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M'Kean County Democrat.

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By J. B. OVIATT,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

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Business Directory.

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J. M. Miller, ... Proprietor.

Porters will be in attendance on the arrival of each train, to take charge of Baggage and conduct guests to the house.

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Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. W. P. Goodwin Proprietor—opposite the Court House. A new, large, commodious and well furnished house.

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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 largest 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 tunnery 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 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 it its 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 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*,	00

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—On the 6th of September, inst., delegates appointed by the counties composing the 19th Congressional district, nominated by acclamation the Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield, as the Democratic candidate for Congress. In making the nomination the delegates were influenced by a sincere desire, in obedience to the will of the Democratic and conservative citizens of the district, to present a man whose personal character, love for the Constitution, and knowledge of public affairs, furnished a certain guarantee for integrity, patriotism, and legislative ability.—That such an one has been found in the person of the candidate, will hardly be denied. His love for the Union, earnest desire, by all honorable means, to save it, and prevent the unnecessary effusion of fraternal blood, his large experience and devotion to the principles of the constitution, point to him as peculiarly fitted to take part in restoring prosperity to our distracted country. Of his labors in the great crisis, which preceded our calamities, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 2nd day of March, 1861, Mr. CRITTENDON said:

"I have had the honor, among others, of feeling it to be my duty to offer propositions of this character—others have done so. Honorable friends here have made various propositions. My friend who represents the great State of Pennsylvania—the honorable Senator who sits before me, [Mr. Bigler,]—has been among the foremost."

And again:

"I shall never forget the zeal and the industry with which my honorable and honored friend from Pennsylvania has acted in this great matter. With a zeal untiring and a hope unextinguishable, he has toiled on from day to day with a labor that no other one scarcely could have borne. Yet nothing has come out of all this. Nay, sir, the policy of attempting to make peace, the policy of attempting to offer propositions for reconciliation, has been denounced by a Senator from Massachusetts as the most fatal policy that could be pursued."

It is unnecessary to enter into details to show the justice of these remarks. His efforts and those of the friends of the Union are recorded, and the plain testimony of history will place them where neither malice nor fanaticism can harm them.

Of the propositions referred to, one claims especial notice. On the 14th of January, A. D. 1861, Mr. BIGLER asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill. "*To provide for taking the "sense of the people of the several States on cer"tain proposed amendments of the Constitution "of the United States.*" The preamble sets forth the dangers to be overcome, as follows:—

"Whereas the Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, the consequences of a protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African slavery; and whereas, it is believed that legislative remedies are sufficient to meet and remove the cause of the impending disaster; and as amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in those houses at present, it is not believed that the assent of two-thirds of the members of either can be had to such amendments to the Constitution as would reconcile differences between the North and the South, and whereas, it is a cardinal principle of our representative system that the representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed proper and necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people of the several States on proposed amendments to the Constitution, with a view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress for the ratification of the States, as provided in the Constitution thereby restoring our country to her accustomed peace and prosperity; Therefore, Be it enacted, &c."

The bill, so just, so well calculated to bring permanent peace by referring all of the questions in controversy to the people—the parties interested—was not permitted to become a law. Like other peace measures, it failed to meet the approbation of those whom the accident of an election had enabled to do harm. A little kindess, a little concession, might have prevented all our troubles; but these formed no part of the creed of men whose success was the result of turbulence and fanaticism. madness ruled the hour. The friends of the Union were powerless. State after State declared the national compact at an end, and prepared with arms to defend what they conceived to be their rights. No one among us justifies the mad act which kindled the flames of civil war—no one among us is willing to surrender the Union. We would save the Union because we love it; we would defend the Constitution because we revere it and our fathers who ordained it. Influenced by these feelings, those who had struggled for peace still clung to the Union, and labored to make the war a means of restoring it by confining it to a lawful channel.

