M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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M'Kean County Democrat.

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By J. B. OVIATT,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

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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.

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

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L. L. HEATH,

TANNER & CURRIER,

PORTAGE, McKean Co., Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER flatters himself, from long experience, that he cannot be excelled, in the business.

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The largest price will be paid for Hydes, either in cash, LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, or HARNESS, left at Dolley's or my tannery.

Entire satisfaction given.

Connected with my tannery I have a Boot & Shoe factory, and Harness Shop.

L. L. HEATH.

Portage, Pa., Nov. 3, 1862. 45n8y1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

"The oldest and best of the Weeklies."

The Peoprietors of the *Saturday Evening Post*—which paper is now in it *Forty-third Year!*—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining to their weekly the high character it has already acquired as

A First Class Literary Paper!

They have reason to belie ve that the Stories of MRS. WOOD, author of "East Ly nne," &c.; MISS BRADDON, author of "Elenor's Victor y," &c.; MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," &c.; MISS VIRGINIA A. TOWNSEND, and numerous other excellent writers have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they de ign procuring for *The Post* in the future as in the past, the best *Stories, Sketches*, and other *Literary Novelties* which they can possibly obtain. They intend commencing in the first paper in January,

A NEW NOVEL, BY MRS. WOOD,

Author of "East Lynne," &c.,

from advance sheets, expressly forwarded to us from England.

This story will be called

"OSWALD GRAY,"

and will be about the length of "Verner's Pride" and "East Lynne."

In addition to the Stories, written expressly for *The Post*, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers, the best Stories from the English Periodicals, and gives in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments, every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS

We will *give* to any person sending thirty subscriptions to *The Post* and Sixty Dollars, one of *Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines*, such as they sell for Forty-five Dollars. The machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed and forwarded free of cost, *with the exception of freight.*

In procuring the subscribers for this Premium we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procurred at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procurred at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine. *The paper Will be sent to different Post Offices if desired.* Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive theis papers, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty.) and the whole amount of money (Sixty dollars,) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

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☞ The matter in the paper will always be different from that in the magazine.

☞ Specimen numbers of *The Post* sent gratis. Address

DEACON & PETERSON
No. 319, Walnut St. Phila.

THE Democratic conservative members of Congress met, not long since, in the Capitol, with Hon. John L. Dawson of Penn., in the chair, and unanimously adopted the following important resolution, offered by Hon. James Brooks, of New York:

Whereas, Gold or silver is paid to our Ministres, Consuls and Commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and silver are received from the people at the Custom Houses in payment of duties:

Whereas, the people are taxed to pay capitalists their interest in specie in their investments in the National debt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers, soldiers and sailors in the army and navy should be paid in gold and silver, or their equivalents in amount; and be it also

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

The following resolution from a committee appointed to consult upon the political matters likely to come before Congress was also adopted:

Resolved, That the proclamation of the 8th of Dec, 1863, is unwise, inexpedient, revolutionary, unconstitutional, and is therefore disapproved.

SAHARA OF TEMPEST AND COLD IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a letter dated Dongolia, Union county, Illinois, January 15, says:

"The last day of the old year was mild, the first day of the new one opened with a snow storm which continued three days. The snow was not flaky, but in fine, hard grains, which a cold, searching and constant blast blew through the smallest places. The line of forty degrees which I have mentioned, is a division as regards dwellings as well as other matters. South of this to a great degree the farmers houses are of logs. As many as a million of people, within the region named, live in log houses—the number of which I compute at 100,000. They do not live in them because they are not able to have better, but because they are not in the habit of seeing better, because they have little ambition, and in many parts because the winters are mild. Very few of these houses are tight, fewer are weather-boarded, now and then one is plastered, and for the most part there are cracks in which the fingers may be put. The chambets or lofts are much more open; frequently they are not 'chinked.' Thousands of these houses are not as warm as barns in the North, take away the fire and they would be poor barns. I have seen some houses with holes in the sides and roofs from the size of a child's hand to that of a barrel. Perhaps a quarter, at least an eighth, have no windows, and the door is left open even in the coldest weather, except after dark.

