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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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 price 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 specially 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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L. L. HEATH,

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

Entire satisfaction given.

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

L. L. HEATH.

Portage, Pa., Nov. 3, 1862. 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 "Eleanor's Victory," &c; MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," &c; MISS VIRGINIA A. TOWNSEN, 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 Stories written expressly for The Post, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers, the best Stories from the English Periodicals, and gives in addition to the Tales and sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments, every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS

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

In procuring the subscribers for this Premium we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be 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 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
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

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.

Intermarriage of Relations.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a very proper and sensible law forbidding the intermarriage of cousins in that State. They should have gone further in the application of a sound principle, and interdicted marriage in every case where there is blood relationship, however remote it may be; but this will, no doubt, follow in time. A certain class of religionists made a great uproar a few years since in regard to marrying a deceased wife's sisters—a question which involves some consideration, it is true, in view of our social well being, but without any connection whatever with the laws of nature or the ordinance of the Creator. But intermarriage with those of the same blood, however remote it may be, is a violation of natural law, and should be prohibited by legislative enactments. Interunion of brothers and sisters, as practiced by Egyptian Kings and other Orientals, was such a monstrous outrage on nature, that the offspring, if any, was itself incapable of reproduction, and that generation perished outright. The intermarriage of first cousins approximates to this, but, of course, have a limited virility; and in the same ratio, there is defective organization, however remote the relationship Applied to masses, communities, nations, those least intermixed with other communities are *pari passu*, stupid, feeble and unprogressive, as those most extensively amalgated with other branches or varieties of the race are energetic and progressive. The founders of Rome were outlaws, vagabonds, fillibusters, from the various towns and tribes of the Italian peninsula, and their descendants, the Pompeys, Cæsars, Catos, &c., became the masters of the world. The half fishermen and half pirates of the Baltic were the conquerors of Normandy, and finally, the Norman conquerors of Saxon England; and these descendants of roving vagabonds became the most powerful aristocracy known in history. But the descendants of Roman outlaws finally assumed superiority over the conquered provinces, and their blood, enfeebled by intermarriage with Romans, they became so effete and contemptible, that the "barbarians," as they called them, conquered the Empire and parcelled it out among themselves. It is a wonderful thing to witness but nevertheless perfectly true, that the only class in Europe absolutely inferior are the kings and nobles who govern! It is thought to be the greatest horror and claim to superiority to trace back their pedigree farthest, while, in truth, other things being equal, they are of the meanest blood who can do this most completely! The "royalties" of the Old World are all below the general average of their "subject," some of them vastly so, and idiocy or impotency are invariable attendants on these "royal" and truly contemptible creatures. Intermarriage of cousins, though of course less repulsive, is attended with similar results to the mating of different species—that is, that offspring, like the mulatto, has only a limited capacity of reproduction.

The princely offspring of royal houses, who, for several generations, have violated the laws of consanguinity, have, of course, the same organization as the parents, but it is defective, vicious, effete, and, in the general phenomena, resembles the mulatto of the first generation, who, radically different from its parents in organization, has an imperfect structure as well as feeble vitality. Nature has so plainly pronounced against "impartial freedom" with negroes, that the female can no more give birth to a child of the different race than she could to an elephant, and the mulatto offspring, perhaps, in all cases, shortens the life of the mother.—Intermarriage, therefore, of blood relations, however remote, and mating with mulattoes and mongrels, however closely the latter approximate to our race, should be sternly prohibited by legislative enactment, for both are abnormal, vicious and injurious to the welfare of society, and in conflict with the ordinances of the Almighty.

The more extended and multiplied the sexual unions with different and remote branches or varieties of our race, the more healthy, energetic and progressive the people, and we, with the best blood of Europe—for it is, in truth, the best—poured into our veins, should become, as we are doubtless destined to become, the noblest and grandest people the world ever saw. But, on the contrary, if the hideous and impious lunacy of the day really prevail, if the "rebels" should be crushed, the fighting population of the South exterminated, and four millions of the most inferior of all the races distorted into a common condition with twenty-five millions of our race, with the consequent mixing of blood as well as "freedom," then we shall not only commit national suicide, but degenerate into hordes of the meanest, foulest and most degraded mongrels this world has ever seen, and finally become a conquest to the white men of Europe. But this will not happen; this glorious, young and generous American people will soon discover the frightful gulf towards which they are now drifting, and when they see the the "abolition of slavery" is amalgamation of the blood of their children with the sensuous and sooty African, may God have mercy on those who have deluded and outraged them, for they will have none.—*New York Day Book.*

THE PROSPECT.

