M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 5. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864. NO. 27.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 1, Large Family Wringer,	$12,00
No. 1½ Medium, " "	10,00
No. 2, Medium " "	8,50
No. 2½ " " "	7,50
No. 3, Small " "	6,50
No. 8, Large Hotel "	15,00
No. 18, Medium Laundry } to run steam	20,00
No. 22, Large " } or hand	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Coggs. All others are warranted.

No 2 is the size generally used in private families.

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UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and is as good as new after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE."

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every Particular.

NO WRINGER CAN BE DURABDE WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On Receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE.

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☞SHAKE AND BURN! Shake and Burn!! Shake and Burn!!!

This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exageration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction, we take great pleasure in recommending HOSTETTERS STOMACH BITTERS, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. n8t4.

SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY AND OUR PEOPLE AT HOME

are now offered an opporunity by which they can obtain a

GOOD AND DURABLE TIME-PIECE,

AT A

VERY LOW FIGURE.

OUR WATCHES ARE

WARRANTED TO KEEP TIME ONE YEAR

AND THE BUYER IS ALLOWED THE

PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION

Before Payment is Required.

IMPROVED DUPLEX IN FULL RUBY ACTIONS.

A first class Hunting Time Piece of silver material, over which is electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, most durably wrought, making the imitation so faultless that it cannot be detected from the solid material by the most experienced judges; acids will not affect it. London made movement. IMPROVED DUPLEX IN FULL RUBY ACTION, has sweep seconds, and is not to be excelled in general appearance. THIS IS DECIDEDLY one of the BEST ARTICLES ever offered for traders and speculators. ENGINEERS, EMIGRANTS, and PERSONS TRAVELING, will find them superior to any other; alteration of climate will not affect their accuracy. Price, packed in good shape and good running order, only $35, or case of 6 for $200.

SILVER DOUBLE TIME HUNTING LEVERS,

BEST QUALITY SILVER CASES, over which electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, similar to our IMPROVED DUPLEX, and superior adjusted movements with "Stop," to be used in timing horses, etc.; has FOUR INDEXES for Washington and Greenwich time, sweep second, and all the improvements. All in all, taking its beautiful and faultless appearance and its superior movement into consideration, we regard it as decidedly the cheapest article of the kind in the market. Price, in good running order, $35, or case of 6 for $200.

We ask no pay in advance, but will forward either of them to responsible parties, to any part of the loyal States, with bill payable to expressman when the goods are delivered, giving the buyer the privilege of examination, and if not satisfactory the watch can be returned at our expense.

The express companies refuse making collections on soldiers and other parties in the disloyal States, consequently all such orders must be accompanied by the cash to insure attention.—We make a deduction of two dollars on either watch when the payment is forwarded in advance.

Money may be sent by express at our expense.

THOS. CAFFERTY & CO.,
93 and 95 Broad St., opposite City Bank,
Providence, R. I.

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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Physician and Surgeon, Smethport, Pa., will attend to all professional calls with promptness. Office two doors east of the Democrat Office.

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L. L. HEATH,
TANNER & CURRIER,

PORTAGE, McKean Co., Pa.

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

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.

EATING SALOON.

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

Public Square,

where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with all the delicacies usually kept at a first class RESTAURANT.

ALE, CIDER, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CHEESE, &C., &C.

FRESH OYSTERS served, to order, either raw or cooked.

Those who favor me with their patronage shall have no cause to complain, either as to prices or quality.

J. L. WORDEN.

Smethport, Sept 24th, 1863.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

"The oldest and best of the Weeklies."

The Coproietors 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 "Elonor'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
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

"My Plan" for Going to Richmond.

(Correspondence N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, June 7.

It is a matter of great speculation just now, among Democratic journals and those of the Miscegen school of politics, what has been the cause and what the special gain of General Grant's terribly sanguinary advance toward Richmond via the so called overland route, while precisely the same position he now occupies could have been reached without a battle, and therefore without the seemingly useless sacrifice of human life which has marked his progress thus far. The reasonable argument of one party, without designating a reason for the route, proves great loss and no commensurate gain; and a statement of this side, that the present locality of the Lieutenant General and the establishment of a base of supplies for his army at the White House is a complete vindication of McClellan's campaign against "my plan" of the President, is met by the other side with a characteristically reckless assertion the *overland* march is the "only practical way" to the rebel capital, and that the damage inflicted on Lee's army during Grant's forward movement is ample compensation for any depletion of the Union forces.

