# M'hean County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, By J. B. OVIATT. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA

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FARMERS! The SCENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful Journal to them. All the new discoveries of science of chemistry are arven 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 furmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scien-TIPIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its comes by the payment of their annuities in as-

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MUNN & CO., Publishers,

Letter from Hon, James W. Wall,

Burlington, Oct. 29, 1863 To Messers. John P. Nagle, M. T. Cazzens and Philander Reed, Committee: GENTLEMEN:-Your invitation to address a

Wednesday evening next, is this moment received. It would give me great pleasure to be present, but the gritated condition of my throat. the effect of a severe cold recently contracted at a public meeting, prevents me.

The recent political results in Ohio and Penn sylvania prove clearly two things. First, the lamentable influences of the corrupting patronage of an unprincipled, reckless Administration; and, second, that the cup of national suffering and degradation is not sufficiently full ...

. An Administration exercising powers un-known to the Constitution, having at its dispoal all the resources in men and money of the wirth. na organized everywere, in imitation of the Jacobins of France during the Reign, of Terror, "Committees of Public Safely." These y a system of terrorism and abundoned corruption, are striving to accomplish what revolu-tionary organization a med at-corns racted TION OF THE AUTHORS OF THE REVOLUTION FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ORIMES." We unwill effect precisely what the first did eventu-ally—a full exposure of their crimes and their own overwhelming overthiow. In the language of these Union Leagues differ ent to day from their prototype, the Committee of Public Safety of 1793? Listen to the anima

ted denunciatory words of Verginand:
"The great body of our citizens are so blinded by the rush of events, on the GLARE OR FI. NANTIAL SPECULATION, THAT THEY ARE MADE TO CONFOUND A FANATICAL POLICY WITH A GRAND NA TIONAL MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM. THEY REGARD THE VIOLENCE OF BRIGANDS AS THE EF-ORIS OF PATRIOTIC MINDS. AND CONSIDER ROBBE-LY ITSELF AS INDISPENSABLE FOR PUBLIC SAFETY YOU ARE FREE, SAY THEY. BUT UNLESS YOU THINK LIKE US, WE WILL DENOUNCE YOU AS DIS-LOYAL TO THE NATIONALITY. YOU ARE FREE, BUT NLESS YOU BOW DOWN BEFORE THE IDOL THAT WE WORSHIP, WE WILL DELIVER YOU TO THE TERRORS OF THAT NATIONALITY YOU HAVE INSULT-

The French Revolution did, in the words of the same noble spirit, at last, like Saturn, successfully devour all his progeny." So eventually will this wretched Abolition revolution, originating in the same wild far aticism b at liberty and equality, and displaying in all its policy the same love of despotism. The Law of Suspected Persons," which gave ultimately such fremendous powers to "The Committee of Public safety," will soon be proclaimed, if, indeed, it does not already exist .-Under that infamous law no person in France had any chance of safety but in going the utmost length of revolutionary lury. Those who resisted were crushed beneath its bloody wheels.

But it is not alone in the despotism of the our in our civil affairs that the Abolition Jacobins have become such startling imitators of the revolutionists of 1793. In our finantial solicy we are repeating to the letter the history of those times. An inflated paper currency has banished the precious metals from our midst, and every day is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. During the heights of the papromise, with consecrated faggots and divine the humane issue of assignats, the tendency to gambling of every sort prodigiously increased. Men who had the sword of Damocles suspend ed over their heads sought to profit the most by the numerous chances of making money which the rapid rise and fall of assignate, and the boundless profusion of articles of luxury, brought description. Magnificent equipages, whose OWNERS WERE RAG FICKES SIX MONTHS BEFORE. made their appearance every afternoon upon the public drives. The trade in jewelry and silks was enormous in its profits. This rapid increase of wealth produced the most shame less extravagance, and speedily undermined the public morals. This picture is the reproduced picture of to day, which every hour in our large ities is passing before the gaze of their inhabit ants." Men pow, as then, mistake the fictition tor the real, and in the constant employment of the hour, romparatively high wages, and temporary contentment, think that all this appa rent prosperity rests upon a firm foundation -The whitened crust, gleaming in the sunshine, hat Sulfatare, is not more treacherous. The lopes of Vesuvius never looked more resplenlent in beauty than just before the mountain belched forth, for the first time, its silvery shower, that scaled up Herculaneum in lava for centuries, and covered Pompeil on of sight in a shower of hor ashes. As sure as that God reigns, the late, financially, of revolutionary France must be ours sooner or later, only with teniold aggravation. What was that fate?— Blusted by a ruinous system of paper currency, and crushed in the grasp of relentless despotism, manufacturing industry was withered and comnercial capital annihilated. Depreciation went n notwithstanding the convention endeavoring to arrest it by first declaring that the assignats of the Government should be considered a le-gal tender, and then chaoling the punisament of six years in from against base, who should exchange any quantity of silver or gold for a greater nominal value of assignats, or should k a larger price for any article of merchandize, if the price was paid in paper, than it paid in the precious metals. The once opulant capital