Never had the United States so dismal a prospect as at this time. It was bad three years ago when, the Republicans coming into power, it refused all overtures, for settling the difficulty with the South. It was worse the next year, and it has continued to grow worse ever since. Now with, the currency down to one hundred and seventy; with the endurance of the country tried to its utmost tension to recruit our armies; with a complete want of confidence in the ability of the administration; with a full knowledge that the present campaign, if unsuccessful, is permanent defeat to us, the prospect is gloomy enough. With Mr. Lincoln bending all his energies to the consummation of his great object, a re-election; Mr. Chase to defeat him, and elect himself; Mr. Seward endeavoring to secure under some one another four years of letter writing, and the majority in Congress simply doing as they are bid by Wendell Phillips and George Thompson, and other disunionists, Taxes, we know, must continue to be enormous and, if the currency can be saved at once, it must be by increasing them four fold. Every hope is blasted but one, and that one, is the success of our armies to a degree and extent that will in the coming season subdue the rebellion. Is there, in reality, much hope in this promise? We think there is not.

We see from European papers that there the chances are considered to be against our success. A few months will determine whether we must, after the lavish expenditures we have made, abandon the attempt to subjugate the South. It is reported that Gen. Scott has said our hardest fighting is yet to be done.—We are informed that the rebels believe they can meet as successfully—and even talk of invading our territory. Taking things into consideration, there is, indeed a good prospect before us. We may as well look the matter fair in the face and know where and how we stand.

In addition to what we have said, we must not overlook the condition of Mexican affairs. The French have staked so much upon holding that country, that they will not yield it without a struggle. A unanomious vote of the House of Representatives, proclaims to them our purpose to adhere to the Monroe Doctrine; and the chances are greatly in favor of their jointing with the rebels to weaken our power. The crisis is now upon us, which is to determine the fate of this war, if not the country. The sanguine hopes of the people have been turned to fearful forebodings. The good times expected have not come, nor do they see any prospect of their coming.

Some yet revelling in the delusion that a depreciated paper currency is prosperity, continue to be deceived, but each day reveales more plainly their delusion, and they too will finally awake to mourn over the ruin they have caused. Then will come commotions and civil strifes; repudiation, and destruction; poverty and disgrace; and want, from the burthens of war; the loss of property; the loss of labor; the scarcity of harvests (from the diminished labor caused by it;) railroads without business; cities without customers; ships without cargoes; bonds, bills, bank-notes, government certificates valueless, or comparatively so; millionares reduced to poverty; spendthrifts with nothing to circulate but their worthless selves. Speculators on a barren rock mocking each other, and famishing; laborers seeking employment no one can pay for.

After this present fit of debauchery, and intoxication, which has sunk the Nation into a rioting, wild, extravagant fever there will come the humbling, and fainting which always follow such excesses—and that we fear is close upon us. Such, now, is the prospect.

Tax Titles to Unseated Lands.

Money is so abundant that our citizens are seeking safe investments, [illegible] and real estate especially in demand. We've had nmerous injuries as to the title to "unseated lands" in Pennsylvapia, acquired by tax sales made in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth. We have, therefore, had prepared the following summary of points decided by the Supreme Court which define very clearly the nature and value of such titles where the proceedings have been regular.

When unseated land, which is the subject of taxation, is sold for taxes, the title of the re-owner, whatever it may be, passes to the purchaser, whether it be assessed in his name; in the name of the warrantee, or of a stranger, and whether the pesron is whose name it is assessed has or has not any title. Strach vs. Shoemaker, 1 Watts & Sergeant, 166.

A sale of unseated land for taxes, vests the title, when regularly made, in the vendee, to the exclusion of all claimants to the land of a prior date. Caul vs. Spring, 2 Watts, 396.

Where a piece of land is taxed, and sold for non-payment of tax, it is immaterial who was the owner. Collins vs. Barclay, 7 Barr, 67.

