M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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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: - - - - $2 00 in Advance.

Rates of Advertising.

Column one year	$35 00
½ " "	20 00
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½ " six months	20 00
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One square of 12 lines or less, 3 insertions	1 50
Each subsequent insertion	25
Business cards, with paper	5 00

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These terms will be strictly adhered to. [illegible]

Business Directory.

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.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. [illegible] Proprietor, opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodious and well furnished house.

DR. W. Y. M'COY,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET

Smethport, [illegible]

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.

L. L. HEATH,

TANNER & CURRIER,

PORTAGE, McKean Co., Pa.

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

Particular attention will be paid to CUSTOM WORK. For the convenience of those living at a distance wishing to have to [illegible] on shares, arrangements have been made with L. H. Dolley, at Port Allegany, who will take the delivery of the Hides and the Leather will be returned to his Store, when tanned.

The largest price will be paid for Hides, 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.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"The oldest and best of the Weeklies!"

The Proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post, [illegible] paper is now in its Forty-third year [illegible] [illegible] maintaining their weekly the [illegible] ready acquired its

"A First Class Literary Paper;"

They have reason to believe [illegible] Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," [illegible] MASON EARLAND, author of "Alone," &c. [illegible] [illegible] generally regarded as [illegible] the most absorbing interest [illegible] for The Post in the [illegible] Sketches, and other Literary [illegible] possibly obtain. They [illegible] 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 Editors also strives to [illegible] 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 procured at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured 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 one in collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their 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.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year	$2 00
2 copies, one year	3 00
4 copies, one year	6 00
8 copies, and one to getter-up of club	12 00
20 copies, and one to getter up of club	28 00
One copy of The Post and one of The Lady's Friend.	3.00

Subscribers in British North America must remit twenty cents in addition to the annual subscription as we have to prepay the U. S. postage on their papers.

As the price of The Post is the same as that of The Lady's Friend, the clubs may be composed exclusively of the paper or partly of the paper and partly of the magazine. Of course the premium may be either one or the other, as desired.

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.

KENDAL-CREEK HOUSE,

KENDAL-CREEK, M'KEAN CO., PA.

THE Subscriber having purchased this well known stand, and re-furnished and re-fitted the House, is prepared to entertain Boarders and the Traveling public.

THE BAR AND TABLE,

Will be well supplied, and everything done to merit a liberal share of patronage. Raftmen will always find the "latch-string" out.

P. M. FULLER.

Kendal Creek, January 2, 1860. 38-ly

Great Improvements in Sewing Machine.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

Patented, February 14th, 1860.

SALESROOM 454 BROADWAY

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing machines:

1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator.

2.—Liability to get out of order.

3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.

4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material.

5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine, is Exempt all these Objections.

It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither Rip nor Ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT less power to drive it than any other machine in market. A girl twelve years old can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALED MACHINE.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of

MERCHANT TAILORS, COACH MAKERS, HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, SHIRT and BOSOM MAKERS, DRESS MAKERS, CORSET MAKERS, GAITER FITTERS, SHOE BINDERS, VEST and PANTALOON MAKERS.

RELIGIOUS and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS will be liberally dealt with.

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE.

No. 1, Family Machine, with Hemmer,	$60
No. 2, Small Manufacturing, with extension Table,	65
No. 3, Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table,	75
No. 4, Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with Rolling Foot and Oil Cup,	90

One-half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction.

Your attention is also called to the EMPIRE SHUTTLE, Patented June 29th, 1860.

It is well known that a Shuttle with a spring contrivance is preferable to any other—but a great defect of a spring has been hitherto their liability to get out of order, leaving them to be put on the the [illegible] [illegible] required.

The Empire Shuttle is so simple that any operator can repair it without loss of time or expense.

Agents wanted for all Towns in the United States, where Agents are not already established. Also, for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

T. J. McARTHUR & Co.

454 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Three daily trains to and from Baltimore and Washington City. Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburg and the West. Two trains daily to and from the North and West Branch, Susquehanna, Elmira and all Northern New York.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, November 17, 1862, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows, viz:

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) at 1.45 p. m., leaves Harrisburg at 5 20 p. m., and arrives at Baltimore at 10.20 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) at 11 20 p. m., leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) at 2 15 a. m., and arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday) at 7.30 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Harrisburg daily at 9 05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily [except Sunday] at 8.30 a. m., Harrisburg at 1.45 p. m., and arrives at Sunbury at 4 50 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily at 8.10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1.50 a. m., and leaves Harrisburg daily [except Monday] at 3:20 a. m., and arrives at Sunbury at 6.20 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Baltimore daily [except Sunday] at 2:15 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

J. N. DuBARRY,

Superintendent.