perished by thousands of starvation, or took to the highway for a livelihood. When that same cup which poor France drain ed to the last dregs shall be full for us, and our the hour as the on- war. No 37 Park-row New York. Abolition policy now rating the hour as the on- war.

sts, ruined by the sale of the public securities,

paid by their debtors in a nominal currency,

were completely destroyed; whilst the misera-

ble rentiers, cheated out of almost all their in-

signats, wandered about in utter despair, sup-

received their wages merely in paper currency.

o frightfully depreciated that they were una-

ble to purchase the necessaries of life, and so

ly salvation for the country. The promises of SEVERE CRITICISM ON BEECHER. he mad men to whom they have listene in regard to the war, a speedy termination hay proved eminently and disgracefully, false-the predictions of those who have consciously opposed it, in their accurate fulfilment, seem to mass meeting of the Democracy of the city of have emanated by the spirit of prophecy. It New York, to be held at it e Cooper Institute on would readily seem as if the heaviest of judgments Henven denounces against a people "THAT THEY SHOULD BE MADE TO TRUST IN LIB," has fallen upon this nation. That finan cial charlatan, Chase, in a recent speech i Cincinnatti, predicted once again, "the speedy crushing out the rebellion," when he knows that it is no nearer fulfilment that his paper promises to pay are near redemption. The eyes of the people are, however, gradually being un-scaled. They see but flintly yet, "only men as trees walking." The time, however, must as trees walking. The time, however, must come, when they shall see clearly how they shall see clearly how they have been duped; and when that hour comeslet these a bolition fanatics bewere. The recolution they have raised will them. the Saturb ommence to devour its own progency.

## Yours, very truly, Where now are the Hebrew Children.

Not where they once were, ground down i the dust by persecution and intolerance. No onger is the Jew found only among old clothes, econd hand brogans, and cast off haberdashery. since the commencement of the present centu ry, the calldren of Isreelthave played a hand in the great game of all nations second to no other people on earth. Who is the most pow-erful man in the world at this present writing? Not Lou's Napoleon or even the Autocrat. No King, Emperor or Potentate, but a dark-eyed son of the patriarchs. Rothschild, the Banker, the wand of whose wealth affords othe sinews of war" to half the crowned heads of Christen few years since? The descendants of Moses. Auton and Malachi. Who is driving on that mighty revolution which is at this moment shaking the Empire of Russia, and making the crowned heads of the continent feel as if they were on a volcano? We answer, the sons and laughters of Jousalem. Who are at the head of the principal universities of Europe? The late Russian Minister of Finance, the great Mendizah of Spain—the late Prime Minister of France, Walewski Who were Marshals Soult and Massena? Jews, Jews, every one of them. Who are the most opident merchants of New York, Philadelphia, St Louis, Concinnet ti, Chicago, &c.? They are a thrifty, econo-m zing people. But very few of them are ever found in the Alms House. From whence comour warblers, who are the Terpsichores of this generation, and who the Rosinis, Meyerbeers, and Mendelsohne? The off-pring of Levi, Jeholachan, and Eleazer. There is not on orchestra from Madrid to St. Petersburg, that is not crowned with the voices of Herbron and Geths-mane. Almost every great composer, skilled musician, almost every voice that rav-ishes the world with its witchery, your Pasta and Grisi all sprang from the root of Jessie, oll come from the tribe that once peopled the plains of Galseed, Betl phase and Salome. As a philanthropist, we rejoice at these things; they indicate that no longer is a knowledge of the true God spread among the children of the

ILLEGAL VOTING .- The outery on the part of the Union Abolitionists about illegal voting attracts some attention in political circles in York county. We were positive no illegal votes were cast for the Democratic tickel; and except a few picked turloughed men in the service, whose No person engaged in any of the unchanged private possible of the market. The Bourse of Paris was pursuits should think of doing willout the considerable private pri private private private private private private private private ward 2.557 majortry, palling 13,581 votes; and worke against 11.700 the year before.

