

M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 15.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

NO. 21.

M'kean County Democrat.
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By J. B. OVIATT.
SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.
TERMS: \$2.00 in Advance.

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One year, \$10.00
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Three months, \$4.00
One month, \$1.50
For each insertion, 50 cents
For each copy, 10 cents
For each line, 10 cents
For each advertisement, 10 cents
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For each notice, 10 cents
For each notice, 10 cents

Business Directory.

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

Public Square,

where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with the most delicious and healthy food at a first class RESTAURANT.
ALL A LA CARTE, 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. 2nd, 1863.

BYRON B. HAMILIN.
Attorney at Law, No. 100, M'Kean County, Pa. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

W. W. Y. HOOVER.
SOUTH-EAST CORNER MAIN STREET
Smethport, Pa.

ELI W. HLEATH.
TANNER & CURRIER.
PORTAGE, M'Kean Co., Pa.

THE TANNER & CURRIER, PORTAGE, Pa., have a full stock of all the latest styles of

Woolen Goods, and are prepared to make to order all the latest styles of

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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Whereas letters of administration to the Estate of DENICK VOORHES, late of Keating Township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said Denick Voorhies, will make known the same without Delay to A. J. OTTO, Administrators, Farmers Valley Dec, 21, 1863.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hon. J. Darling and N. Peabody Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept bearing date Friday, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 27th day of June next; and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Constables, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be and there be in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices pertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Patented at Smethport, this 5th day of March, 1864, and the 57th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
A. N. TAYLOR, Executor.
Smethport, March 11th, 1864.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly extended throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (125 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Smethport to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT EMPORIUM.
Leave Eastward, 3:40 P. M.
Express train-leaves, 3:40 P. M.
Leave Westward, 6:19 A. M.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT WARREN.
Leave Eastward, 6:19 A. M.
Express train-leaves, 6:19 A. M.
Leave Westward, 6:19 A. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these lines between Philadelphia and Lake Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Express Service cars on Express Trains, both ways, between Williamsport, and Baltimore and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Corner 11th and Market Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:
S. E. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drell, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. Houston, Gen'l Freight Ag't Phil'a.
Lewis L. Hovey, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Phil'a.
Jos. D. Porras, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets PHILADELPHIA.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS A. M.
for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner, for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instructions in the Theological Department embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and will finally act as Cashier, Book Keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Urinary Affections are removed, as well as Painful Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indulgence of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Languor of the Muscular System.

Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Itch, and Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows IMPOTENCY, FRIGILITY, EMBARRASSED URINE, and other ailments of the Urinary System.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"—**"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."**
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
Take no more Opium, Mercury, or unwholesome Medicines for eruptions and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES.

In all their Stages. At little Expense. Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience. And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urinary, relieving Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the course of disease, and expelling all Poisons, Diseases and without Matter.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that the use of Powerful Astringents, "been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and disease of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter how LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.
Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six for \$5.00
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications. Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis.
Address to
H. H. HELMBOLD, Chemist
104 South Tenth St., bet. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot.
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
591 Broadway, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose of their own "and other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
"Extract Buchu."
"Sarsaparilla."
"Improved Rose Wash."

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no Other. Cut out the Advertisement and send for it. AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPURSION.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., New York.

LETTER FROM A DYING WIFE.
The following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before her husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen.

"When this shall reach your eye, dear George, some day, when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the soil will be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has nestled close to your warm breast.

For many long and sleepless nights, when all but my thoughts were at rest. I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it may now seem but the nervous imagining of a girl, yet, dear George, it is so! Many weary nights have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone with the sore conviction that I am about to leave all forever, and go down into the dark valley. But I know in whom I have believed, and leaning on his arm I tear no more."

Do not blame me for keeping all this from you: How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live if only to be at your side when the time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast (wipe the deep damp from your brow and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer.

But it is not to be—and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom. And you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death, and our spirits shall hold one last communion until gently faded from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpse of the unfolding glories of a better world, where partings are unknown.—Well do I know the spot, dear George, where you will lay me. Often we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves and brushed the mound around us with stripes of burished gold, each perhaps, has thought that some day one of us would come alone, whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot and I know you will love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows where my grave is. I know you will go there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before."