On the mornings of the 2d, 3d and 4th instants, the inmates of these houses found their beds covered with snow from three to six inches deep and the snow covered every part of the pillows except where their heads lay. The mercury on an average was sixteen degrees below zero, and continued below this point 18 out of 21 hours. Never before, and then only for a few hours, had it been more than ten degrees below. The snow was fully a foot deep, even as far south as Cairo. Great numbers of chickens and geese froze to death. The forest trees snapped as if smart wood choppers were at work. It should seem that there are various degrees of cold, even when the mercury does not vary. For 5 on 6 mornings your correspondent, sleeping in a close and plastered room, found the upper part of the bed clothes fastened together with ice, and part was in his hair. During the day the clothes were thoroughly dried; the next morning it would be the same. It was colder than at Cincinnatti or in any Eastern city. At Memphis the mercury was ten degrees below, at Boston less, and we have accounts of soldiers frozen to death at Chattanogh.

A little north of 40 degrees, and in Illinois, is the center of the great prairie region where the winds blow longest and hardest and where frost is most intense. It is the great Sahara of tempest and cold. Passengers going North were stopped at Centralia, and had to wait, all except 500 soldiers on the way to Springfield; who demanded a train or they would take one—it was given them and they worked their way through. Trains going east or west were smothered in snow drifts, they could go neither way, the vast wilderness of the Grand Prairie was around them; in some cases they burned up the seats and part of the cars to keep from freezing. Vast numbers of fat hogs in the cars died, not so much on account of the cold as on account of the congealing of the frosty air in their midst. Sheep in large flocks also died. One man in Sangamon county lost 483 head in one night.

After a lapse of ten days they are beginning to find travellers who left one town for another and even farmes with their boys and girls, who thought to reach settlements and neighbors a few miles distant. They are frozen solid. And yet in very few places is the ground beneath the snow frozen at all.

One young man had gone to attend school at the noblest of all our Western institutions, the Normal University at Bloomington. Attempting to ride a short distance he wore three coats, two shawls and two pair of gloves; and he froze his fingers and nose and toes as stiff as if it were wood. The young ladies coming out of the building would be rolled in the wind like barrels. Among 400 students, there are more frozen limbs than sound ones. The mercury was 28 degrees below zero. Frost remained all day on the heads of nails in the floor within two feet of red hot stoves. Lessons were suspended. There seemed a little too much of what Lord Brougham called 'a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.'"

The cathedral in Santiago, Chili, caught fire on the 14th ult., from the explosion of a gas pipe, when densely crowded with human beings. The doors were soon closed by the press of the people. The interior of the building being decorated with light, inflamable ornaments the flames spread rapidly.—The roof of wood soon fell in, burying the mass of beings under it. Some 1,950 dead bodies, mostly ladies and children, had been recovered from the ruins.

Those clergymen are certainly censurable, says the Louisville *Journal*, who refuse to pray for Mr. Lincoln. We ought all to pray for the poor, and he is a mighty poor President.

AMOS KENDALL ON THE CRISIS.

LETTER V.

TO ALL UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN IN THE UNITED STATES:

For the purpose of making more palpable the character of the President's plan of reconstruction, let us look a little into the structure of our government. To prevent misconstruction as to the meaning of the constitution, the tenth amendment was adopted in the following words, viz: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Suffrage is the basis of all our free institutions. Through that right the people elect, directly or indirectly, all our rulers, State legislators, Governors and judges, members of Congress, President and Vice President, Federal judges and all the army of office holders under the State and National governments. The power to regulate suffrage, to declare who may vote and and who shall not, "is not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States." It is therefore "reserved to the States or the people."

There is no such thing as United States voters; on the contrary, the whole fabric of the General government is built upon State suffrage. Article 1, section 2 of the constitution provides as follows, viz: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors (voters) of each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

In other words, all the people of the several States who are qualified by their State constitutions and laws to vote for members of the most numerous branch of their State Legislature, and no others, have a right to vote for members of the House of Representatives.—Senators of the United States are chosen by the State Legislatures who derive their power from the same voters. The electors of President and Vice President also derive their existence and power directly or indirectly from the same voters.

Thus it is, that through the exercise of a power "reserved to the States or the people," voters qualified by the constitution and laws of the several States form the foundation of our entire system of government. He who looks into the constitution of the United States for any grant of power, express or implied, authorizing Congress or the Executive to prescribe qualifications for voters, whether voting for State officers, members of Congress or President and vice President, will not find it. No such power was given or intended to be given, and its assumption is a blow at the heart and life of constitutional liberty.