This county returned, in 1862, to the board f revenue 18,776 taxables. For this purpose we will take Venange county.

Tribune asked for 300! York, a Democratic county, polls 13,581 votes out of a tax list of 18,776; leaving for widows orphans, non residents, sick, &c., who

polled 6,274 votes, giving Carrin a majority of

ould not vote, 5.195 persons. Venango, a Union Abolition county, polls 6, widows, orphans, non-residents, sick, &c., who could not vote, I person! A county containing 25,189 souls, does not often present so clean a bill of health as this. Talk about Cuba, Madeira or the South of France, put them all together, and on the score of health Venango can beat them out of sight. We question whether strychnine could kill a soul in all that thriving

friend, Northampton, in honesty, and ask our pponents not to construct a gibbet of illegal voting so lofty, that when they come to swing. upon it, they will feel bad and York.

A PICTURE FOR CHRISTAIN MEN TO LOOK AT. -The Memphis Bulletin graphically sketches

the condition of Tennessee: deprived of their property by fictilious paper, "There is a portion of this State so devasta ted by the civil war as to be practically abandoned by the foot of man. The men are slumbering at Shiloh, Corinth and Stone River; the servants have gained their freedom; the women and children have fled to more remote precincts porting a miserable existence by charity, or terminating it by acts of suicide. The poor Fal ing behind the retiring footsteps of humanity come the four-footed beasts and the creeping things. The fox makes his burrow under the ruined dwellings where a happy people once dwelt. The seipent crawls pincer the door of the church and the school house. The squirrel chatters and builds his nest upon the locust tree in the old yard, once noisy with the mirth of children. The gam is rotting in the cool which war contractors and gamblers are the

As the first year of the American civil wa is to the third, so is Bishop M'llvaine to Henry Ward Beecher. The cherical emissaries who have been sent to advocate the Northern cause in England have deteriorited. The evan-gencal Bishop's mission was at the worst, but silent failure. It simply collapsed from in anity, But the bluzing preacher's lectures, though equally failing to address the Englis mind by argument, while they surpass in vol-garity and impudence the Bishop's milk and water apologies, perhaps more faithfully reflect

that familiar platform should reckon safely on the gnorance and prejudices of his heavers, but interests of morality, is a very high price to we should do even Mr. Beacher injustice in pay for that busing and whiting his light that supposing that he really believes that such very high one of, tenth, homesty, religion and businesses.

single man of name or position stood by him in London, and he carnot white have tell that somehow or other, it could hardly he the cause of Brougham and Buxton and Willerforce which was represented by Professor Newinda and Mr. Newman Hall. Towas Mr. Beecher's last harangue, and he recapitulated in the capital what he had said in dressing for dime impatient, inattentive and incanable (while in lasted) of reading Hallam's Middle Aves, or extracting the root of impossible quantity; but the causes that made Granby interesting, and Hallam's Middle Ages dull, he did not care to inquired into. He let his reader know, in a diverting way, that one book suited his turn and dom. Who organized that mysterious Russian fancy, and that another did not; but never such an opinion from a superior man is better worth having than the careful criticisms of a small pedantic mind; but it is not criticism, who likes and dislikes on deliberate conscious grounds has a taculty which the other is without, and which, in spite of the plibness with which coleries discuss books, is wanting to a vast number of minds. Even a child, it it possess the critical faculty, unconscously regards a book as a work of art and distinguishes between the subject and, the prefermance, which a good many persons never do as long as they live, and this difference will

largely influence the cha ce of books. For instance, a boy of twelve meets with Adison's Spectator. If he has the gift of recognising an author when he comes in the way of one-if, he can be so far caught by justness of thought, delicacy of humor, and cloquence and grace of expression, that these will secure attention and inferest apart from the immediate attraction of the subject, then he is an embryo critic; and though, of course, it does not do to draw an opposite conclusion from the factthat at an early age, the whole thing is alien to him, and takes no hold on thought or lancy, yet in so far as he manifests distante for a book written in a charming style, and perfect in its way, he gives no promise of future discernment in the matter of execution. It is true that criticism should exercise itself on the nature and fitness of the subject as well as on the way in which it is worked out yet the execu-tion is the more common field for its exercise. Thus it is generally for want of the critical faculty that the crowd in a picture gallery gathers round the most showy and sentimental subjects, and passes by simple or homely scenes of nature and life which are admirable for the painter's close and imaginative render-

