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.

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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 delicaces 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.

BYRON D. HAMLIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. Agent for Messrs. Keating & Co's Lands. Attends especially to the Collection of Claims; Examination of Land Titles; Payment of Taxes, and all business relating to Real Estate. Office in Hamlin Block.

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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 tanning on shares arrangements have been made with L. H. Dolley, at Port Allegany, who will take the delivery of the Hydes and the Leather will be returned to his Store, when tanned.

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 gived.

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

L. L. HEATH.

Portage, Pa., Nov. 3, 1862. v5n8y1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"The oldest and best of the Weeklies."

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

A First Class Literary Paper!

They have reason to believe that the stories of MRS. WOOD, author of "East Lynne," &c.; MISS BRADDON, author of "Elenor's Victory," &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 design, 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 Storie, 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 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
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One copy of *The Post* and one of *The Lady's Friend*. 3.00

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.

BOUNTY LAW.

An Act relating to the payment of Bounties to Volunteers, Passed the 25th day of March, 1864.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That all bonds, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, issued by the commissioners, or commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or the school directors, or road-commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this commonwealth, for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering to enter the military or naval service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, be and the same are hereby legalized, made valid and binding upon such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, and townships, as if full and legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made; and that in all cases where any special committee, commissioners, or an individual or individuals, of any county, city, township, borough or ward, shall have subscribed and paid, or become personally liable for the payment of money, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, under the late calls of the President of the United States, who have been mustered into the United States military service, and credited to such county, city, township, ward, or borough, with the understanding, or agreement, that a law would be enacted to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, for the payment of such advancement and liabilities, all subscriptions, so paid, or money, borrowed as aforesaid, shall be good and valid against such county, city, township, borough, or ward, as if the same had been subscribed or borrowed by the corporate authorities of the same, under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, councils, or school directors, as the case may be, to proceed to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, sufficient to pay the principal of all claims, with interest thereon until the day of payment, together with the cost of collection thereof.

Section 2. That all payment of bounties to volunteers, entering the service of the United States as aforesaid, by the commissioners or the commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, or by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities, for the purpose of making such payments, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

Section 3. That the authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized, and required, to execute, and complete, all agreements, and contracts, heretofore made by the aforesaid authorities of such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, or townships, for the payment of bounties, as aforesaid, or for refunding advancements made for that purpose by any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts, and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money, and issues bonds, warrants or certificates, in the name of such county, corporations, or townships, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, warrants and certificates, as the same shall become due; which taxes and levies shall be assessed, and collected, as other county, city, ward, borough, or township, taxes are assessed, levied, and collected: *Provided*, That in all election, or enrollment, districts, not having any constituted authorities, as contemplated by this act, competent to levy and collect said tax, the board of election officers to such district shall be authorized to levy, and proceed to have said tax collected in such districts.

Section 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties, as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid: *Provided*, That the property of non-commissioned officers, and privates, in actual service of the United States army and navy, from this commonwealth, or who died, were permanently disabled, in such service, or having been in such service for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom; and the property of widows, minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers, and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from any taxation under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first, second, third and fourth sections of this act shall be so understood as to have reference only to such agreements and contracts as have been entered into by the authorities aforesaid, subsequent to the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Section 5. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act to create a loan, and provide for arming the State, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which authorized the associate judges, and county, commissioners, of the several counties of this commonwealth, to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers as have been, or shall be, enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, are hereby extended, and applied, to the families of men who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted or conscripted, and mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quota of said counties, respectively; and all arrangements made by the several counties of this commonwealth, for the support of the families of volunteers, militia, drafted or conscripted men, mustered into the service, and credited, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and confirmed; and full and legal authority is hereby given said county commissioners to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, and for the extension of such relief to the families of all private soldiers, and non-commissioned officers, who have been mustered in, or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States, and credited aforesaid, in pursuance of any requisition made, or to be made, by the President of the United States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, or by the Governor of Pennsylvania, or any law of said commonwealth now made, or hereafter to be made.