In July, 1861, Mr. CRITTENDEN, in a resolution, almost unanimously adopted, declared—

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the dismonists of the Southern States now in arms against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

The Union of our fathers was the stake, the supremacy of the law the object. Nothing could equal the enthusiasm of the people.—With such a stake and such an object, under skilful and patriotic rulers, in power on earth could have resisted them. For once in the history of the Government, party was forgotten, and men united to bring to justice those who had assailed the Union and defied the laws. Under a conviction that the war, as declared, was necessary, and to be carried on for the objects expressed in the resolution, hundreds of thousands enrolled themselves in the Union armies. The following table will give us some idea of their number:

Under President's first call, April 19th, 1861,	77,875
Volunteers for the War,	600,071
Under President's call, July 1st, 1862,	300,000
Militia called out in August, 1862,	300,000
" " " June, 1863,	120,000
By Conscription, July, 1863,	300,000
Calls for drafts in spring of 1864,	200,000
Calls for drafts Sept., 5th, 1864,	500,000

To this add the hundred day men who volunteered in the summer of 1864.

It is thus apparent that more than three millions have been called, far the greater part of whom entered the service. To make this immense army effective, every means which the ingenuity or patriotism of a great people could devise, has been furnished; a navy, one of the most powerful in the world, has swept the seas and blockaded the ports of the States in revolt; the wealth of the nation given; extraordinary taxation submitted to, almost without a murmur, and extravagant bounties paid by individuals and communities, that the number of our troops might not be diminished, nor the cause of the Union fail. All this power has been put into the hands of our rulers to overcome the resistence of a people less than one-third of our number, many of whom, at the commencement of the struggle, *sympathized with our cause and labored for its success*—a people without a navy and of comparatively little wealth. May we not ask why, in this unequal contest, have we not succeeded? Why so much power, so much wealth, so much devotion on the part of the people, and such barren results? This day there is less Union feeling, and a more determined resistance, in the seceded States than there was the first year of the war. It is idle to say that the fault lies with this or that officer, or that sympathy for the rebels prevented success. No considerable number of men in the North now do, ever have, sympathized with the lawless acts of the men of the South. No considerable number of men in the North now do, ever have desired the triumph of treason or the success of the rebellion. To what, then, are we to attribute this wasting of a nation's strength for naught? The question admits of but one true answer: *the want of ability in those who represent the Government*, AND THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE PRINCIPLES DECLARED BY CONGRESS IN THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO.

The attempt to force the war into the Abolition channel has prolonged it, and if not abandoned, will continue to prolong it until Union is impossible. It lost to us the friends of the Union in the South, and destroyed the confidence of a large portion of the people of the North, in the integrity of the administration. Blundering and fanaticism spread wider the flames of dissension. Uncontrolled, they will make the war an instrument of irretrievable ruin.

We have thus sketched the progress of events, and given a faint outline of the character and principles of some of the men and parties that took part in them. We have tried to bring to notice the elements which operate in the great contest by setting forth some of their effects. On the one side, no compromise; no words of peace; little regard for the welfare and feelings of the people; war, made more horrible and less productive of good by violating the public faith and preventing its object; repeated orders for extravagant drafts; enormous taxation and bounties; and no hope for peace or Union *but upon the conditions of negro emancipation!* On the other, reasonable concession; peace upon fair terms; a just regard for the feelings and lives of the people; if war cannot be avoided, war, alone for the integrity of the Constitution—the Union of our fathers—fraternity among their children—one country—one government! On the one hand *abolition* and *secession*—twin sisters—knowing no law but their own extravagance! On the other, *submission to the laws of the land, and respect for the rights of the citizen!*

It is not hard for a patriot to choose. The years of sorrow and bloodshed—the testimony of the almost countless dead, ought to teach us that the landmarks established by our fathers cannot with safety be abandoned. The rights of the Federal Government, the rights of the States, the rights of the citizen—is our motto; and peace—honorable and lasting—the consequence. We cannot think that we ask too much, when we request your active co-operation in securing the triumph of these great principles in this district by assisting to elect one whose life illustrates his love for them.

By the Convention,

JAS. H. EDDY, *President.*

G. B. GOODLANDER, *Secretary.*

WARREN, PA., *Sept.* 1864.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN PAPER REPUDIATES MR. LINCOLN.