There is one more moral excellence which Now, I propose to take a look at the vote of of the loftiest and truest, patriolism." The Southern territory, he says, belongs to the out of Bradford county, so aptly illustrated how but let them leave their land behind them .it was done in it, by your recent correspondent, The territory is a sacred trust committed to The territory is a sacred trust committed to The guardianship of Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet; and they are bound to keep it by the hal-In 1862 it polled 4.492 votes, giving Cochran lowed ministry of famine, fire and slaughter 70 majority. The number of taxables returned till the last, rabel is exterminated therefrom before this vote was 6.275. In 1863 this county that is ours." Strange doctrine this to be vindicated on moral grounds; stran-31 . M'Clore's estimate sent to the New York | ger still to be announced by a man who calls charity; strange to be thundered into the ours last some fortuntar man should seize the prize of an applience meeting in a hall which writes Wasteful man! that right saw too much si love of the brethren" over its portals. this very moment half disposed to aid the Polish rebels, who established the Belgian throne the garden. With the was with the on the basis of a successful rebellion, and who jayfully recognized those South American which only claimed the same freedom that the Confederate rebels are fighting for Russia may bluster with Mr. Beecher, at may say of Poland, "the territory is ours?"
Austria may say of Hungary or Venice, "th

Austria may say of Hungary or Venice, "the territory is ours." Holland, and Turkey, and Portugal and Spain have said, "the territory is ours." But the answer of England, was not, and is not, to bid the oppressor G d speed, or mother placed in comfort in old age; a young even to give moral symputhy to the dictrine man helped through college or established in that it is the duty of an Imperial. State to coerce by the sword a reluctant and unwilling nopulation. The nation which has just cheerully surrendered the Ionian Islands, and which is perfectly ready and willing to give up any nd every colony and dependency of the English Crown as soon as it chooses to believe, or o lancy, that it is strong enough to walk alone and to go to destruction or to prosperity its has, but by what that money is worth to him. recommendation of the duties of despotism. And as Mr. Beecher assumed, on this rich if he own a million dollars. If it means occasion at least, the part of a mere teacher, generosity, public spirit, social romfort and efinement, then he is rich on a few hundred we in our turn must deliver an ethical lecture. We cannot see the morality of a war carried You put your hand on a man's heart to find out It is expected that the portion of the Atlantic on avowedly for conquest and empire. We fail what he is worth, not into his pocket. to understand the morality of a contest in

olina are quite as much of our own blood as the nen of Massachusetts, and perhaps more so.

water apologies, permaps more rainfully reners imodels of sainfall Mr. Sewind is a braggarty into 20,000—the vote-of the contest. The 'wire and Mr. Summer extracely truthful. This Resea is large against him projectionately, abilitions and built was a large against with projectionately, abilitions. Mr. Begcher's against Vallandiglam insthessure of Obio.

Mr. Bescher is duite worthy of the latter stage opinion, to true, honest, religious and conscil. Thus we see that his effect well in the latter stage opinion, to true, honest, religious and conscil. Thus we see that his effect well in the latter stage of interesting the latter stage of the latter stage of the latter stage. The weak seem that he were prevented to constitute the latter stage of the latter sta of injustice, confiscation, unurder, rapine and lust poured over a whole continent, even in the laration of English opinion to that not a limit Lincoln London Salurday Review single man of name or position stood by him?

#### WORTH OF MONEY

We hear in grad deal about the worth o roperty: A house is worth ten therisand dol-irs; that lo: is: worth five, thousand dollars; farm is worth eight thousand; a horse three hundred, and so on endlessly. This is all very well in its way. But ought not the question be put sometimes the other way-how much is a man's money worth? There is a wider range in the value of money than most persons think. And upon a little inquiry I suspect that it will be found that all persons who possess it have a way of measuring it, not by dollars, bu by its value in some sort of pleasure or article. One man earns a thousand dollars, and says to himself—there, that puts me one step out of debt. Money to him is a means of personal liberty. A man in debt is not a freeman. The borrower is a servent to the lender.'