Section 6. That the commissioners of any and every county in this commonwealth are hereby authorized to borrow such sum, or sums of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who volunteered from such county, and entered the military or naval service of the United States, on or after the seventeenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and to each and every commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States from such county, and be credited to the quota thereof, in pursuance of any requisition of the President of the United States, or any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars: *Provided however*, That in that part of any county where school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or townships, or where the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, or any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, have paid, or have now commenced to raise a fund for the purpose of paying, such bounties, it shall be lawful for such school directors, or road commissioners, of such township, or townships, or the corporate authorities of such city, ward or borough, to borrow such sums of money as may be required to pay each volunteer from such district, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for for such authorities of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, to issue bonds of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, for such sum, or sums, of money, and in such amounts as may be necessary to pay the authorized bounty to each volunteer required to fill the quota or quotas of such township, city, ward, or borough: *And provided further*, That such townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, as have filled their quota or quotas, under any call or requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, as aforesaid, without aid from the county, city, or borough, shall be exempt from any tax levied, or to be levied, by the said county, city, or borough, for the payment of bounties, or for the payment of any bonds issued by the said county commissioners, city, or borough authorities for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota aforesaid: *And provided further*, That no county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, which shall have agreed, or offered, to pay, as bounty to each volunteer credited to such county, city, ward, township, or other district, a larger sum than three hundred dollars, shall be subject to the limitation as to amount prescribed in this act; but any payment made or to be made, or obligation given, or to be given, or liability incurred, or to be incurred, in pursuance of such offer or agreement, is hereby ratified and declared to be lawful and valid: *And provided further*, That in case the commissioners, of any county, or the commissioners and controller of any county in this commonwealth, shall neglect, or refuse, to take the necessary steps to raise, or complete the raising of bounties in townships, wards, and boroughs, not having raised, or commenced to raise, bounties at the time of the passage of this act, then, and in that case, said township, ward, or borough, by their authorities aforesaid, shall have power to proceed and raise bounties as fully and as effectually as if done by the county authorities.

Section 7. That the said county commissioners, or school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, are hereby authorized, (for the purpose of carrying out the porvisions of this act,) to borrow money, and issue bonds, or certificates, of indebtedness, no bond, or certficate, to be less than the sum of twenty-five dollars, except when the bounty is less than twenty five dollars, in the name of such county, city, township, ward, or borough, with, or without, interest coupons attached, payable at such time, and in such manner, as may be agreed upon; and to levy, and assess, on all property, professions, trades and occupation subject to taxation, for state and county purposes, and collect such taxes as may be necessary to meet the principal, and interest, of said bonds and certificates, as they shall become due, and payable; which taxes shall be collected as county, city, township, ward, and borough, taxes are now levied and collected; including a *per capita* tax, of not more than one dollar, on all taxable inhabitants: *Provided*, That only one *per capita* tax shall be levied in any one year: *Provided*, That in all cases where any person, or persons, liable to draft, have for the purpose of raising the sum requisite pay, a bounty to the volunteers required to fill the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, or township, stipulated, in writing, to to pay a sum greater than the amount of tax which would be due upon the assessed valuation of their real, or personal, property, it shall and may be lawful for the corporate authorities of such county, city, ward, borough, and township, to collect the amount so subscribed: *Provided*, That no bonds, or certificates, issued under any of the provisions of this act, shall be for a longer period than ten years: *And provided further*, That in all cases where a borough and township have separate boards of school directors, and are embraced in one district, for the purpose of the military draft, the directors of said districts are hereby authorized to jointly in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 8. That in all cases where the county commissioners of any county, the school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or or borough, have levied a *per capita* tax upon persons subject to draft, or military duty, the action of said corporate authorities be and the same is hereby legalized and made valid.

Section 9. That in any case where a part of the bounty, authorized by this act, has been paid by any ward, township, city, or borough, and said ward, township, city, or borough, authorities as aforesaid, shall neglect, or refuse, to pay such part as remains unpaid by the terms of their agreement to pay bounties to volunteers, then the difference between the sum so paid, and the full amount of the bounty promised, (not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer,) shall be paid said volunteers by the county authorities, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located: and the county commissioners, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located, shall assess, levy and collect a tax on such defaulting ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, as other ward, township, city, or borough, taxes are levied and collected, in such amounts as may be required to pay the balance due the volunteers, as aforesaid, from such defaulting township, city, or borough.

Section 10. That the money so borrowed by the county commissioners, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall pay to each non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who volunteered from, and has been credited to the quota of such county, and has been mustered into the service of the United States, or has been honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of money to which such person shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act; on the warrant or order of the commissioners, drawn on him for that purpose, and said treasurer shall not receive more than one half of one per centum on any money so paid over to him.