The question as to which of the two roads leading from the North to Richmond possesses superior advantages for moving an army thither, has never been a troublesome one among intelligent military men; but powerless to control an authority above them, they have yielded their opinions and awaited the justifications of time. If these are not furnished by the character of recent events, it is confidently believed, in reliable quarters, that they will yet certainly appear before an accomplishment of the great objects of the present struggle. It is not now our purpose, however, to discuss this long disputed point, and it is far from our wish to detract from the grand achievements of Lieutenant General Grant in Virginia. But a chance has put in our possession facts which enable us to state definitely *why* the particular course he has pursued—formidable as it has been made by years of skillful preparation against an advance of our armies—was undertaken instead of one that would have landed his eager hosts, fresh, fearless and undecimated, just where they rest to day, worn, weary and wasted.

A gentleman, friendly to the administration, "loyal," etc., who has just had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, for the purpose of congratulating him on the recent successes of our invincible army, gives the following account of his conversation with our dignified chief magistrate:

"We are getting on bully," said the President. "I have been doubtful until now, but now we need expect good news only. *I was determined to take Richmond my own way or lose it altogether*, and Grant was the first feller I have found who said decidedly he *would* do it *my way*. Other generals have said "they would try," or "would do their best," or "it might be possible, under certain circumstances to succeed;" but Grant yielded at once and said *'give me men and I will go to Richmond by the overland route,"* and I believe he means to do it."

It does not appear from this that General Grant selected the direction of his late movements, but it will be seen that Abraham Lincoln had "determined" Richmond should not be taken via the peninsula, even if to lose the advantages of that route were to abandon entirely all hope of capturing the rebel stronghold. He saw fit two years ago to cut short the victorious career of a skillful and accomplished general, who, already the idol of a conquering army, led by his hand to the very gates of the rebel capital, was fast becoming as well the idol of a grateful nation.

It was necessary then to give that heart-broken, discouraged army, that outraged and disappointed people, some reason for a course so extraordinary. A withholding of indispensible reinforcements, to insure defeat, furnished the plea of incompetency in the commanding general, and that general's final withdrawal to Harrison's landing was used to make some strangely credulous people believe that the campaign was abandoned because the chosen route was impracticable, and the country's favorite chief a failure. This is history. No one, however blinded by partizan zeal, however unwilling to accord justice to McClellan, can deny that he was thundering under the walls of Richmond in the summer of 1862; that he needed and called for reinforcements; that while he waited with confidence for promised aid, the enemy collected an opposing force so largely outnumbering his own that retreat became inevitable; that the seven days' battles followed. For this reverse, this cruel wrecking of so many brilliant hopes, a jealous President, and his Minister of War, was alone responsible. They made it appear otherwise for a time; but reason and sense prevailed at last, and then the reproach, from honest men and true, which fell upon Mr. Lincoln's head (for thus endangering the very existence of what little remained to us of the Union) was truly terrible. To justify his desperate and indefensible proceeding, he has since labored dilligently labored to prove his own method—thro' wilderness, over rivers and against a series of elaborate forfications—"the only way forward," and now modestly announces the present advanced position of the Army of the Potomac as a triumph of his plan.

How now? The Potomac army, after more than a month of almost incessant fighting and the loss of fifty thousand men, is to day in nearly the same, if not the identical, occupied by it two years ago under McClellan. The question occurs in view of this fact: Is the author of "my plan" satisfied with the occupation of this forbidden ground, since it has been reached through the slaughter he required and demanded, instead of by a bloodless march? Or must the general who has dared to follow in the footsteps of the hated McClellan be sacrificed as was that chieftain whose popularity was his only fault?

The chances are that he will be spared, for the desperate time has come when disaster to our arms, through interference from the "government," insures the downfall of the tottering throne of Lincoln. But time will quickly and more fully answer these inquiries. Let us meanwhile thank God for anything that keeps a noble army free from the palsying hand of imbecility.

It is sufficient for the moment that Mr. Lincoln has informed us, through his friend, why it is that the soil of Virginia, for fifty miles, has been soaked anew with the rich blood of American freemen. It is *"my plan."*

Lieutenant EDGERLY, of New Hampshire was dismissed from the army, without trial, in disgrace, for distributing Democratic tickets at his State election. The official order of President LINCOLN avowed that as the cause of his dismissal.