A sale by the commissioners is a sale by owners, and the purchaser is not bound to show anything but his deed. Huston vs. Foster, 1 Watts, 477, reaffirmed in Kirkpatrick vs. Mathiot, 4 W. and S., 254.

Where unseated land is sold at Treasure's sale, and bought by the commissioners, an absolute and unqualified title is acquired after five years. Kilpatrick vs. Mathiot, 4 W. and S., 26.

The act of 1815 applies as well to sale to the Commissioners as individuals after five years have expired, therefore without redemption the commissioners hold absolutely, and it is not necessary for them to prove that the directions of the law has been complied with.—Peters vs. Heasly, 10 Watts, 208.

If land is assessed, though irregularly, the sale is good; if is assessed by the assessor of a different township, the purchaser is protected. Hubler vs. Keiser, 2 P. and W., 496.

No action can be brought for the recovery of land sold by the Treasurer for taxes after five years from the delivery of the deed, whether the proceedings were regular or irregular and whether the purchaser had entered or not. Parish vs. Stevens, 3 S. and R., 268, modified by Sheck vs. McElroy, 8 Harris, 31

A sale of unseated lands for taxes will pass the title, though assessed in a wrong name or by a wrong number, if otherwise designated so as to be capable of identification, and the designation will be sufficient, if it afford the means of identification and do not positively mislead the owner. Woodside vs. Wilson, 8 Casey, 52.

Replevin cannot be maintained by the former owner against the purchaser for timber cut between the time of sale and that of redemption. Cromelien vs. Brink, 5 Casey, 522.

The record of the acknowledgement of a Treasurer's deed for unseated land kept in the Court of Common Pleas, when the deed itself is lost, is evidence of the existence of the deed. Reinboth vs. Zerbe Run Improvement Co., 5 Casey, 139.

A Treasure's sale for taxes of a part of a tract of land, and a conveyance of that part, designating the quantity, but not the locality, is good, and an unrestricted choice of locality to the purchasar, is a necessary incident of the sale. Coxe vs. Blanden, 1 Watts, 533.

A sale by the commissioners is irredeemable. See 9th Section of the act of 13th of March, 1815; Purdon's 998.

The Rise in Gold.

The merest novice in finance understands that the intrinsic value of a gold dollar is the same always and everywhere. The premium it bears indicates its relative value, as compared with other money. The fluctuations in gold, therefore, are watched with great interest, not only by financiers and speculators, who have an immediate interest in the price it bears, but also by the people everywhere, who regard it as a kind of thermometer by which the judgment of practical and sagacious men in regard to those issues which affect the price of gold is honesty reflected. Politicians tell us that everything pertaining to the military and financial condition of the country is encouraging; but when they buy gold at $1 85, we know they intend to deceive us. If they believed that the future was as hopeful as they would have us believe it to be, that the Union was to be restored, that our national debt was to be paid, and the vast volume of government currency to be redeemed, they would hoard their greenbacks, instead of paying out two for one in gold. The financial columns of the city papers give the lie to most that appears under the editiorial heads.

The rise in gold is alarming. It is not speculation, but conviction. Secretary Chase has resorted to all possible expedients to keep it down and it is said he is now greatly astonished at its persistent rise. He need not be. He has been a poor student of political economy if he could not trace out this result from the policy he has pursued. He has been fighting against destiny all the time. While he has been diluting the currency with one hand, with the other he has vainly essayed to preserve its original body and substance.—He has the credit of adriot strategy, which has postponed the crisis, but nothing is more certain that it must come at last. And it seems to be near. People have lost faith and almost lost hope. They believe that the administration has undertaken what it cannot do, and they fear that the only good to be hoped for from the war is forever lost by the imbecility wickedness of its management. Whenever this despondency becomes utter despair, as it seems likely is before long, the men who have so shamefully misapplied the resources of the country, as well as those who have willfully deceived us as to the situation and prospects of public affairs, will need to call on the rocks and the mountains to cover them from the indignation of a cheated and ruined people.