NAPOLION'S BRAVERY.
At the first rumor of the emperor's return to Champagne, the Austrian army, as if seized with a panic at a single name, had retreated by every road from the walls of Paris, as far as Troyes and Dijon. The Emperor of Austria, fearful of being surrounded, even in the midst of his troops, to be taken at Dijon. Alexander and the King of Prussia had got beyond Troyes. These sovereigns, magnifying the danger by the memory of a many former defeats, and fearful of a state in the very heart of France, which had fallen with such apparent facility into their hands, agreed to send their respective plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Chatillon, the most pressing instructions to effect a peace.

Had the emperor had timely notice of these terms he could have signed a peace on a European basis at the moment that his own empire was fading beneath his feet but he was ignorant of them. Alarmed, at his own part, at the masses crowding down upon him, he retreated to the walls of Metz, where he unexpectedly came in contact with the army of Schwarzenberg. A sanguinary battle ensued, unexpectedly to both generals, between the French and Austrians. Napoleon fought at hazard, without any other plan than the necessity of fighting, and the resolution to conquer or die. He renewed in this action the miracles of bravery and sangfroid of Lodi and Rivoli; and his youngest soldiers blushed at the idea of deserting a chief who hazarded his own life with such invincible courage. He was repeatedly seen spurting his horse to a gallop against the enemy's cannon, and reappearing as if inaccessible to the shot, he was in front of one of his battalions, which recoiled and wavered in expectation of the explosion Napoleon, to reassure them, spurred his charger towards the enemy's lines, destruction, made him smell the burn of gunpowder, and he was the first to be blown up, and was blown up, rolling in the dust with his mutilated steed, and rising without a wound, amidst the plaudits of his soldiers, he calmly demanded another horse, and continued to brave the grape-shot, and to fly into the thickest of the battle. His guard at length arrived, and restored the fortune of the day.

WOULD'N'T PLAY FOR NIGGERS.—All the bands in New York refused to play at the presentation of a flag to a negro regiment, and the managers of the affair had to send to Governor's Island and obtain a government band. Dr. A. Tynge made a speech at Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening, in which he denounced the bands as "a set of low-born driveling foreigners."

The Emperor of France pays his soldiers in American gold. Four millions of dollars have just arrived in France for the purpose. *Louisville Democrat.*

That is more than our government does. It pays its soldiers in depreciated paper—paper that is worth 35 per cent, less than gold. The government has a large amount of gold on hand, but instead of paying it out to the soldiers, sells it to the speculators in Wall street at a great premium. The gold is for the holders of 5-20 bonds and for speculators, while the army is obliged to take depreciated paper.

Paying Dear for the Whistle.
The war between the North and the South has now been waged for three years. We have called into the service 1,735,000 soldiers. We have now in the field say 500,000 men. There have been discharged on account of wounds, disability and sickness, together with the desertions, say 375,000. This leaves 900,000 men now dead and buried. This is a liberal calculation in our favor, for if we could reach the exact loss in our army, the fatality of deaths would not fall short of a million of lives. We have stolen and freed, from the rebels, from 75,000 to 100,000 negroes; admit it to be 100,000. This war, from the beginning, has been a war for the liberation of Southern slaves from their owners, in the intent of the instigators, though it has only been publicly avowed for the last two years. To say nothing of the injury, loss and cruelty to nineteen-twentieths of the poor slaves, to say nothing of the destruction, loss of property, demoralization of our population, the untold miseries of the wounded and broken down constitutions of the discharged soldiers, to say nothing of all this loss to the body politic, it has cost the United States in debt, entitled upon future generations, already \$3,000,000,000. To sum up the gross amount we have, in order to liberate 100,000 slaves, and make them worse off than they were while with their masters; created a debt of \$3,000,000,000, and sacrificed the lives of 900,000 of our fellow citizens! Is not this, in the language of the immortal Ben Franklin, "PAYING DEAR FOR THE WHISTLE."