Harrisburg, Nov. 14, 1862.

Prophecy Verified.

The authors of the present Constitution of the United States supposed they were giving very little power to the general government, and had very certainly guarded that little against abuse. But the wisest men make great mistakes sometimes. The existing state of affairs in our country more than confirms all the fears of those sagacious statesmen who in the conventions of the several States and in the public press opposed the ratification of the federal constitution, and fully shows the worse than vanity of that confidence which its advocates had in the character of the political system they first devised. In nothing is the failure of the whole system more conspicuous than the gross usurpations of power of which the administration has been guilty and the almost absolute absorption of State independence in the general government. Then again, the patronage of the President is so enormous as to make him practically as absolute in power as any potentate in Europe. The countless host of civil and military place holders and dependants of the President, who all vote, render their master irresistible in anything he pleases to order or to do. We have all seen with what perfect unanimity and promptness the administration applaud every executive measure, and we doubt if there is any limit to this sort of obsequiousness.

Some years ago Senator Benton, then in Congress, made a report to that body, in which the following passages occur. He prophesied then what has become reality to-day:

"Power over a man's support has always been held and admitted to be power over his will. The President has power over the support of all these officers, and they again have power over the support of other merchants to the amount of $10,000,000, per annum, and over the daily support of an immense number of individuals, professional, mechanical, and laboring, to whom they can and will extend or deny a valuable private as well as public patronage, according to the part which they shall act in State as well as Federal elections.

"The power of patronage, unless checked by the vigorous interposition of Congress, must go on increasing until Federal influence in many parts of this confederation will predominate in elections as completely as British influence predominates in the elections of Scotland and Ireland, in rotten boroughs, and the great naval stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth.

"The power and influence of Federal patronage, contrary to the argument in the Federalist, is an overmatch for the power and influence of State patronage, and its workings will contaminate the purity of all elections, and enable the Federal Government eventually to govern throughout the States as effectually as if they were so many provinces of one vast empire.

"We must then look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President will carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote and I want his patronage. I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for."

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in Philadelphia a few days ago. From the report it appears that the eastern end of the road, for the distance of 185 miles, is completed from Sunbury to the town of St. Marys; and at the western end, from Erie, to Wilcox, making 221 miles of track yet to be laid, [illegible] the entire line of [illegible]. With the present force at work it is thought the grading can easily be completed in time for the track during the next three months, from the present time, and the track finished and in readiness to be run in the course of the [illegible] next. Fifteen hundred and sixty-three men were sent on the road [illegible], at a cost of over $15,000. This number of laborers [illegible] sufficient to have completed [illegible] New York [illegible] before the setting in of winter. The extraordinary [illegible] north-western Pennsylvania [illegible] arrangements in progress for [illegible] connection with the [illegible] a large share of that [illegible] traffic at the earliest practicable moment after the completion of the main line. The balance of the floating debt contracted prior to February 4, 1862, amounted to $118,876, which has since been reduced to $72,895. The whole of this amount the company are prepared to pay as soon as the claims are presented. The following table shows the receipts for the last four years on the finished portion of the road:

	Receipts.	Increase.
1860,	$253,119	
1861,	351,339	$81,012
1862,	443,119	92,987
1863,	727,659	284,239

The following managers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. G. Moorhead, Ellis Lewis, Henry Dubring, D. K. Jackman, C. B. Wright, Edward F. Gay, J. D. Wheelham, P. McCalfy, S. G. Thompson, W. A. Gelbraith.

Schleswig Holstein.—The total area of the three duchies does not amount to 7500 English square miles. Of these, Holstein covers about 3,600; Schleswig, 3300; Lunenburg, only 430 square miles. Holstein is the richest, as well in population (544,149) as in agriculture and in commerce. It possesses also the largest towns and the greatest number of them. In Schleswig, with a total population of 409,907, the chief towns are Flensburg, with 20,000 inhabitants; Schleswig has 12,197. In Lunenburg there are no towns of more than 5000 inhabitants. Altona, the most populous town, might appear to be naturally the capital of Holstein; but Kiel, only about one-third of its size, has always been the centre of the German movement in the Duchies and of hostility to Denmark. It is a natural port, and its fine situation on an arm of the Baltic, and its university, among other causes, have made it the favorite residence of the *elite* of the moneyed and titled aristocracy of the country.

TROUBLE IN THE ABOLITION CAMP.

OPPOSITION TO UNCLE ABE.