Section 11. That the money so borrowed by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of, any townships, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said city, ward, borough, or township, or when such officer does not exist, to a person duly appointed by said township, city, ward, or borough, who, upon giving sufficient bonds, for the faithful performance of his duties, shall proceed to pay to such persons, in the manner directed by the tenth section of this act, and shall be allowed the same per centage as is allowed to the county treasurer, by the tenth section of this act: *Provided*, That the compensation allowed to any collector of taxes, under this act, shall not exceed two per centum.

Section 12. That in case any veteran soldiers, who have re-enlisted, and have not been credited to any special locality, shall hereafter be credited, on the present draft, to the locality from which they originally volunteered, such veterans shall be paid by the local authorities, whose duty it is to pay bunties, such bounty as, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid to volunteers from said locality.

Section 13. That if any soldier, or non-commissioned officer, or private, who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty, shall have died before receiving the money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to such person, or persons, as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

Section 14. That all amounts of the receipts and expenditures of the bounty fund, arising from any taxes that have been assessed, or that may be assessed for the purpose as aforesaid, shall be audited in like manner as other county, township, city, borough, or school district, accounts are audited.

Section 15. All bonds, warrrants, certificates of indebtedness, or loans issued, or to be issued, under the provisions of this act, or of any special act heretofore, passed, or hereafter to be passed, authorizing particular cities, counties, wards, boroughs, or townships, to borrow moneys and pay bounties to volunteers, shall be exempt from all taxation.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four,

A. G. CURTIN.

PEACE AND WAR CONTRASTED.—The morality of peaceful times, is directly opposite to the maxims of war. The fundamental rule of the first is to do good; of the latter, to inflict injuries.—The former commands us to succor the oppressed; the latter to overwhelm the defenceless. The former teaches men to love their enemies; the latter, to make themselves terrible to stranger.

The natural consequences of their prevalence is, an unfeeling and unprincipled ambition, with an idolatry of talents, and a contempt of virtue whence the esteem of mankind is turned from the humble, the beneficent, and the good, to to men who are qualified, by a genius fertile in expedients, a courage that is never appalled, and a heart that never pities, to become the destroyers of the earth.

While the philanthropist is devising means to mitigate the evils, and augment the happiness of the world, a fellow-worker together with God in explering, and giving effect to the benevolent tendencies of nature; the warrior is revolving in the gloomy recesses of his capacious mind, place for future devastation and ruin.

Prisons, crowded with captives; cities, emptied of inhabitants; fields, desolate and waste, are among his proudest trophies. The fabric of his fame is cemented with tears and blood.

FEARFUL DISEASE FROM EATING PORK.—A few months since a hundred persons sat down at a festive celebration in the Hartz mountains, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of those, eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder, the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of devopment or *trichinal*, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

THE FREMONTERS.—The *New Nation* is in favor of abandoning the Baltimore Convention and suggests "to the whole people of the United States, the inda of calling, before the holding of this nominating convention, a general convention of the people, to be held at a central point, far from extreneous influence, where the will of the people of the United States could be freely manifested, promising in advance to submit their decision, and urging the Baltimore Convention, in the name of the respect due to the popular will, to follow our example."

After the passage of the Lincoln resolutions in the Indiana Legislature the other day the President sent into the Senate the nomination of four Indiana colonels to he made brigadier generals. The fine courtesy which marks this act shows the injustice which is done the President by those who assert that he is not up in his etiquette.

A Recruiting Agent in trouble.

MUDDL...

Editor:—...LE, March 25, 1861.—*My dear Mr* level, informs ...ble gentleman, whose head is information I des... that you can give me all the tion. In an unlucky... upon a very difficult question force of circumstances, ...pment, I became, by ting agent of our town. ... authorized recruiting should be called upon to do ... is told that all I more than an hour a day, but I ... not occupy. was misled and misinformed. I ... find that I any fault, however, with the work, but ... find went to know, if you can tell me, what ... do quota is, or where I shall go to find out.

THE FIRST CALL.