Major MCLEAN, of Gen. BURNSIDE's staff was sent away from Cincinnati and exiled to Fort Vancoover, on the Pacific coast, avowedly because he did not vote at the November election.

Next November the people will be called on to vote whether ABRAHAM LINCOLN can compel officers and soldiers of the army to vote and to vote for him. He says they must on pain of disgraceful dismissal; and, to inforce his arbitrary and despotic edicts, he suppresses newspapers which oppose his policy, like the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, and suppresses them for no other cause than because they denounce his policy and labor to prevent his re-election. The treasonable utterances of abolition newspapers have never once been punished by suppression, or in any other way. This is the avowed policy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then, to punish by military power, opposition to his election as a crime. The Baltimore Convention indorsed this policy by indorsing all these outrageous acts as "constitutional." It is then, the avowed creed of President LINCOLN and of the Republican party that to oppose its policy and his re-election is a public crime, punishable lawlessly and arbitrarily, by military power.—*N. Y. World.*

The Return of Vallandigham.

The sudden return of Vallandigham from his involuntary exile has evidently taken the politicians at Washington by surprise. It is announced, on their behalf, that they do not propose to carry their sentence of banishment or threat of imprisonment into further effect is. It is well!

Seldom, says the Alabany *Argus*, has anything in history occurred more infamous than the midnight capture, military sentence and deportation of this citizen. It is with astonishment that we refer back to the trial, and read upon what slight pretext he was accused, upon what feeble evidence convicted, by what perversions of law the judgment was maintained, and under what usurpation of authority he was finally sentenced!

He had said in a speech at a public meeting in his own State, that this war was "wicked, cruel and unnecessary,"—"a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism"—"a war for the freedom of the black and the enslavement of the whites"—he said he "was resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempt now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our Free Government."

Vague language like this, which has been surpassed in gravity by the charges made by the members of the Cabinet against each other, and by prominent Republican politicians against the Administration, was the sole ground of accusation.

The weak-minded Burnside, who had sent a military spy, disguised, to listen to and report the speech, sent a squad of soldiers to arrest the obnoxious citizen. "See that the arrest is made as quietly as possible; endeavor to arrive here before daylight to-morrow morning," were the instructions in pursuance of which Vallandigham was seized at midnight in his bed.

The mock trial ended in a sentence of imprisonment in Fort Warren, which was changed to banishment by the following order of the President:

U. S. Military Telegraph, May 19, 1863.
[Cipher]—

[By telegraph from Washington, 9.40 p. m., '63,]

To Major General Burnside, Commanding Department of Ohio:

SIR: The President directs that, without delay, you send C. L. Vallandigham under secure guard, to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, to be put by him beyond our military lines, *and in case of his return within our lines he be arrested and kept in close custody for the term specified in his sentence.*

By order of the President.

ED. M. CANBY,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.

Please acknowledge receipt of this, and time when received, by request of.

Brig. Gen. CANBY.

There never was a grosser act of folly than this of President Lincoln. It was dictated by the lowest feelings of partisan hatred. It was wanton and lawless. It provoked everywhere remonstrance and indignation. The Democrats of Ohio nominated him for Governor, and gave to him 185,161 votes. Men who had believed, Mr. Lincoln honest and patriotic, ceased to to regard him, and taking the measure of his pettiness by this act, despaired of the salvation of the country entrusted to such a pigmy! Much of the bitterness with which men now regard the character of the President, and with which they will pass, it with bitter execrations to future generations, grows out of this case.

It was the only battle in which the Commander-in Chief led in person—and it was against a fellow-citizen and a member of his own Government. It was his only victory over Law and Justice and Truth. Tens of thousands had been sacrificed by him, but this was his only prisoner, and he proposed to make the Rebels his jailors!

Will he complete this his only success by carrying into effect his threat to imprison his victim should he return? Yes; if he can make political capital out of it; and if he has the courage. We await the result of his reflections.

We are very glad that Col. Arguelles ran away to this country, and glad that he was here seized and sent back to Cuba, though we cannot find law to justify the latter operation.—*New York Tribune of Wednesday.*

There is revealed the genuine spirit and logic of the Republican party. Commit a wrong, admit that it is in violation of law, then exult over it. It is a *lawless* party. It is daily in rebellion. It goes beyond Davis and his confederates in revolutionary temper and legislation, yet demands with unparalled effrontery a renewal of its lease of power.

The Republican Party.