Now let us consider the act of the President in connection with these principles and the state of things in Louisiana. The President recognizes that State as a State in the Union. Its constitution and laws, constituting its government and regulating the right of suffrage, remain intact, not having been abolished or altered by the rebellion. They have been so far rescued from rebel grasp, that the people in large portions of the State might exercise that right unintimidated by armed rebels. But they are restrained; not by the rebels but by the army of the United States.

The President assumes that the government of Louisiana has been subverted by the rebellion of some other sons, and that, as a consequence of that rebellion, all her sons have lost their right of suffrage—an assumption without reason or law. He then proceeds to grant that right to such of them as will take an oath prescribed by him—we say grant, for however obscured by cunning phraseology, it amounts to grant. The essence of the transaction is more clearly expressed in the following words, viz: "Whereas, by reason of the rebellion of a portion of the people of Louisiana, all the citizens of said State have lost their right of suffrage; now, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of (what?) do hereby give, grant and convey to so many of the said citizens as shall take the oath aforesaid, the right to vote for State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President; to have and to hold said right so long as they shall keep said oath, and no longer!" Now by what authority is this grant made? But one pretext has been alleged for it and that is scarcely worthy of notice. It is that the President has a right to grant an amnesty and annex conditions to that amnesty.—We concede the principle, with the reservation that the conditions must in themselves be lawful. We admit that when a citizen has forfeited life and property by rebellion, the President may spare his life by amnesty and leave his property to confiscation. But he cannot accomplish any unlawful purpose through the conditions of an amnesty. He cannot overthrow State institutions through the conditions of an amnesty to traitors against the United States. He cannot by such conditions overthrow the legitimate State governments. He cannot exact an oath of treason to the State, as a condition of pardon for treason against the United States. He cannot rightfully grant, modify or restrict the right of suffrage within a State recognized to be in the Union; for that entire "power is reserved to the States or the people." But in this plan we have the overthrow of State institutions, the subvertion of the legitimate State government, the assumption by the President of the power to grant and regulate suffrage—all to be affected shrough the conditions of an amnesty; conditions, too, affecting alike the innocent and the guilty, the loyal and disloyal. Who ever before heard of an amnesty, with or without conditions, to those who had committed no crime? These assumptions of power would be less obnoxious upon the Sumnur theory, unsound as it is, that the seceded States have ceased to be States of the Union and should be treated as territories in which no local governments exist. If such were the law and the fact, the assuption of power might not be so glaring. But by recognizing Louisiana as a State in the Union, the President virtually admits that her people have the same rights as the people of Massachusetts and New York, and yet he treats them as if they had no right and no government. A state in the Union without a government whose people have no right to establish one without leave from the President. While treating the seceded States as conquered territory whose people have lost all political rights as effectually as in the Sumner theory, this plan has one distinctive feature, which, were not the men in power so perfectly unselfish and unambitious, it might be imagined, commended it to their adoption. It is to bring into the Senate and House of Representatives a host of members to vote with the radicals of Massachusetts.—It is to bring into the electoral college a host of electors to aid in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.

There are still some features in this plan requiring further developments.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 30, 1864.

THE COMING CRASH.—It seems that the Jacobin authorities at Washington are beginning to come to their senses, and to acknowledge that their previous boastings about the prosperity of the country, its financial credit, &c., was all false. The following extract from a recent circular of Mr. McCullough, the Comptroller of the Currency, is decidedly in point, as acknowledging, in every particular, what Democrats have always said that the aparant show of prosperity was delusory.

BEAR CONSTANTLY IN MIND, ALTHOUGH THE LOYAL STATES APPEAR SUPERFICIALLY TO BE IN A PROSPEROUS CONDITION, THAT SUCH IS NOT THE FACT. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering.

The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the government, no matter what may be its cost; *but the country will unquestionably, be the poorer every day it is continued.* The seeming prosperity of the loyal states is owing mainly to the large expenditures of the government and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary.

Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a prefect consciousness that *the apparent prosperity of the country will be proved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before,* and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from *a financial collapse*, instead of your influence to make it more certain and more severe.