A Printer Sailor,

For a number of years a well-known and popular lake Captain was in the habit of "sticking type" in the *Herald* office during the winter, and even in the summer, when, in port, he would often drop in and "set up" an important marine item, just to keep his hand in. In 1858 he had command one of the fleet of vessels that left this port direct for the British Isles. After a long and stormy passage, he found himself one evening in the Harbor of Cork. True to his instinct, he made a break for a printing office, and as it happened, the one that was handiest, and in which he found himself, was the marine paper of the city. He made his way to the "composing room," of course, as he would have done in his own country, and told the man in charge that he had an important and interesting "marine item."

He was informed that it was too late, the men had all gone home, and that it could not be "set up." The captain told him it must be, as it was highly important, and that if the foreman would show him a "case," and give him a "stick," he would do it himself. The foreman was incredulous, and thought him a little "shaky" in the upper regions; but concluded to humor his whim, and so gave him the required materials, and looked on his perfect astonishment to see an American sailor "pitch in" to the type boxes. In a few minutes Captain "John" presented to the astonished Corkonian, in type, correct and perfect, an item that was of value to the paper. When done, the foreman quietly asked him how he learned to set type. He coolly replied:—Oh, that is nothing! Everybody knows how to set type in America."—*Cleveland Herald.*

Something good.

Mr. Long, a member of Congress from Ohio, made a speech in the House of Representatives the other day. He took the position that the state of public opinion North and South was such that a reunion was impossible; that we must either subjugate and exterminate the Southern people or acknowledge their independence; and that he preferred the former to the latter. Upon this Mr. Colfax the Speaker, introduced resolutions of expulsion against the saip Long. What is good respecting this act of Mr. Colfax, is this, some of the Republican Newspapers of the city of New York condemn, in very severe terms, Mr. Colfax's resolutions. The *Times* advocates the right of Mr. Long to express the opinions he did, and censures the Republicans for attempting to prohibit freedom of speech. So it seems that the temper of the Abolition press is moderating, that some of them have learned something—and this shows that Democratic principles are gaining gronud. Really we look upon this as something very good.

Suppose it is as Mr. Long says, that the alternative is what he asserts, is it not a fact that should be known? We think there is much to show his positions correct. If so, two considerations present themselves to the people of the North First, Is it right to annihilate the whole people of the South? Second, Is it in our power to do it? We unhesitatingly answer these questions in the negative. Our finances are now in a desperate condition; our taxes very onorous; our resources for men materially crippled.

Weeds of mourning are worn by almost every family for the slain. Cripples abound. It is a fearful thing to look upon the desolation and misery the war has already caused. It is a gloomy view to contemplate that for generations, the people must groan under the taxes it imposes; and without endorsing fully Mr. Long's statements and positions we see much to sustain them. That he did but his duty in stating his convictions is too plain to admit of a question.

Before the war commenced it was the duty of every one to examine its probable cost, and the result, and to decide upon the wisdom or folly of entering into it. There has been no time, nor can there be while it continues, that the same obligations do not rest upon us all.—If we look upon what three years have gained to us, in the way of subjugation we find it to be but little. We have, it is true, run over some territory. We have caused them much suffering. We have taken many prisoners.—We have destroyed much property. We have assumed to establish governments in some of the Seceded States. With all this, if to-day, we withdraw our armies, each of these conquests will revert to them, and how, embittered against us, can we expect they will submit only with loss of life. We say we don't know that Mr. Long is wrong. At any rate, it is our duty to consider well the subject.

Supposing this campaign to end with out materially changing the situation of affairs in a military point of view. Drawn battles and the rebels still with organized armies, what then? Either a proposition for peace, or more soldiers, more bounties, more taxes. In any light we examine the subject we see a propriety in agitating the question of peace.

Why then this outrageous attack upon Mr. Long? Probably it is intended to stifle all freedom of speech and of the press, and in the way it is rebuked by respectable Republican journals is a most cheering sign of the times, is something good. We have had occasion before to speak of the action of a portion of that party upon the taxing of United States bonds, and that we see it stated that the extremists call this treason. Anything is treason that does not comport with the assumptions of the intriguers, who are ruining. The traitors are getting to be very numerous. May such increase.