SOLDIERS AND THEIR DUTY.—General Rosecrans, at St. Louis, has issued an order relating to breaches of the civil law by soldiers. It contains the following honorable, soldier-like and statesman-like sentiment, which every true patriot and lover of law and order will heartily endorse:

"Officers and soldiers are reminded that their functions being to establish law and justice against armed opposition too strong for the officers of the civil power, their uniform becomes a sacred badge, and whoever, wearing it, commits or permits wrong or outrage to stab or property, stains that badge, and stains the country he professes to serve. Military power is a trust more sacred and honorable than a trust of property. He who misuses this power to gratify or benefit himself is more guilty and more culpable than the violators of a pecuniary trust. Impartial justice and the strictest regard for the weak and defenseless are therefore the duty and the glory of the true, patriotic soldier. They are, also, the marks of true nobility and courage, while cruelty and injustice are the sure badges of baseness and cowardice."

Abolition Dictionary.
Equal and exact justice to all men—Government schools for runaway contrabands, and prisons for white men who oppose them.
Peace, commerce, and honest friendship—War for abolitionism, cotton speculations with rebels, and hatred of all who do not bend the knee to Abraham the first.

The support of State government in all their rights—Forcing them to change their form of government, so that they have no rights.
The preservation of the General Government—Voting it in one man.

A jealous care of the right of election—Ballots for those who vote abolitionism—byones for those who do not.
A mild and soft correction of abuses—Official position for those who plunder the government, and halters for those who don't.

A well disciplined militia—A French conscription.
The supremacy of the civil over the military authority—Imprisonment of judges, and trial of citizens by court martial.

Economy in the public expenses—A lavish expenditure of the public money, and the retaining of thieves and plunderers in every department of the government.
The diffusion of information—Political preachers, and abolition tracts, and the suppression of Democratic newspapers.

Freedom of religion—The liberty of going to hear Christ ignored, and John Brown glorified.
Freedom of the press—A muzzled editor.

Freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus—The Goddess of Liberty in chains.

The Late Louisiana "Election."
The truth is gradually coming out in regard to this so-called election, even from administrative journals and administrative partisans themselves. The New York Evening Post (Abolition) publishes some extracts from a pamphlet, purporting to have been written by a citizen of Louisiana and a "loyal man," setting forth his objections to the "election" held on the 22d ult. He says that the State officer, said to have been elected, are "nobodies without a Legislature. They cannot even receive a salary, if that is their chief design. Of the two the Legislature should come first," and he asks, "why what organic law will they be officers of the State?" and answers, "by that, any one of whose plain provisions is violated to obtain this election."

The reader can see how bravely Lincoln's plan of "reconstruction" goes on in Louisiana as well as in other States, his own partisans alone being the witnesses and judges. The pamphlet thus criticises the election and the conduct of it.

The federal entail law of both the United States and the State of Louisiana is transgressed. The safeguards to elections are broken down by arbitrary power, so that, being neither fair nor free, they have no lawful authority, nor moral force. There is no freedom of discussion, without which voting is a farce. Of some seven daily journals in this city, three or four under various influences of pressures advocate the ticket of the commanding general, which does not command the favor or respect of one-tenth part of the genuine voting population in this part of the State; while not one says a word for the two other tickets, which divide between them the sympathies of the rest of the voters. It is notorious that the preferences of the military administration and its strong desires are made known in many ways; that its employees are "expected" to vote accordingly; that the election judges and officers are appointed by it; that the returns will be passed upon by it; that it decrees the qualifications of electors; that all

the people are under its absolute power, and that there is hardly a man who is not afraid to incur its displeasure.

The writer adds, it is claimed that "military necessity" makes such conduct necessary, "then we must do without civil government." He says further:

"It is also notorious that the military commander has not only made known his preference of a certain ticket, but also in many ways discouraged other candidates; that he has influenced, warned and overawed the press; that he has threatened the citizens in his proclamations and orders; and through official journals that laborers employed by the military administration (and including a very large class of voters) have been ordered to attend certain party meetings, and given to understand that their voting accordingly."