The Suffolk *Herald*, one of the most influential of the Republican papers on Long Island, has taken the names of the Baltimore candidates from the head of its columns. The editor gives the following as his reason for doing so:

"We have held our tongue until this late day; we have never uttered a word or a syllable derogatory to the best interests of the party to which we are the adherents of no party or clique. We have discovered during the administration of the present controlling faction, that our intesests have been confided to the protection of a faithless, unfit body of honor-seeking money-getting patriots (?) who are disinterested in our country's all-pervading question How shall we best terminate the war? and deeply interested in their own financial affairs and personal aggrandizement.

"By unskillful administration, we are at this hour trembling on the brink of national destruction. By a man whom, we have every reason to believe honest, but whose lack of wisdom and continual application of a disordered brain has brought a complication of diseases upon us, we are obliged to face on coming calamities which threatened to engulf us in deeper woe than that which at this time surrounds us. The first half of 1864 has borne away the impression of action committed by the administration which we do not, and never can, endorse. The extra endeavors make by Mr. Lincoln to retain his position as chief of the nation meets not with our approval; the manifest determination of the Republican party to successfully carry out the political plans, even to the ruination of matters of double and treble the importance attached to the question. Who shall be our next President? excites within us supreme disgust. By this admission it may be urged we are playing into the hands of the Democratic party.

"Democratic party, say you, reader? If the Democratic party be a party made up of men whose aim it is to bring about a speedy but honorable cessation of hostilities—whose ambition it is to suspend the sacrifice of the best American blood of our land alone for the interests of the colored man—whose whole bent is to check the ample opportunity afforded the liberal addition to pockets already overloaded by gain at the expense of the thousands who are devoutly crying this "cruel war" may speedily end—whose every effort is to effect a restoration of the Union upon a solid, permanent, never-failing basis, then are we playing into the hands of the Democratic party. We wish it distinctly understood that we, in our remarks, are not accusing Mr. Lincoln of actual dishonesty, so far as he is personally concerned, for we believe him an honest man, but we do determine that he is not a man for the times—too easy, forbearing, and of short sight. We need a man of sterner stuff, and possessed of deeper penetration."

"COME OUT FROM AMONG THE FOUL PARTY."

For Little Mac and the Union.

Shoddy is dying! Every day brings fresh evidence of Shoddy losses and Democratic gains. The corruptions and incapacity of the dominant party are driving all the conservative, honest, true Union men to the standard of McClellan. The following are a few of those who have left the foul party and joined heart and in the noble work of elevating the gallant Little Mac to the position which Lincoln disgraces:

Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE, elected on the Whig ticket with General Taylor, in 1848, is ardently supporting McClellan and Pendleton.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, who was elected by the Republicans, or, at least, whose election was claimed by them as a Lincoln victory, is supporting McClellan and Pendleton.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General is one of the most ardent supporters of McClellan and Pendleton.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, the oldest member of the United States Senate, who was elected to his present position by the Republican party, has come out square in a letter for McClellan. He says of Lincoln:

"How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost four entire years, can be successful in another four years he granted him. No one in Congress, certainly. Not twenty will believe him equal to or at all equal to the mighty task. He has been tried and found wanting.

Hon. EDGAR COWAN, United States Senator from this State, and one of the few good men in the Republican party, is opposed to Abraham Lincoln and favorable to General McClellan.

Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New-York, formerly Whig, and heretofore silent, supports McClellan and Pendleton.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, late United States Senator from Illinois, and always a steadfast Republican, has come out in favor of McClellan. In a speech lately made by him at a McClellan ratification meeting at Quincy, Illinois, he said he "regarded McClellan as the best general our country had produced, and his election would give him entire satisfaction."

Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, formerly Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives, and heretofore not with the Democracy, is out strongly for McClellan.

JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., the distinguished New-York lawyer, who has zealously supported Mr. Lincoln, is stumping New-York for McClellan. He spoke of the McClellan Constitutional meeting at New-York on the 17th with great force.

Hon. D. M. WOODSON, of Iowa, many years Judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit in that State, openly declares his endorsement of McClellan and the platform. He has heretofore always opposed the Democracy. In Morgan, [illegible] strength."

Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, and Hon. M. UNDERWOOD, of the same State, are now strong supporters of Little Mac.

GEO. B. HILLARD, of Massachusetts, the Essayist and Historian, who has heretofore opposed the Democracy, is now enthusiastically in favor of McClellan and Pendleton, to save the country.