The cry of treason has lost its power. Two or three years ago it was a magical utterance, and put in jeopardy all against whom it was forearmed. For the mildest expression of an opinion differing from the heated and frenzied majority, the best of patriots were vilified, mobbed, traduced and abused. Silently or approvingly the Republican press assented to, or urged on the malignants. Ministers who occupied the places of Christian teachers, applauded the wickedness, it should have been their business to condemn. Their pulpits were used as stands for poltical harangues, and to stir up strife. In the name of Christ and Liberty they practically outraged both, and woe to the independent and honest citizen who refused a concurrence in their sacrilege.—They, too, as well as the Abolition press have abated, somewhat of their malignity. In all this there is a positive good. Perhaps now a revival of religion may bring these furious politicians to a knowledge of christianity—a revival of Democratic principles, convert the morals of the press.—*Tioga & Bradford Democrat.*

General Sherman, during his stay at Meridian, captured a rebel mail-bag, in which was a note from Rev. J. L. Pettigrew, chaplain of the Thirty-first Georgia regiment, to his brother and sister. Mr. Pettigrew was left behind with the wounded rebel soldiers after the battle, [illegible] sult of his experience at the North. He says:

I learned while North that we have no friends there; if any at all; so few that they can be of no benefit to us. There are two great parties there, viz.: the Democrats and Republicans. These both are in favor of prosecuting the war, and will be satisfied with nothing short of our complete subjugation.—Indeed, our entire subjugation they are both resolved on. The only difference between them is as to the policy of conducting the war. The Democrats oppose bitterly Abe Lincoln's emancipation policy, and will never unite with him while he pursues it. They want the war waged to restore the Union. They want it waged on what they term constitutional principles, and I am firmly of opinion that the Democrats are the most formidable enemies we have If they were to get in power North, it would only be a renewal of the war, and all its past bloody scenes and horrors. The best thing for us will be the continuation of the Republican administration.

There is a good deal in the above that is true. If the Democrats were to assume the responsibilties of the government, they could not even think of closing the war upon any other basis than the absolute restoration of the Union. No doubt such of the southerners as secretly desire a restoration of the Union or who despair of a southern confederacy are anxious that the Democratic party should succeed in the next presidential election, so that terms might be accorded them which would make a Union possible; but all southerners who are in earnest in destroying the establishment of a new confederacy must, from the nature of things, hope for retention of the Republican party in power.

SENSIBLE MAXIMS.—Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal.

Never hire servants to go in pairs, as sisters, cousins, or anything else.

Never speak of your father as "the old man."

Never reply to the epithets of a drunkard, a fool or a fellow.

Never speak contemptuously of womankind.

Never abuse one who was once your bosom friend, however bitter now.

Never smile at the expense of your religion or your Bible.

Never stand at the corner of a street.

Never insult poverty.

Never eat between meals.

TOUCHING.—The following incident was related by a Confederate prisoner, to an attendant, who by many acts of kindness had won his confidence:

I was searching for spoils among the dead and dying, upon a deserted battle-field, when I discovered a small gold locket upon the person of a dying boy, apparently about 15 years of age. As I endeavored to loose it from his grasp, he opened his languid eyes, and implored me by all that was good and pure, by the memory of my own mother, not to rob him of his sister's picture. "Oh!" said he, "it was her last gift. I promised her, when she kissed my cheek at parting, that I would always wear it near my heart, in life or death." Then, as if throwing his whole soul into the plea, he exclaimed: "O! Touch not my sister's picture." As the last words faltered upon his tongue, his voice hushed in death. By the dim light of the stars, I hastily scraped a shallow grave, and buried him with his sister's picture lying upon his breast.

Who Have Declared and Favored Disunion?

"We hold that the secessionists could have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate form the Union. So we told them at the time; so some of the leading Republican journals told them—all in good faith. President Lincoln, Governor, Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a convention of the States, which (and which only, as the disunionists well know,) would have had power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union."—*New York Tribune.*