These are serious charges, says the Post, and it is "constrained to add that are repeated by men of known loyalty in New Orleans, in letters to their friends at the North." The evidence is conclusive that the farce re-establishing civil government in Louisiana, by the command and under the terror of military power, has been enacted by Lincoln and Banks, as their own admirers testify.

The Post says: "It is significant that the pamphlet before us bears neither the name of its printer nor its publisher. It is complained to the letters which we receive that matters like those of which it treats cannot be freely discussed at New Orleans without danger of expulsion from the State."

GREELEY FOR FREMONT.
We call attention to the report in another column of the meeting held in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, last night, to inaugurate the presidential canvass in behalf of General Fremont. This movement presents some very significant features. In the first place, it is started by earnest anti-slavery Republicans who do not hold office, and whose worldly circumstances are such that they do not care for any. In the next place, it was distinctly announced that General Fremont was in the field without reference to the June Baltimore convention; and, in the third place, Mr. Horace Greeley made a speech in which he, in effect, announced his preference for "any other man" in the Republican ranks rather than Mr. Lincoln. He wanted the friends of the latter not to attack him (Greeley), as it was possible that they might need his services before the canvass was over.

All this is very curious and very suggestive. Mr. Greeley first distinctly committed himself to the fortunes of Mr. Chase, but it turned out that there is no back-bone in a greenback while it is constantly liable to depreciate in public estimation. This committee of the Tribune to Fremont suggests, may announce, an open split in the party. Mr. Greeley may deprecate bitterness and discussion among Republicans as much as he pleases; it is inevitable that with Fremont in the field as a stump candidate against the nominee of the June convention, an intestine war is certain.

It is a puzzle what these people are driving at. Mr. Lincoln has done every thing they asked him to do. It must be that he has privately been solicited to adopt some measure which is more than even he can stand. Can it be the "sublime mingling of races" which Wendell Phillips declares is "God's own plan" for securing a better civilization—in other words, miscegenation? One of the planks of the Fremont platform adopted last night, insisting upon the absolute equality of the white and black races before the laws; looks very like it. Be this as it may, the "wins" and the "cons" of the Republican party are fairly at war with each other, and all the demagogues have to do is to look on with very much the same feeling as the old woman did during the fight between her husband and the bear.—W. Y. World.

WHAT IS AHEAD OF US—THE STATE OF OUR FINANCES.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows: "The rabid Abolition Journal, in reference to the enormous expenses of the war and the increase in our public debt:

"Not less dangerous than the folly of supposing the war practically ended, is the other folly of supposing that we can go on with impunity, conducting it as long as we please, on the most extravagant and reckless system of expenditure ever known in the whole history of war. We do not add to-day one soldier who does not cost us, in one way or another, double what any nation, ancient or modern, ever paid for its soldiers before. It is a very cheap style of popularity—seeking to answer that we are worth all we pay for them; but when they themselves, and their children, come to pay off the debt we are incurring, the answer may not seem quite so satisfactory."

"We have conducted the war three years.—For the first its expenses were, in round numbers, about \$200,000,000. For the second it swelled to about \$587,087,000. For the year nearly closing it will foot up (including deficiencies), according to appropriations already past and estimates to, about \$928,439,000.—On this expanding scale, very simple arithmetical rules will show how long it will take to bankrupt the nation. We cannot strain and strain our finances without limit; there must come a time when with sore labor and many tax-gatherers we begin to pay the debts we are so lavishly incurring, or depreciate our bonds. Already Mr. Chase has sent in his earnest protest to the Committee, and has notified them that he will not undertake to meet the new and ever increasing demands upon the Treasury, unless they promptly inaugurate a system of thorough and unsparring taxation. When that begins to press, we shall see whether demagogues will still insist that from month to month the expenses of the war shall be swelled to more and more exciting proportions. So much for what lies ahead of us—in the way of fighting and of paying of bills."

THE MOTLEY CREW.—The Journal of Commerce says there will be found among the Administration supporters every shoddy contractor who has coined the blood of our soldiers into gold for his pockets, every man who has sold disease and death in the form of provisions, every man who has cheated the Government out of its money in selling munitions of war, ships, steamboats and other material. The vote of these men will be heavy, and with it will be all the voters they can buy or force into joining them.