JNO. VAN BUREN, Esq., who something more than a year ago went over to Lincoln's support and took an active part against the Democracy last fall, is now giving all his energies to the election of Little Mac.

JAS. S. THAYER, the most eloquent orator of New-York, and once the bosom friend and political partisan of Henry Clay, has turned in as an enthusiastic supporters of the Democratic nominees.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, for many years the leading opponent of the Democracy in Ky., is out strong in support of McClellan.

Hon. E. C. SEAMAN, Republican Senator of Michigan, has commenced a most vigorous campaign for Little Mac.

JOS. B. MORSS, seven years editor of the Boston *Traveler*, and for many years editor of the Newburyport *Herald*, in opposition to the Democracy, is now in the ranks of the gallant McClellan.

Hon. WM. P. ODGEN, Republican State Senator of Illinois, is supporting McClellan and Pendleton.

Mr. OSBORNE, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, a prominent Republican, is also in the McClellan ranks doing good service.

FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Ohio, who was the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, in 1862, is out for McClellan.

Hon. BRUTUS J. CLAY, of the old Kentucky Whig stock, has taken the stump for Little Mac.

NELSON FRANKLIN, a former Republican Senator of Ohio, is out for McClellan.

Gen. ROSECRANS, is said to have made a speech at a McClellan and Pendleton ratification meeting in St. Louis on the 5th inst., in the course of which he took occasion to say that he had been raised a Democrat and was Democrat now, and he was determined that there should be a free election in Missouri.—He was heartily cheered.

Col. A. W. BREWSTER, of Mass., has joined the ranks with his old commander—Little Mac.

Col. WM. H. IRWIN, for two years commander of the gallant 49th P. V., and a bitter opponent of the Democracy, is now making speeches for McClellan.

Maj. Gen. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, is for Little Mac.

Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Fort Sumter fame, is for Little Mac.

Col. GEO. W. McCOOK, of the fighting McCook family, is stumping for Little Mac.

Gen. A. D. McCOOK, of the same stock, is with his brother in the good cause of the Union and Little Mac.

If Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE, is not for McClellan, the following is what he said of him in a public meeting in New-York:

"I have known Gen. McClellan most intimately, as students together, as soldiers in the field, as private citizens. For years we have lived in the same family, and I know him as well as I know any human being on the face of the earth, and I know that no more honest, conscientious man exists than Gen. McClellan. I know that no feeling of ambition, beyond that of the good and success of our cause, ever enters his breast. All that he does is with a single eye, a single view to the success of the Government, and the breaking down of this rebellion I know that nothing under the sun will ever induce that man to swerve from what he knows to be his duty. He is an honest christian-like and conscientious man, and let me add one thing, that he has the soundest head, and the clearest military perception of any man in the United States."

Halleck is not in favor of McClellan, but he wrote to him when Pope's defeat had placed Washington in danger:

"I beg you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out."

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Republican, although not supporting McClellan, said:

"Even his enemies must concede to him abilities as a commander superior to those of a dozen or more officers now holding important position."

Among the long list of influential newspapers which have come over to the support of the Democratic candidates, are:

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, Washington, D. C., the old and dignified organ of the Whig party, which, since the breaking up of that party has been independent, has joined its vigorous and valuable labors with the Democracy in the cause of Little Mac and Pendleton.

The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, runs up the names of McClellan and Pendleton and has opened fire against the Washington Disunionists.

The SOMERSET HERALD, Maryland, Republican, runs up Mac and Pen, and repudiates Lincoln and Johnson.

The NEW-LONDON CHRONICLE, Connecticut, takes down Lincoln and puts up Mac and Pen.

The WESTCHESTER MONTIOR, New-York, denounces shoddyism and comes out in support of McClellan and Pendleton.

The ANN ARBOR JOURNAL, of Mich., Republican, runs up the names of McClellan and Pendleton, and joins in the fight for the Union.

The CINCINNATI VOLKSFREUND, German Republican, runs up the Democratic ticket and enters upon its support "with all its energy and conviction."

The ST. LOUIS ANZIEGER, German Republican, abandons Lincoln and advocates McClellan, saying that "thousands of Republicans will desert the incapable, corrupt, and perjured Lincoln administration, and gather under the banner of McClellan to save the Republic."