This organization, with many elements of personal cleverness, bodes evil to the best interests of true freedom and humanity. It is founded in sectional disturbances, its ailment is prejudice and passion, its efforts calculated to array State against State, section against section, man against man, brother against brother to destroy all amicable relations and light up the fires of sectional discord and strife, to end in battles of blood. Though its managers threw overboard its great founder, Gov. Seward because he has too plainly declared its principle, hoping thereby to conceal its dangerous tendencies, its true theories are belched by the Sumners and the Cheevers, and and are reduced to practice by their John Browns. (Great cheers.) It disturbs and embitters the social relations—it severs the holy ties of religious brotherhood—it breaks the bond of a common political faith—it blots out the great memories of the Revolution—it destroys commercial interests and the interchanges of free trade it degrades us as a nation before the envious monarchs of the earth, and deprives us of the inherent power to vindicate our rights. It sows broadcast the terrible seeds of domestic strife and passion, that the people may reap in due season a harvest of ashes and desolation.

Can it be believed that the above were the opinions of Daniel S. Dickinson the "ribboned ox" of Abolitionism at the present day, and the man whom, alongside of Dix, Stanton and Butler, they delight in holding up to our gaze as the exact model of a patriot, and Democrat? Difficult as the task may be, it is none the less true. We find them in a speech delivered by Dickinson, in cooper Institute, New York city, during the campaign of 1860.

DISFRANCHISING WHITE MEN.—We have always predicted that the next step of the Abolition party would be to deprive poor white men of voting. The other day in the Senate the proposition was actually made. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, proposed that the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia should be given to all whites and *blacks* who possessed a freehold of $250, and denied *to all others!* Many of the Abolition Senators were afraid to meet the issue in this form, just at the present time. Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, protested that new and distracting questions should not be brought forward now. The evident intention is to postpone this matter until Lincoln is re-elected, if he can be, when look out for the distranchisement of poor white men. In no other way can they hope to permanently bind upon the shoulders of labor the burden of their gigantic public debt. In no other way can white men be reduced to that condition of serfdom that already exists in some of the military departments now presided over by Lincoln's satraps.—*Ex.*

MISCEGENATION.—The N. Y. *Independent*, a leading Republican paper, of a recent date says:

"We have reached a point in our affairs when we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inevitable goal when we shall meet him as an officer, a general, a ruler—when we shall be unmindful of color as we are now of language."

Lincoln and his Cabinet.

The following portraits of Lincoln and his Cabinet we take from the New York *World* of the 7th:

As a *man*, his instincts are vuglar, his education narrow, his manners a cross between boor and buffoon. As a *statesman*, he is incapable, vacillating, a time-server, without either wise comprehension of the present or sagacious forecast of the future. As an *administrator*, he selects the unfittest instruments for the most important functions, and after the clearest demonstrations of their incapacity, he has not decision of character to replace them by men of energy and ability. His Secretary of State is shallow and pretentious; his Secretary of War, wrong-headed and impetuous; his Secretary of the Navy, a noodle; his Secretary of the Interior, a nobody; his Attorney-General, a granny; and, his Secretary of the Treasury has more brains than all the rest of them together, he has so little of the just pride of a statesman that he has held on to a place in an administration whose imbecility he despises, and many of whose most prominent acts he openly condemns. Besides the feebleness and incapacity which, in a great crisis, are as calamitous as crimes, Mr. Lincoln is obnoxious to public censure by his treachery to the most cherished principles of liberty. We have had at the head of the Government the feebleness of mediocrity without its compensating moderation. Incapable of carrying the hearts of the people with him by a steady comprehensive, and forecasting policy, Mr. Lincoln has attempted to restrain the voices of censure by the terror of his bastiles. For these reasons he is a candidate intrinsically weak, maintaining his position only by his enormous patronage.

THE main reason that the Abolition papers give why Lincoln should be re-elected is that the South rebelled because they did not like him, and now they should be made to live under his rule. To most men who study the matter closely this would appear to be the very reason why Lincoln *should not* be re-elected. If, as the Abolitionists themselves admit, he is the most offensive men in the North to the Southern people, is it not plain that they will fight more bitrrly against him than against any other person, and that his re-election would be the means of indefinitely prolonging the war?

When Mr. SEWARD first announced that there was a "higher law" than the Constitution, there was a good deal of dispute as to what he meant. Since he and his party have been in power, however, it has been put in practice, and the country now can understand what the "higher law" really is. It is not GOD's law for it violates the most obvious dictates of justice—nor man's law, which is contemptously ignored; it is the law of Messrs LINCOLN, SEWARD and STANTON's hates, caprices, and follies. This is the "higher law" to which we are indebted for the violation of the right of asylum, for arbitrary arrests, and for attacks upon the liberty of the press. It is for the people to say whether they want to continue it for another four years.