A "WAR" PAPER SPEAKS OUT!—The Message of President Lincoln has opened the eyes of some of those known as "War Democrats," and they are refusing to budge any further in the Lincoln destruction train. The New York *Leader* has always supported the war strongly, though adhering to the Democratic party. It is as influential paper, and since the President's Message appeared, it speaks as follows of the abolition oath, woven into what is spuriously termed the "amnesty" proclamation put on at the tail of the Message.

"It is a crime, because it *openly confesses that this war is an abolition war*, and that it is conducted, not to restore the Union, but to destroy slavery. We have all along suspected and charged that this was the true state of the case.—The Abolitionists have all along denied it. The President has himself denied it in official documents and speeches. To admit it now, after these denials, and in this most authoritative form, is to strike the Union cause a cruel blow For, if abolition be the object of the war, then *the war is unjustifiable, and Jeff Davis has the best possible justification for his rebellion.* We hold these facts to be self-evident and incontrovertible, and we repeat—that three-fifths of the *Northern* people—leaving the Southern people out of the question—would REFUSE TO ACCEPT ANY SUCH OATH AS THAT WRITTEN OUT BY MR. LINCOLN."

SUITED AT LAST.—The abolitionists ought to feel well that they can for once in their long, dreary lives, support the government. It is the first time they ever did it. They have hated the government, its power and its laws all their lives. They have prayed for its destruction. In al our wars with other nations they have sympathized with its enemies. They have resisted the officers of the government, trampled on and thwarted the execution of law. They have set up state authority to nullify the enactments of the federal government. It is sufficient proof that the government is not what it was when they are in favor of it. It has changed to suit them, and for the first time they are for it. They must feel better than they ever did before.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE LANCASTER ELECTION

The re-election last week of Mayor Sanderson, of Lancaster, is not only highly honorable to him, but, as a political event, possesses considerable significance. It is the first gun fired in the State and National campaign of this year, which the election at Lancaster may be said to have opened, and the result is a victory for the Democracy. Mr. Sanderson was not only elected, but elected by an increased vote. The official returns show a majority for him of 128—a gain of 78 on the October election. There will also be a Democratic majority of *three* or *four* in the Councils on joint ballot, which gives the Democrats control of all the minor officers. They have also elected four of the five Constables. This proves that the cause he represented—the cause of popular Constitutional Government—is gaining ground with the people, and we may assume that the reaction that has already commenced against a set of faithless and despotic rulers at Washington, will go forward from this time forth, with augmenting speed and volume.

The canvass in Lancaster was wade with great vigor and spirit on both sides. The Administration party, pursuing their usual tactics, took the ground that the contest was not merely one for a new local officers, but involved even national consequences. That the question to be decicd was, not who should be Mayor, Councilmen, and the like, but who was loyal, who was for the Government or aganist it, who was in favor of keeping the Republican party in power at the federal capital, or for turning them out, together with all of the vast army of place-holders, contractors, and plunderers who have so long been sucking the life's blood of the country. This was the issue presented to the citizens of Lancaster, and the result shows how they answered it.

It shows more. It shows that the Democratic party is not dead; that its organization is still preserved; that the people are yet true to its principles; and that it only requires every honest Democrat to maintain a stout faith in the goodness of his cause, and to work bravely, zealously, hopefully for that cause, to insure it, in the coming elections, everywhere, a glorious and lasting triumph.

The party of the people, of Constitutional liberty, of free speech, a-free press, free suffrage, and all the other great fundamental principles of American civil freedom, need not, and should not, despair or despond. The darkest hour is before drawn. We have been passing through a horrid night of despotic rule and public tribulation. But the darkness is nearly spent, and even now we may discern the first faint glimmering of the breaking day.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—Considerable commotion has been created in the New York Custom House on account of enormous frauds which have recently been discovered. It has "leaked out" that a regular business of shipping contraband goods through the New York Custom House to the rebels has been carried on to an alarming extent the past year, which the parties have ingeniously concealed from the departments at Washington by paying to that intensely loyal Deputy-Collector, H. B. Stanton, and a clerk by the name of Smalley about forty thousand dollars for each cargo thus smuggled through.