The following extracts from Abolition papers show that the current of opinion in that party does not run entirely in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Among the German radicals of the West and the extreme Yankee school everywhere the opposition to him is unconcealed and out-spoken:

The Albany *Statesman*, the most ultra of the Republican Press, confesses that the proud and numerous party which was represented in the convention at Chicago, no longer retains an existence. It has been dissipated by the action of its chosen head. The administration, therefore, stands in the anomalous and painful position of having no organized political support outside the circle of its own office holders and retainers—a very noisy, but by no means a controlling faction."

It points out the causes of this dissolution as follows:

"A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public Treasury depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the Federal government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings—until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men drive fast horses and live in free-stone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

"On the part of the radical Emancipationists one can but see an increasing desire to nominate Gov. Chase, Senator Sumner, Gen. Fremont, or some other representative man of their own clique. They declare, in Congress and out of it, that Mr. Lincoln has shown deplorable hesitancy in meeting the great question of emancipation, which now underlies all other questions. His proclamations, so reluctantly made, are not sustained by any constitutional provision, and can be revoked by him tomorrow, while their exceptions impair their value. In short, it is evident that Mr. Lincoln can't count upon many who have been reckoned as foremost among the supporters of his administration."

The *Spirit of the Times* talks sharply, even insultingly. It says:

"The country is all right in tone. It has been willing to laugh at Mr. Lincoln's *jokes* for a season; but now that the true strain of our institutions is approaching, it requires courage and decorum in the chair of state.

"For our part, we believe the people will, in this matter, meet, with the refer they wish. *We can* conceive how a popular tumult may, in its first emotions, upheave some *jocose clodpole* to the apex, but we can't conceive how, in the face of dripping guillotines and a rocking empire, *Jack Bunsby* could be elected" to preside over a period like that of the old French Revolution for a second term."

A War of Vengeance.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* warns those whom it may concern, to be prepared for a war of Vengeance on the part of the South. Now, he writes, on the frontier or seaboard will be safe which is not well defended. The Southerners from motives of policy, have up to this time refrained from retaliation. They have not the [illegible]. So many of their own towns have been destroyed, and such extremities [illegible] to Charleston, that they will consider themselves justified in the eyes of the world, in carrying out the *lex talionis*. Morgan, Mosby, and a dozen other bold rangers and guerrilla captains, and the steam cruisers, will do what they can to plunder and destroy. It must be expected, and guarded against as far as may be.

"It is to be wished that the war might be fought on more humane principles, as it might be if such were the desire at Washington; but if there is [illegible] the massacre of the South, it must be expected that some kind of one will be returned to the masses of the North, who may be within reach of Southern vengeance.

"War is a game that two can play at, and it is not players' cards [illegible], as partisans wish it to be. It is my deliberate conviction, from everything I see and hear that, the destructiveness of the war during the present year will exceed all that has gone before it.

Let us Pause and Reflect.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in the course of some reflections upon Governor Seymour's able message, remarks:

"We are unquestionably approaching the crisis of our national history. From the Presidential election, which is to occur this fall, we shall, if conservative men succeed, begin to restore the glory and the peace of the American Union; while, if radical measures continue to remain in power, our downward course will be rapid to anarchy and ruin. We doubt whether free institutions can possibly survive four years more of trial such as they have endured under radical management. The great truth brought out by Governor Seymour, that there is a bottom to the national purse, and a limit to the national credit, is of profound import. Shall the plan of war and conquest, at the expense of other thousands of millions, continue till we reach that limit? till we pass it? Will prudence, caution, reason, never resume sway at Washington? No one can doubt that this nation is able to bear as great a debt as any other nation in the world; but that does not imply that we can bear any amount of debt, to the extent of unlimited thousands of millions. Let us not blind our eyes and close our ears to the deceitful promises that the war is almost over. It stretches away before us into years of darkness, fearful years to a free country. The expenses of treasure and of blood are yet to be enormous. We can carry our present debt without doubt. How much more can we carry? This is the question forcibly presented in the present aspect of our national affairs. It doesn't present itself, as radical men will pretend, as a question abandoning the war for the Union. It is a question, of abandoning a war for conquest and abolition, and resuming a war for the Union. Shall we go back to original principles, or shall we plunge into chaos?"

Senator Hale on Public Corruption.