I knew that it was under the call for three hundred thousand, for it was published in the newspapers. It was sixty men. One of my associates went directly to Boston and bought twenty men in one day, and the rest of our men we found living in other towns, who were induced by our eloquence to come back into the fold. I am sorry to say that some of the men whom we secured in Boston forgot to which town they really belonged when they were mustered into the service, and put themselves down as natives of Boston.

THE SECOND CALL.

When the call for two hundred thousand more men came, I read a General Order stating that the number would be two thirds of the number required under the previous call, and so I figured that our whole quota was just one hundred. My committee immediately went to work. Two of them suddenly disappeared, and were gone a week, when they returned with six colored men, thirteen Canadians, and eight half breeds, but out of the lot only ten were accepted.

REJECTED FOR DISEASE.

We persevered and at last had receipts for nearly our number; when we were notified that sixteen of them had been rejected at camp for a great many diseases which I never heard of before. We then figured up the result of our work, and for the twentieth time I went to Boston to see Adjutant-General Schouler, who received me very kindly, and posted me up splendidly. As I was leaving the State House a selectman from another town advised me to call and see the Provost Marshal-General, Major Clark, and I there discovered that my quota was not correct. I don't exactly know how it was figured, but there was something said about both classes being included in the draft, which added twelve men to our number. After six weeks' work, and having traveled nine hundred miles on the railroad, I again figured up and discovered that we wanted about forty men.

HE VISITS BOSTON AGAIN.

I visited Boston to see what I could do, and I then heard that during my absence, Col Fry, at Washington, had made some new figures which reduced my quota to eight men, credit having been given four times to two men who went into the Navy from our town, whose names I never knew. As our proportion of the re-enlisted men would more than fill our quota, I bought two pounds of Roman candles and six sky-rockets, and returned home, arriving about eight in the evening. At the depot there was a crowd awaiting my arrival, as I had telegraphed I was coming with some "big news." I would not reply to any of their queries, but placing a rocket side of a fence I applied a match to the fuse, and as it went skyward I shouted: "Our quota is full!"

A SHOUT OF JOY.

There was a shout of joy. Several who had been using canes for many months in anticipation of a draft, danced very nimbly, and I was carried to the Town Hall, where I made the announcement again that our quota was full, amid the most enthusiastic cheering. The Roman candles were discharged and there was a general time of jubilee, which gave the town constable occupation far into the small hours.

THE THIRD CALL.

The next morning the whole town was depressed. The President had called for two hundred thousand more. Again I started for Boston to ascertain that some more figures had been sent out by Col. Fry, which not only changed my previous quotas, but made my second quota, on the same number of men called for, at least ten per cent. more than the first. Major Clark explained the cause of it very satisfactorily, and General Schouler also enlightened me, while a young man with a small moustache in the Adjutant-General's office showed me the figures on a book, but before I got home I forgot half that was said, or who mentioned that in making the calculation, the original capacity of the town to furnish men must be taken as a basis.

I ought to have stated that while I was absent looking after this business, a recruiting agent for a Veteran Regiment came into our town and claimed six of my men, he having the affidavits to prove the men never heard of our place, and were only induced to put themselves down as hailing from it, by the gross deception practised upon them by a man named Jenks—that's I. I assure you, sir, that I never saw these men.

MORMON RECRUITS.

They were all procured in Boston, and I have no doubt they were all Mormons, as I had letters from at least sixteen women who claimed to be the wives of the aforesaid six men. One half of them accuse me of withholding the bounty which belongs to to their husbands, and most of them threaten to expose me unless they receive ten dollars by the return mail. I assure you, Mr. Editor, as a man of honor, who has been a member of the Legislature, and once aspired to be an Inspector of the Tewksbury Almshouse, that I have not seen or handled, touched or looked at, a dollar of bounty money since this war broke out.

I again went to Boston to see what could be done, and I again heard that another set of figures had come on from Washington, but I cannot find what my quota is. It is true I have been told that as my first quota is to my original enrollment, so will the third be to the whole number required, or words to that effect. I dont understand it, and so I apply to you.—Please address, SLOCUM JENKS.

[We have written a private note which will enable him to solve the problem, which is not at all difficult when it is once seen through.—*Ed. Gazette.*

The Jeffersonia test was, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution of the United States ?" The Lincoln test is, "Is he an expert thief does he love the nigger, and is he faithful to Abraham Lincoln?"