We are glad to notice that some of these miscreants have been lodged in Fort Lafayette, and we sincerely hope that the government will throughly purge and purify the New York Custom House, and if we have no honest men in the country who can be trusted in administering its affairs, let it be closed rather than allow it to be a den of thieves and government defaulters. Men who will take advantage of an official position and rob the government exchequer, giving efficient aid to the rebels by encouraging or winking at a contraband trade with them, are infinitely worse than the rebels themselves and should be punished to the full extent of the law, and even this would not be equal to their deserts.—Cayuga Lake Record.

PHRENOLOGICAL KARACTER OF MR. MARK MILLCHERRY ESQ.—*Given at the office of Prof. Josh. Billings, Practial Phrenologis, prise* $1.

Amativeness—Bigg. Sticks out like a hornet's nest. You ought too be able tew luv the hole human familee with your bump at oust. Ye will never be a widerrer long, not enny.

Politiks—Yu have got the natral wa. A splendid bump. It feels like a Dimokratic bump, too. Menny a man has got to be constable with half yure bump.

Kombativeness—Sleightfully, very much. Yu mite fite a woman, but tuff match. I shud like to bet on the woman. This bump wants poultising.

Vittles—Bi thunder what a bump! I shud think yu cud eat a hoss and cart, and chase the driver three miles, without any praktis. Thunder and lightning! what a bump what a bump! Let Barnum get his hand on this bump and yore fortin is made. What a bump!

Musik—A sweet, pretty bump. About the size of a lima bean. If I had this bump I wud buy me a juice harp, and wander amung the rocky mountains. Pon mi word, Mr. Millberry, my advice is, nuss this bump.

Greenbacks—Well developed. A gorgeous bump. A fortin tu enny man. Yu kan't help but die ritch, of this bump don't go back on yu. Georgeous bump! happee man! die when you feel like it, deth won't have enny sorrows for yure relations that this bump won't heel.

SACRIFICING AN ARMY TO POLITICAL JEALOUSY—Says the Albany *Argus*. The conclusion of the eloquent letter of General M'Clellan to Secretary Stanton, written after the battle of Gaines's Mills, as it echoes through the land, makes the heart of the nation throb with emotion. It revives the pang of anguish we all felt when the noble Army of the Potomac was sacrificed. It arouses anew our indignation at the week and foolish Cabal that made this sacrifice to their own coarse jealousy and greed The General's letter closes in these words.

"I feel too earnestly to-night—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwise than that the government has not sustained the army. If you do not do so now the game is lost. If I save the army now, I tell you plainly that I own no thanks to you, nor to any person in Washington. YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST TO SACRIFICE THIS ARMY."

M'Clellan spoke only of what had happened when he wrote. But how much is to be added since to the responsibility of these intriguers at Washington? Another army under Pope was sacrificed. And after M'Clellan was a second time deposed from the head of his victorious column by the cabal, the army was again sacrificed under Burnside, and with persistent infatuation, offered up still again, to be mutilated and sacrificed under Hooker.

The Boston *Courier*, in the following anecdotes, throws some lurid light upon the blood-stained intrigue to which these armies and the nation's cause were sacrificed.

"We do not believe it possible to add to the works of General M'Clellan, but we desire to put on record a conversation reported to us, on the best authority, more than a year ago, as having then recently occurred, between a leading politician of a New England States and the Secretary of War. Said the Secretary:

General M'Clellan is getting too popular; we will have to check him.' You will have to check him very quick then, or he will get in Richmond,' responded his interlocutor. *Oh, he cannot do that, he has not man enough, and we don't intend to send him any more;*' was the answer of the Secretary. Well might he be shortly afterwards charged to his face by the man whom he thus sought to destroy, 'with doing his best to sacrifice the army.'

"To further illustrate the satanic policy Which led to such a course on the part of the Republican leaders, we give another scrap of conversation, which, by chance, once fell upon the ears of a most trustworthy friend of our own in a place of public resort, from whose lips, as repeated to us now again, we give it. Said a Republican citizen to a radical politician, and this occurred shortly after the first evidence was made public, showing that M'Clellan's failure was owing to M'Dowell's being prevented from co-operation in the attack upon Richmond—It appears to me that the President or Mr. Stanton was to blame is not carrying out the plan of the campaign, as agreed upon with M'clellan. Had that been done, I believe we should have had Richmond.' '*You will sometime recognize the truth, if not now*,' said the other, *that it were better never to take Richmond then, to have M'Clellan for the next President, as he surely would be if his campaign had succeeded.*' This is the spirit of radicalism in power. Such are the men who now sway the destines of the republic."