Another man sees in a thousand dollars a snug little homestead, a home for his children a shelter to his old age, a place to live in; and a good place to die in. But his neighbor only sees one more link in the golden chain of wealth. It was only thirty nine thousand last. month, he is worth forty this; and his joy is in the growing numerals. He imagines how it will sound, full, round and hearty, when men any "he is worth a hundred thousand dollars." Nay, when it comes to that, he thinks five a better sound than one, and five hundred thousand is a sound most musical to the ear, -tho' he loves even better vet to call, it half a million! The word million cuts a great swath in men's imaginations. All this estimate of mon-ey is sheer ambition. The man is vain. He thinks much if himself on account of money, not of character. A man who is openly proud of money, is secretly contemptuous of those who have none,

Another man wishes to see the world. Every do lar ineans Europe. Two Thousand dollars means Egypt, Palestine and Greece. Boys dealing in small sums reckon the same way. A penny means a stick of candy; a sixpence is but another term for a ball; shilling peans kite, and fifty cents a jacknife.

The young "Crack" sees in his money skeleton wagon and a fast nag, a rousing trot, a jolly drunk, and a smashing party.

But many and many a weary soul sees in every shilling, bread, rent, luel, clothes.hands of dollars; a few more save them—a few row, which has been put upon the rebel rams less and they are lost. Their gay sisters see by the British authorities. It indicates possible to the best less on the less of the best l

where books tempt his poverty, Poor clothes he is content to wear; plain, and even meager diet he is willing to subsist upon; and as for Mr. Beecher claimed for the North. It is that all the gay dissipations and extravagant wastes of fashionable life, he looks upon them without even understanding what they mean, as a a sister county, which did not vote for Wood. Southern territory, he says, belongs to the outleven understanding what they mean, as a ward, and show how illegal voting may be done. North; let the Southerners go by all means; child looks upon the milky way in the heavens, a glowing land of far away and unexplored wonders. But oh, those books! he looks ongingly at morning. He peers at them with a gentle coverness at night. He imagines new levices for carning a few dollars. He ponders whether there is not some new economy can save a few shillings . . And when good look that brings a score of dollars to him, with fervor of hate does he get rid of them. lairly himself a minister of the gospel of peace and running to the stall, and fearing at every step consumed in pouring over the royal treasure strangest, of all is it that any rational being Books are what his money is worth; But should suppose that such an argument would others see different visions. Money means 274 votes out of a tax list of 6,275, leaving for avail with a people who gave every moral sup- flowers to some. New toses, the latest dabliaport to the Neapolitan rebels, and who are at the new camelia, or others of the great hours band of flowers that fill the florist's paradise-Some men seerengravings, in money; seme pictures; some rate copies of old books; some curious missals. Others, when you say mone a

> and pluctums, and haticejums. And we have writches who, not content with one insanity see pretty much all things by turns. 18 30 But there, are nobler sights to be seen brough the golden lens of wealth; a father and business: a friend extricated from rule: a noot woman saved from beggary, and made a suppliant hefore God for mercies on your head, every day that she lives: the sick and unfortusuccored, the orphan educated, the school founded, the village lined with shade trees, free library established, and a thousand such things. A man is not known by how much he has, but by what that money is worth to him giness, vanity and haughty state, a man is not

think of finit trees, of shrubbery, of aboutons

What Pennsylvania Has Donz.—Of the 1, ber. Galion is 80 miles from Akron, and is the 276,000 soldiers raised for the war since it was point of intersection of the Cleveland, Column ed to the last dregs shall be full for us, and our people have tasted or the terrible bitterness spring. The gam is rotting in the cool which war since it was point of the Cleveland, Columnoonly gainers. We scarcely appreciate the most of a war which drains the best blood of frommenced, 200,306 have been furnished by that lies at the bottom, that may possibly a pole of the cabin. The wild be seeks the waken from the blind support that now seems to number of the cabin. The wild be seeks the storehouse for his honey, fearless of detection by the human eye. All is returning to a tate our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; three years' volunteers. The six New Englishment our own kinsmen with mourning and weeping; the six of the six of the six of th Beecher seems to lorget, that the men of Car- 19,664 less than Pennsylvania alone.

"WAR DEMOGRATS."-Much empty praise in heatowed upon what are called "War Demo-We were slow to perceive that the cause of crafs," by the Abolitionists. These War, human freedom is much furthered by the con- Democrats" are wondrous fine fellows, in their tinuance of a state of things in which military astimation, because they help to retain power tyrrony interferes with the judgent tribunals, in the hands of those who are doing their hest the freedom of the press, liberty of speech, to destroy the country. But let one of those and the right of open deliberation. We can war Democrats' come up for office, and see not as yet be got to feel that martial law is a low de fares. The recent election in low a fnow de fares. The recent election in Iowa afnow de fares does not recommend itself to us. Nor to the in scrive service anywar Democrat" in every Northern man seem to us to be exactly the sense of the word—yet he was beaten by more models of saints: Mr. Seward is a braggary thin 20,000—the voice of the growy being, quite

will first require of hims an sunconditional endersement of their and use policy pairs, present and what, is, to some configuration, emencips tion and State amplitation.—Clearful Republication and State amplitation.