The WOOD COUNTY INDEPENDENT, Ohio, repudiates Lincoln, whom it has heretofore supported, and comes out vigorously for McClellan.

The SUFFOLK HERALD, one of the most influential Republican papers on Long Island, N. Y., takes the Baltimore candidates from its columns and supports McClellan.

The HIGHLAND BOTE, following in the steps of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, has taken down the names of Fremont and Cochrane, and substituted those McClellan and Pendleton.

The IOWA BANNER, German Republican, declares for McClellan and Pendleton.

The foregoing list of eminent men who have abandoned the cause of Shoddy and disunion could be largely extended, as could also the list of newspapers which have patriotically recanted from the support of the Shoddy candidate of Antietam. For one instance the foregoing will be found sufficiently unpalatable, no doubt, to the Shoddy office holders and contractors, and will help them to contemplate the doom they already more than suspect at the November election.

EXTERMINATION.—Benedict Arnold Cary said, in the court house night before last, that he went in with his whole soul for exterminating the entire white race of the South. This cannot be denied, and he was even cheered for saying so. The Abolition bloodhounds admit that there are many Union loving people in the South, both men and women, while the poor children do not even know what the war is about. Now just imagine Old Carey with a butcher knife in his hand to murder women, or perhaps with a threshing machine, through which he could run a hundred little innocent white children every hour and make mince meat out of them just for the fun of exterminating the white race, and then compare that with the saying of the Savior, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and then let every Christain draw his own conclusions. What kind of Christians have we now-a-days that could cheer such a barbarous, savage, infernal sentiment and not blush for their crime? Ah, me, has it come to this that the professed followers of the meek and lowly Saviour, would cheer when they hear a sentiment so revolting to even a savage heart, uttered in their midst, for the purpose of exciting their hearts to deeds of cruelty and blood?—*Pat. and Union.*

A REPUBLICAN'S REASON WHY HE CANNOT VOTE FOR LINCOLN.—Because Abraham has proved himself incompetent to administer the government.

Because he has violated his pledges given in his inaugural address.

Because his administration in carrying on the war has been characterized by inefficiency and imbecility.

Because he has perverted, or suffered to be perverted, the war which was originally declared for the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, into a war for the Abolition of slavery.

Because after more than three years of unsuccessful war and bloody strife, he has declared "To all whom it may concern," that this destructive, desolating war shall NEVER END with it a consent until slavery is abolished.

Because such a man as Abraham Lincoln has proven himself to be, is wholly UNFIT to be Ruler of a free people."

FARMERS, LANDHOLDERS, ATTEND!—By act of Congress, passed August 5th, 1862, it will perceived that *Seventy Million Dollars* are to be raised annually from LANDS, LOTS OF GROUND with THEIR BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND DWELLING HOUSES.

To the State of Pennsylvania is apportioned $1,916,719.39—or NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS—*to be raised annually by tax as above!*

On the first day of April, 1865, this law will go into force, and only then will farmers and landholders begin to feel the burdens of taxes made necessary and imparative by the present plundering administration. If they hope soon to escape from this burden of heavy taxes they must vote for some one who can close up the war speedily, honorably and finally, so that the heavy expenses now going on shall be stopped. Vote, therefore, for George B. McClellan.—*Pat. and Union.*

THE TIMES.

CHAPTER I.

A million of men taken from the field of labor for the field of battle!

War! War! War! Blood! Carnage!

Free negroes to compete with white labor!

Debt, Taxation and Demoralization!

The Constitution trampled upon—the "Union as it was" sneered at!

Martial law throughout the whole country, declared by proclamation!

The Habeas corpus suspended—the civil law suspended—military arrests frequent in all the States!

Freedom of speech and of the press only exercised at the risk of imprisonment and death!

All kinds of meat sold in the market are taxed under the Excise law!

The customers to pay the tax!

Everything is taxed down even to a box of matches, on which the tax is equal to one-third the cost!

You are taxed on all you eat, on all you wear, on all you own—on beef, mutton, veal, pork, dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, houses, lands, carriages, and on business transactions. You can't get married without paying a tax on the license; and your children will all be taxed just as you are, when they are old enough.