A NEW SENSATION.—There is considerable gossip among spiritualists, woman's rights folks and colored people in this city, over a book said to have been written by a highly intelligent and educated mulatto girl, on the subject of the mixture of the races. The sable, or shall we say fair, authoress, takes the ground that as all the varieties of the human race have a common origin, and as the blending of divers types produces a superior people, that therefore the union of the whites and blacks of this continent is a desirable result. She advocated a universal amalgamation as the solution of the problem in America. This process she turms Miscegenation,' which, she says, is a better term than amalgamation. The work has been extensively circulated, in proof, in extra circles, and is said to be remarkably clever for a negress.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE END NOT YET.—We have repeatedly warned the county to put no faith in the theories which took for granted that the military power of the rebellion was broken, and that its armies would melt away before the advent of spring. Our views are thus indorsed by the *Tribune*. Washington correspondent.

General Halleck, in conversation with prominent public men, has expressed his belief that the last grand and desperate effort will be made in the ensuing spring, by the rebels to transfer the real figthing to northern soil.—They cannot subsist their armies in their own desolated region, from all the most fruitful parts of which slaves have been withdrawn into the interior cotton states. It is difficult to determine whether their new campaign will be due north into Pennsylvania again or cross Kentucky into Ohio, using Longstreet's present position as a base of operations. All the secret advices received at the War Department show that a Peter-the-Hermit crusade against the North is now being preached throughout the confederacy, and that they are conscripting into the ranks with ruthless violence everything human that is able to bear arms.

In a letter which purports to give Richmond news in the same paper occurs the following:

If however, the civil power is given to the spirit of discord and contention, if the government itself is submitted to an outward pressure which places it in the necessity of resorting to violence and arbitrary measures, the army, on the contrary, unconscious of these dissensions, has recently seen its number increased and its discipline improved. It is the only organized body in the confederacy which at the present time preserves its spirit, and does not allow the wind of discord to divide and break its ranks.

This is not the kind of talk we usually see in the administration press; but it is the highest prudence to take that view of the matter, and be prepared for the tremendous campaign which will open in the spring.

THE COST.—John Brough Governor elect of Ohio, in his speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, said:

"Slavery must be put down, rooted out, if every wife has to be made a widow, and every child to be made fatherless."

"Every wife" here means the wife of every poor man, not John Brough's wife, nor Horace Greely's wife, nor Henry Ward Beecher's wife, nor Owen Lovejoy's wife of any shoddy patriot, but the wife of every man who cannot raise three hundred dollars or who has not money enough to buy a substitute.

Benjamin Wade, said, in his place in the U. S. Senate, that the man who "quotes the constitution in this crisis is a Traitor." Daniel Webster said:

"The Constitution of the United States is a written instrument, a recorded FUNDAMENTAL LAW; it is the, THE ONLY BOND OF THE UNION OF THE STATES; it is all that gives us national character."

If the western Republican press is to be believed Mr. Chase's treasury agents are quite as active in supplying the rebels with what they need on the Mississippi as are his custom house officers on the Atlantic coast. The Cincinnatti Gaz proves conclusively that the whole system of trade permits on the river is nothing less than an organized swindle upon honest commerce, and that no one gains by it but the personal friends of Mr. Chase who hold the offices.

The Union League of Philadelphia has nominated President Lincoln for re-election.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, and formerly Secretary of the Interior, died at Indianapolis on the 7th of January.

Captain W. W. White, Provost Marshal of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district, Williamsport, has been dismissed the service, and arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol prison for alleged frauds in the business of his office.

The first conviction under that provision of the enrollment act which directs the trial and punishment of surgeons for making false reports and for neglect of duty, was obtained in the case of Dr. Samuel Salisbury, of the Fourth District of Connecticut, who has been ordered to be imprisoned for two months, and to pay a fine of $20,00.

Eight tons of green backs were caried over the New Jersey Railroad to Washington one day last week. The money is said to be the collections of different internal revenue officers.

THE NEXT DEAL.—A cotemporary wonders "if Lincoln be re-elected, what his next deal will be." Why, sir, like the old one,

"To deal damnation round the land."