extract:

"You Copperheads, you mean, dirty, low-lived cowards and traitors, (several times repeated;) when *we* get through putting down the rebellion, *we* are coming North to *hang* every one of you Copperheads.

"Certainly Governor Seymour responded to the call of the Secretary of War when Pennsylvania and Maryland were invaded, and sent all the New York militia at his disposal into Pennsylvania, but what did he do it for? Do you suppose he did it to assist in expelling Lee from the State? Not at all. I will tell you why he did it. He knew there were to be riots in New York and other parts of the State on account of the draft, and he sent the militia out of the State in order that the rioters might have everything their own way, and those in authority would have no means of putting them down.

"Who's afraid? I am running for Congress in Tennessee, and I am going to be elected. That's what's the matter with me. I fed Gen. Grant's army. I stole 6,000 pounds of pork from the rebels and subsisted Gen Grant's army. That's what I done. I am the little fellow who robbed Jeff Davis' meat market.—I'm the boy you read about," &c., &c.; &c.

There, fellow citizens, is a loyal Abe Lincoln Congressman from Tennessee for you. As a "specimen brick" how do you like him?

MALARIA.—This atmospheric poison has been proved to be caused by the decomposition of organized matter, and it exists to some extent everywhere Vegetation both grows and dies, and in the soil its decomposition goes on at various rates. Soils generally are acidulous; but a rich, highly manured, warm soil is aldaline. Where most alkali exists there is a greater facility for the escape of vapors, such as we suppose to be hurtful. The extreme condition of putrescence may be very readily produced in a soil by artificial means; the use of a little ammonia, for example, more than vegetation will bear. The substances putrefy until the whole becomes fetid in the highest degree. We have then a soil rich in organic matter and undrained:—a swamp of the worst form if the soil be not very poor: worse, perhaps, than was ever seen in nature. It is artificial malaria. We can, then, produce malaria from the soil by fostering some of its tendencies.

Cold weather tends to produce acidity of the soil, hence malaria is always diminished with a lower temperature. When a warm alkaline soil is washed with water and exposed to the air, decomposition is stopped, and it sends forth less malaria. Drainage is the most effectual method of preventing malaria arising from swampy districts.—*Scientific American.*

HOW THE "LEVIATHAN" WAS CAPTURED.—Sometimes a man shows his smartness by being remarkably stupid; the following case of the engineer of the tug boat *Leviathan* is one in point:—The rebels near New Orleans recently boarded the tug boat *Leviathan* and carried her out to sea, intending to make her a privateer. She was captured by the blockader *De Soto*, and the wonder was how so fast a boat as the former could be overtaken by the latter, but this is explained by recent information. The engineer of the *Leviathan* was kept by the rebels in charge of the engines, and, though threatened with death if he failed in his work, he failed in his work; he managed to render the machinery comparatively worthless, first, by flooding the boilers with water, then bursting an important pipe, and then turning the surplus water into the hold of the vessel, his idea being to sink the hull so that the fires would be put out. It was these ingenious attempts to circumvent the privateers that enabled the *De Soto* to come up; but for this, the *Leviathan* would probably have escaped to have become the scourge of the Gulf.

The Louisville *Democrat* says that when the vote of the Ohio soldiers in that city was taken two who voted for Vallandigham were immediately arrested and placed under guard."