In a recent speech in the Senate, the subject of navy frauds, we believe being under consideration, Mr. Hale said:

"I was opposed to stealing from the treasury when it was done by democrats. I am not in favor of having it done by anybody. I don't say that it is done; but I say *there are things that ought to be investigated.* Sir, the Good Book tells us that Judas Iscariot was a thief, and carried the bag that held the contributions which belonged to the twelve disciples in common; and I suppose that if anybody questioned his integrity Judas denounced him at once as a foe of Christ and Christianity. No, so, sir; if there be dishonest practices, if there be defects in the law, if there be anything wrong, all on earth that I ask is that there may be *an honest inquiry into it.*"

Here the fact is exposed by a leading Abolition Senator that the state of affairs in the departments at Washington require investigation, and it is broadly hinted that the influence of the administration is against investigation. Senator Hale has been charging the department with a loose way of doing business for some time, and after all his efforts he finds himself unable to get "an honest inquiry into it." Everywhere the Republicans hold the control, the rule is reckless expenditure, general corruption and studied concealment from the people. What is to be the end?

The Johnstown Homicide.—We have received full details of the shocking tragedy which horrified the people of Johnstown on Friday morning last. The particulars are briefly these:

"Mr. Joseph Moore, auctioneer of Johnstown on his recent return from nine months' service in the army, ascertained that his domestic happiness had been destroyed, it is alleged by Mr. Jordan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the intimacy said to exist during his absence between Marbourg and Mrs. Moore, who is represented as prepossessing in appearance and of a gay and dashing disposition, Moore called upon the former, and after an explanation, told him he would shoot him. Mrs. Marbourg, hearing of Moore's threats, appealed to him not to take her husband's life, but the outrage husband would not listen to her. On Friday morning last Moore rose early, and leaving his house, visited a grocery-store near the post-office, where he remained until between eight and nine o'clock, when Marbourg passed by. Moore started out immediately, and caught Marbourg by the collar, saying, 'Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a clean breast of it last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her.' Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking the effect in the region of the heart. Marbourg fell forward and Moore discharged two balls into the head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. Marbourg fell over and almost instantly expired. Moore walked to a magistrate's office, surrendering himself and was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities. The deceased leaves a most estimable wife and eight or nine children—the oldest, a son, about twenty years old. The murderer has a wife and one child, the latter a promising boy of fifteen years."

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Nashville to the *Gazette* gives official news that General Sherman entered Jackson, Miss., in force on the 5th. The enemy offered but feeble resistance, and was supposed to be falling back over the Pearl River. It is believed that the Rebels are receiving reinforcements from Dalton.

WHERE IS JACKSON?

Jackson is in Hinds county, Miss., located on the right or western bank of the Pearl River, at the terminus of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. In the city are stations of the Southern Mississippi, New Orleans and Jackson, the Great Northern, and the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroads, and it is thereby a centre of business. The site of the town is level and the plan regular. It contains the State and county buildings, Executive mansion, State Lunatic Asylum, an institution for the deaf and dumb, another for the blind, the State Prison, and several other prominent buildings. In 1850 the population was 3191; in 1855 it had increased to about 5040; and in 1850 the returns showed a further increase of 500. It is distant by rail from Vicksburg forty-four and a half miles; from Meridian, ninety five and a half miles; from New Orleans, one hundred and eighty three miles; from Grand Junction, two hundred and thirteen miles; from Corinth, via Grand Junction, two hundred and fifty-four miles; from Corinth, via Meridian, two hundred and eighty-nine and a half miles; from Memphis, via Grand Junction, two hundred and sixty-five miles; from Dokey via Grand Junction, two hundred and seventy-six miles; and via Meridian, three hundred and eleven and a half miles; from Chattanooga, via Grand Junction, four hundred and seventy miles; and via Meridian, five hundred and five and a half miles; from Mobile, via Meridian two hundred and twenty-nine and a half miles; from Port Gibson, by the turnpike road, about sixty miles; from Raymond about fifteen miles, and from Auburn, about thirty miles.

Escape of Federal Prisoners.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A gentleman who arrived to-night from the Army of the Potomac says before he left there a Richmond paper of Thursday, found on the person of a deserter who came into our lines, in which appears an article stating that 109 Union officers have escaped from Libby Prison, by digging a tunnel under the street for that purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners had been engaged upon the work for at least a month. They were missed at roll call, and forthwith troops were dispatched in various directions to capture them. Four were overtaken on the Williamsburg and Hanover Court House roads. The others, it is supposed, were secreted in the neighborhood of Richmond. The guards were arrested on the belief that they were in collusion with the prisoners, but were afterwards released, the subterranean mode of escape having become known. The paper says that Neal Dow was not among the runaways, but was probably waiting to accompany the next batch.

The deserter above referred to says a large number of his regiment, the 14th Louisiana, were barefoot, and that the daily rations consisted of a quarter pound of meat and one pint of meal.

PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

This is not the time to amend the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution itself provides two distinct modes of amending it, and both of them requires a vote which it is not possible to obtain while nearly a dozen States of the Union are in open rebellion. Those States are not represented in the Congress at Washington, nor would they be represented in any convention of the States of the Union called to discuss, to propose, or to ratify any alterations of the organic law of the Government. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of this matter, makes the following very judicious remarks:

"It ought not to be necessary, in America, to impose on the minds of the people the great importance of representation in government. It is an old American principle, for which some blood has been spilled, that of representation. If the Constitution needs amendment, this is the time to do it. The right to compel the submission of rebellious populations to the Government as it existed, as they helped us to make it, as they consented to have it, is a right that it is difficult for any man to deny. The right, while millions of the population are in rebellion, to change the Constitution, making in fact a new Government, especially to change it with reference to rebellious districts, and then to compel that population to submit to the amended Government is, if a right at all, one purely of force, and not of moral or political truth. The danger of the Government has been the tendency to substitute the right of strength for the right of law.

"It is idle to claim for any detached portion of a free people the right to change the Government when it pleases. Such a claim, in the name of free principles, tends to the worst forms of anarchy. This principle we have made so clear in former articles that we don't need to repeat the argument here. The consent of the governed, once given, cannot be withdrawn at will; otherwise every family might claim the right of erecting a patriarchal Government, and every farm become a separate kingdom. But the principle is far from justifying the right of compelling obedience to a new Government, created by a portion of a people, without consulting the other portion.

"It is said that the rebel population may, if it choose, be represented in a national convention, or vote on the amendments when sent down to them. The answer is at once plain, there may be and are to-day in many of the Southern States Union men, who would desire to be represented in such a case, who ought to be represented, but who can't be by reason of the forces of the rebellion. An amended Constitution forced on such men, who can't possibly be represented, would not be the Constitution of their choice. To these men government, if it has any virtue or value, owes the paramount duty of sweeping the away the rebellion which now presses and controls them, before it makes a new forms of government to to force on their adoption. It is no worthy spectacle among free people, it is a disgrace to free government, to confess an inability to give all its loyal subjects representation in determining the great charter of its rights and powers, and to make arbitrary changes in that charter, and forms them on people who are left, by the weakness of government to be unrepresented. Destroy the rebellion first, then talk about amendments to the Constitution."

These are certainly sound views, but they are not those of the radical men of the Abolition party. Senator Sumner has moved a resolution providing that the National Constitution may be so amended as to abolish slavery entirely and forever throughout the United States. Such a proposition, even if it were practicable, is certainly premature, not only for the reason given in the above extract from the *Journal of Commerce*, but because all such inconsiderate suggestions tend just now to provoke the people of the South, and to protract the day of peace and reconciliation.

Pine Creek Railroad.—The last Potter Journal contains the following notice of the meeting of its projectors:

"There was a meeting at Jersey Shore last week of prominent capitalists interested in a new railroad project. The road is to start in the Philadelphia and Erie at Jersey Shore, having a main stem from that point to the Meadows in Tioga county, with two branches at the Meadows; one extending to Tioga village to connect with the Corning and Blossburg; the other extending westward through Tioga and Potter counties until it reaches the Allegany river which stream it follows to Olean, connecting with the Erie Railway at this latter point. The report of the Engineers who had simply passed over the route, getting the various heights of land and the probable course to pursue, was more favorable than the friends of the route could have expected. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions; one a Local committee, consisting of Messrs. Sanderson and Trump, to operate along the line of the route; the other, a general committee, consisting of Hon. R. G. White, Dr. C. Goold, and Richard B. Osborne, to operate among the capitalists of our large cities. Potter county was represented in the meeting by Messrs. Dent, Ives, Knox, and Glassmire. The many and varied interests depending upon this road would seem to insure its success."

The small pox.—Seems to be making its appearance all over the country. It is supposed to have been spread somewhat in this manner: The "government" got it by shaking hands with an "intelligent contraband" who took it in exchange for confederate scrip. Office seekers caught it by shaking hands with the "government." Getting disappointed in receiving positions in which to ruin the country, they went home, and have given the disease to the people, by shaking hands with them, in the hopes of receiving a nomination from them. The people are cautioned against shaking hands with any abolitionist who has been to see the "government." These men should be put in pest houses immediately upon their arrival at home, and kept there until after the election.—*Pat & Union.*

Dr. Mead was once assailed in a pamphlet by Dr. Woodward. The doctor met—a fight ensued with swords. Mead disarming his adversary, ordered him to beg for his life. "Never!" said Woodward—"never till I am your patient."