The Union and Robert W. Seepend and at-Union Officers AT RICHMOND .- The murabant of Union commissioned afficers confined in the Richmond privous new is 961, viz., Oge, brige-itier general, Neal Dow, 14 colopels, 25 lieu-teliant Tolomels, 27 thing one, 53 weeks are surgeons, 28 majors, 216 captains, 263 Arer lieus! tenants, 297/18econd lightenants and 9 naval of-ficers. A majority of the officers are from the Western armies, many of them having been captured at Chickamenga. (The 1,000 , suite of clothes and 1,500 blankets sent by our government for the destitute Union prisoners in Richmond have rafely arrived, and been delivered to Brigadier General Neal Dow, by whom they will be distributed .- Phila. Inc.

THE CITY OF SALT LARE .- Utah, contains some twelve thousand inhabitants. It is sit-uated about twenty miles from the lake, on a valley as smooth and as level as the lake itself. This valley is nearly surrounded by mountains. The Wahsatch range—which is a spur of the Rocky Mountains-extends along the east side from Utah Lake to Salt Lake, a distance of seventy miles. On the west are the Oquirrh mountains, and southwest the Cedar mountains, extending to Lake Utah, from which runs the river Jordan emptying into Salt Lake. This is a beautiful atream of cold, clear, fresh water, running through a country of green grass. and thick shrubbery. Utah Lake resembles. Lake George, being about the same size and equally as beautiful. It is a singular fact that three rivers-the Jordain, Bear and Weber-Blue, Spring and Willow creeks, and several other smaller streams of fresh water, empty into Salt Lake, but do not freshen the water

the least. The plain or valley of Salt Lake is supposed to have been once water, covered like the lake. The view of the city and surrounding country from the top of the theatre, or from the military camp-some two miles up on the side of the mountain-is one of the most beautiful the eye ever looked upon, or the imagination ever conceived of. The camp has been located there with a view of commanding the city in case of war. The camp ground is on a sort of plateau or plain of several acres, which is fortified with trenches, rifle pits, &c. A neat stone monument is erecting by the soldiers of the camp, in honor of the twenty-one soldiers, a lieutenant and major, who were killed last snring by the Indiana, at the battle of Bear river ...

."THE BROAD ARROW."-"Many have doubtless inquired the significance of the broad arwise fixed on all solid materials, used in her Majesty's ships or dockyards, in order to pre vent embezzlement of royal naval stores. The mark was assumed at the time of the Edwards (when the arrow was considered the most powerful weapon of attack) as distinguishing the property of the King. To be found in possession of any property thus marked is a cri-

STRAM BUGGY .- Considerable attention . Was nttracted by a light steam carriage on Broad-way yesderday morning. It has the appearance of an ordinary buggy, minus the shalts, and the steam apparatus was on the rear axle ... Two persons were riding in the curriagent which moved quietly and smoothly. It is a Boston notion, manufactured by Rop r & Austin, and friver (conductor?) informed our reporter that the engine was of two-horse power—that the carriage would go on and grade, any that a hod of coal would run it 30 miles. He is desirous of matching it against only trotting horse in the world for \$1,000. The never was rolling along towards Central Park when our reporter ancountered it N. Y. Tribune, Nov. San

An Exchange anys, that on Sunday of last week the Ribels attacked othe Democratic at Rappahannock Station inflicting some loss -the Republicans bring in Pennsylvania to vote. This is correct. Meade's army bas & been greatly weakened by the election in this State. Some 40,000 of his troops are in New York, while upwards of 30,000 are in Plansylvania. For whit F is the war transfered to these states y Non But these in Pennsylvanias are hereil for the purpose of securing the re-election of Shoddy Andy, and those in New York are there for the purpose of forcing "Copperheads," as they say, into the army. That is no place for traitors, what do the war authorities want of them there ?

A curious observation respecting the rapidity of engles in their fight has just been made by traveler crossing the Grisons alps. An eagle in flying from one mountain peak to another, at a hight of 8,000 or 9,000 feet, performed the distance of five miles in five minutes.

ATLANTICAND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD. and Great Western Railway between Akron