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, last week;—

Resolved, that the Democratic party is now, as it ever has been, devoted to the Constitution as transmitted to us by the framers of that instrument, and expounded by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and as construed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and as construed in the report thereon in the Virginia Legislature; and that for the maintenance of that Constitution and the preservation of the ...on founded under it we here, as did the Fathers of the Republic, pledge life, fortune and sacred honor.

Resolved, That we would hail with delight any and every honorable effort toward a restoration of the normal condition of this Union, to wit: Internal peace and harmony, and fraternal affection between the several States comprising it, and we regret that the measures of the present Administration prevent such desirable results, and we are therefore, uncompromisingly opposed to its continuance in power.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of their sovereignty, or infringing or impairing their States; or for the purpose of divesting them of constitutional rights, and being satisfied that its continued prosecution for such objects will, in the end, prove the utter destruction of our civil liberty, we therefore demand the immediate inauguration of peaceful means to attain an honorable settlement, and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the mob spirit now abroad in our land is the natural and inevitable result of the violations of the Constitution and the laws by the party now in power, and we deem this a proper occasion to renew to our people the warning of Washington against lawlessness in Government and people; the tyranny of the present Administration has sown the seed from which we are now reaping a harvest of crime.

"KING GEORGE AND KING ABRAHAM.—To show how closely our Government has copied the acts of the British King towards our Revolutionary fathers, we quote the charges they made against King George as follows:

"He put a tax on tea used in the colonies.—He caused a stamp act to be passed. He made the military above the civil power. He sent men into banishment and exile without authority of law. He excited the negroes to insurrection. He disregarded the constitutions and laws of the colonies."

Has not Abraham Lincoln done all this, and even more and worse? No truthful man will deny it. These acts drove our patriotic ancestors into rebellion, and the whole civilized world held them justified therein. But we submit to these tyrannical acts in the hope that the people will remedy and reform them by peaceful means—through the ballot box. As long as that hope exists, and as long as the ballot-box is free, so long will this tyranny be tolerated. But if the great right of suffrage shall be seriously infringed—a disposition be shown to take away from the people that great palladium to their liberties, submission will become a crime and disgrace. *Let men in power think of this.*—*N. H. Patriot.*

WELL SAID.—Alluding to the recent McClellan demonstration in New York, the Louisville *Journal* says: "Gen. McClellan is sound, and his supporters are equally so upon the great issues of the time. For our own part, we care not who shall be elected to the Presidency, provided he be one who can wield the strength of the nation wisely for the preservation or restoration of the Union and for the preservation restorration of the Constitution."

D. W. VOORHEES ON THE UNION.

The administration organs persistently misrepresent the position of the Democrats, but they have taken particular pains to falsify the record of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, representing him as not a loyal, Union loving man:—The following extract from the closing passage of a long and eloquent speech made by him a few days ago, as we find it in the *Globe*, more truly represents him:

"But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion? The great leader of the administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens), has deliberately here announced, after all our sacrifices sorrows, and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and that he attempts its resurection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further, and admits all the seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it last at the hands of those who speak for the Administration on the floor.

Sir, I deny this doctrine. I plant myself on the Constitution which recognizes an unbroken Union. I shall stand there, in every vicissitude of fortune, and if I fall it will be when the people themselves abandon their own Constitution. By the principles of this mighty instrument, I expect finally a restoration of the Union of the States. Every hour which the party in power prolongs its control of the affair postpones the auspicious day, but as I behold the future it will assuredly come. Material and indestructible interests unite every section except that which propers on fanaticism. And I here to-day, in the spirit of one who expects and desires his posterity and theirs to live together in the ancient and honorable friendships of their fathers, warn the Southern people not to look forward to separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity for co-operation with the conservative men of the North, who will aid with their lives, if need be, to secure them all their rights and institutions as free and equal citizens of the United States. If this be done the approaching Presidential election will bring peace, Union and liberty. But if the peaceful popular revolution of the ballot-box fails to produce these results, then darkness will settle upon the face of the deep, and the free institutions of America will exist only the page of the future historian. Four years more of our present policy will leave the republic an unshapen mass of ruins, a wreck more melancholy and hopeless than any that strew the pathway of ages. And here in this fair young western world, as in all former times, despotism will arise from the shattered fragments of self-government, to which each succeeding generation shall pay the extorted tribute of their blood and toil.