There it is—says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*—the bold, undisguised declaration of Horace Greeley that not only himself, but President Lincoln, and "nearly all" of the Republicans were in favor of a peaceful dissolution of the Union. Moreover, Greeley avers that they so told the secessionists. This, it is to be observed, is no declaration made some time ago, but is published in Monday's issue of the *Tribune*. There is not a "loyal" sheet in the country which will have the hardihood to deny that Greeley has now made free confession of his guilty complicity with Southern rebels, and charged Lincoln with being *particeps criminis*. When it is remembered that the Southern leaders in rebellion are charged with having been plotting the great revolt for years, it should be graven in characters of fire upon the memory of the American people, that with full cognizance of the designs of Davis, Yancey, Toombs & Co., the leading Republicans, thro' their mouth-piece, assured them that they might peacefully dissolve. The strong fact demonstrated by this confession is that the Republican party really coveted the disruption of our glorious Union; it ardently thirsted for a division of the nation, rather than there should be any further participation of the South in the public councils. We have now the very key to the anti slavery excitement, which was fomented by radical journals and stump speakers. It sprung from no genuine hatred of slavery, and no genuine philanthropy for the negro, but was a mere engine used to bring about a separation. This was the real object of the statistics so often prepared by Wendell Phillips to show that both North and South would be bettered by dissolving political connection. This was the object of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated argument in favor of the right of even a segment of a State to revolutionize. This was the object of the bitter invectives in Congress against the South, winding up with the taunt that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union." For this object such men as Thompson were imported to widen the breach, and such legislation, as the "personal liberty bills" made chronic, and the foolish enthusiast John Brown urged on to his mad raid in Virginia. It may be asked what has brought about a change in the sentiments of these men? We reply that there is no real changes. The terrible recoil after the firing on sumter, scared the Abolitionists, and the hope now of utterly subjugating and crushing out the Southern people, placing negro soldiers [illegible], and sharing with these black troops in a general plunder of Southern estates, besides the immediate enjoyment of all the offices, emoluments [illegible] incident to the war, make them for the present prate of Union, but at heart they are as honest and absolute traitors as they ever were.

LOVABLE WOMEN.

According to a new "Theory of Harmony and Form;" published on the other side of the Atlantic, certain combinations of a circle, triangle and square produce a perfect type of female beauty. This may be called reducing loveliness to a mathematical demonstration. We have always considered woman a wonderful problem, yet never suspected that this was the true solution, But perhaps the theory is only symbolical. A hoop is a circle; the Eugenie cocked hat is a triangle, and the fashionable plaid cloaks are all squares.

Possibly the new theorists intend it to be understood that these three, with a good looking girl "included," constitute the *beau ideal* of feminine fascination. If so, we don't agree with them. The "Theory" goes on to say, however, that "the regulaton the geometrical figures must be in accord with certain harmonic proportions existing in music;" from which we infer that a lady mathematically beautiful appears to most advantage when dancing to the sound of a piano or a fiddle.

Our own notion of a truly *lovable* woman—and none other is really beautiful—is not mathematical, though it may comprehend harmony and melody, especially of the voice. There are (to us the words of another) "women of sweet, maidenly nature, growing up in the practice of kindness, of tender household duties of simple godly aims, and of genial, pleasant accomplishments:—

"Till at last, they set themselves to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words."

Byron brings before us the image of one of this sweet sisterhood in half a dozen lines:—

——"Around her shone,
The nameless charms unmarked by her alone;
The light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face,
The heart whose softness harmonize the whole—
And oh! that eye was in itself a soul."

One rarely sees this style of lady in the street in a pork-pie hat with a blood-colored feather, or at the opera heavily fettered with jewelry. She does not divide her waking hours into three equal parts—devoting one to gossip, one to shopping, and one to flirting. She reads, thinks, never scolds; and when she loves—she *loves*. Happy is he who wins such a woman for his bride, and a *true man* he must be to deserve her. No peripatetic tailor's show card, no self-exhibitionist with bandolined moustache and redolent of patchouly, should come between the wind and her nobility.

HUMAN NATURE.—Some wise men sagely remarked—"there is a good deal of human nature in man." It crops out occasionally in boys. One of the urchins in the school-ship *Massachusetts* was visited by a kind lady. The little fellow was suffering acutely, and the visitor asked him if she could do anything for him.—"Yes," replied the patient, "read to me." "Will you have a story?" asked the lady. "No," answered the boy, "read from the Bible; read about Lazarus;" and the lady complied. The next day the visit was repeated, and again the boy asked the lady to read. "Shall I read from the Bible?" she inquired. "Oh, no," was the reply; "I'm better to-day; *read me a love story*."