Arrival of Mr. Vallandigham in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 15th 1864.

Vallandigham made his appearance at the Democratic district convention held at Hamilton to-day, with apparent surprise to the larger portion of the assembly, and was received with great enthusiasm.

He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest and defending his action.

He said the assertion of the President that he was arrested because had labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and encouraged desertions and had disobeyed or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, was absolutely false.

He appealed for proof to every speech he had made and to the record of the military commission by the trial and sentence of which he was banished. The sole offence laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the administration, addressed to open political meetings of my fellow citizens. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be a victim to arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life let him so declare, but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty except upon due process of law. For more than a year no public man has been arrested or newspaper suppressed within the State for an expression of public opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies and through the press, with language and violence in which I never indulge, have criticized and condemned the acts and policy of the administration, denounced the war and maintained even the propriety of recognising the Southern Confederacy. He denounced order 38, under which he was arrested, and said it was against the Constitution and laws, without validity, and that all proceedings under it were null and void. The time has arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and the United States, to demand and by my own act, vindicate the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which, for so many months I have been deprived. He reiterated his right to criticise the acts of the administration, and cautioned his political friends from any violence on his account, but advised none to shirk from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon them.

He was escorted to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived at his home in Dayton to-night.

Convention elected him a delegate to Chicago.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.—The *Tribune*, in the course of an article urging the people to come up and subscribe money to carry on the war, says:

"As Grant and Sherman are fighting, *something* must soon give way. The war is closing; the public debt is less than two thousand millions; the taxes are being now largely enhanced; and, even *if we should fail to beat the rebels*, we shall at all events pay our debt.—Give your country a lift by bidding for some portion of the new loan?"

"*Something* must soon give way." We should think it was about time. After four years of exhausting war, in which over two millions of men have been called out and a debt saddled upon us of four thousand millions of dollars, it is time that "something gave way." It will also be cheerful news to capitalists who have generously lent their money "to save the Union," that "if, we should fail to beat the rebels, we shall at all events pay our debt." A country paper before us, whose editor must hail from the Emerald Isle, says "we cannot pay our debt except by repudiation." How will Mr. Greely and his capitalists like that way of paying debts? Is that the mode he refers to?

Hit Him Again.

WILL HE GO?—G. R. Dean, of the Dunkirk *Union*, is drafted. No doubt can be entertained of his course; he will, beyond question, shut up his office and go "marching along." No one who has read the *Union* will fail to believe that he will be a shining example of patriotism and courage, and scorn to commute or get a substitute.—*Jamestown Journal, (Rep.)*

If we had been blowing about the glorious cause, the necessity of sustaining Abe Lincoln, &c., accusing every one who did not say amen to all the abolition twaddle that has been promulgated for the past three years, as being traitors, copperheads, &c., as much as you have, we should be ashamed to do anything but go. As it is, we shall go when we are obliged to, and not until. We bellieve in preaching what we practice, and practice what we preach. Does the effeminate editor of the *Journal* do as much?—*Dunkirk Union, (Dem.)*

How like a prophesy are the followgin memorable words which General MCCLELLAN addressed to the President from Harrison's Landing:

Here, directly in front of this army, is the heart of the rebellion; it is here that all our reserves should be collected to strike the blow which will determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here; a decided victory here, and the military strength of the rebellion is crushed. It matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere, here is the true defense of Washington.

Yet, in the face of this explicit order, the *Post* of last evening blames General MCCLELLAN for not operating by way of the James river, and the radicals profess to wonder at the failure of the campaign.

But no. General MCCLELLAN's advice was unheeded, his army ordered away from near Richmond, and General Scatteration was placed in supreme command. We have been fighting wastefully and bloodily all around the edges of the rebel territory until General GRANT's advent, and he immediately adopted General MCCLELLAN's plan to give up unimportant points and concentrate upon the heart of the rebellion. General GRANT is fighting over General MCCLELLAN's battle field, and following the programme marked out for him in advance.—*N. Y. World.*

I have resigned my commission in the army to regain liberty of speech.—*John C. Fremont.*

Think of that, white men, who prize your privileges as American citizens. There is a world of meaning in what Fremont says.