CHAPTER II.

Look at the effect of this war and consequent taxation in regard to the cost of living. Mark the contrast with the prices we paid under Democratic rule.

GROCERIES.	*Democratic price.*	*Abolition price*
Teas,	45 & 50c per lb;	$1 00 & $2 50
Sugars,	8 9	20 30
Coffee,	14 16	65
Nutmegs,	50 59	$2 00
Pepper,	8 9	65
Allspice,	6 8	50
Cinnamon,	20 22	$2 00
DRY GOODS—DOMESTIC.		
Brown Sheetings, 9c per yd,		25c
Prints, Calicoes etc 6c		40c
Bleached Muslins, 8c		75c
Cotton Flannels 10c		90c
FOREIGN.		
Delaines,	18c per yd.	75c
Dress Goods,	25c	80c
Velvets,	$2 50	$12 00
RAW COTTON, ETC.		
Cotton laps,	18c per lb.	$1 75
Wadding	40c	2 20
Carpet Chain	20c	1 10
Lamp Wick	20c	1 20
METALS, ETC.		
Lead,	9c per lb.	32
Antimony,	13c	75c
Block Tin,	31c	90c

COAL, of which the poor man's fire consumes as much as that which blazes in the rich man's parlor—in former days could be had for four or five dollars; it now costs four-

CLOTHS.—Satinets, which cost from 40 to 60 cents per yard, now costs $1 75 per yard.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, etc., have increased from 100 to 150 per ct.

DRUGS, have increased in price on an average of 200 per cent.

TOBACCO.—Manufactured cavendish tobacco has risen from 35 cents to $1 25 per pound.

CIGARS have advanced from $20 to $60 and $200 per thousand.

FOREIGN STATIONERY, since the scarcity of specie, has risen 50 per cent.

Here, good people of the State; you have a true, faithful representation of what we are paying for an ABOLITION WAR!

CHAPTER III.

What shall be done—do you ask?

Why, if you like the Picture, if *Lincoln's Abolition times* please you, in the name of all the robbers of the treasury; in the name of the shoddy and horse, and ration contractors; in the name of all the thieves who are interested in prolonging the war and ruining the nation,—Vote the Abolition ticket! Vote for every Abolitionist on the ticket—they are all of the right stripe—all pledged to stand by Abe Lincoln, free negroes, a long and bloody war, increased debt and taxation, and a long continuance of such "times" as we have now on hand. But, if you don't like these things, if Lincoln's Abolition times don't please you, the remedy is in your own hands—and we advise you to apply it. VOTE THE FULL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Vote, every man, on it from Congressman down to Constable, and wipe out, at once and forever, the thieving, hypocritical, canting, ranting, treasonable, blasphemous, free-nigger-debt and tax-Abolition party.

CHAPTER THE LAST.

FARMERS—*Men of the rural regions!* This abolition business has MORTGAGED your farms *forever* to the rich men of this country and Europe, for every penny the lands are worth, and you will have to pay the interest of this mortgage *annually*, in the form of heavy and ever-increasing taxes. This, in addition to the chances of being yourselves, or of having your sons or relatives dragged away by the DRAFT to meet danger, and perhaps death, on the battle-field! All, to set loose upon the country a parcel of brutal Africans, who, for all they can ever hope, either here or hereafaer, are better off in their present homes than anywhere else in the world, or than they would be in Africa itself. Lincoln says he will listen to no proposition of peace that does not include setting these negroes free.

Finally. LABORING MEN: Have your wages increased in proportion to the advance in price of groceries, dry goods, and provisions? Answer the question yourselves—we leave it to you. Capitalists, speculators, and government plunderers are growing richer on Abolition war. Are you? Answer again. Would a CHANGE hurt you? In fact, don't your circumstances urge you to try a CHANGE?—We have no doubt you will say yes. Well, then make the CHANGE—you can do it, and we think you WILL DO IT.

President Lincoln has made the issue—a war for the abolition of slavery in the States—no negotiations for peace till slavery is abolished. The Democrats accept this issue. They will negotiate for a peace, and secure it, with the Union, if possible, without regard to slavery, or any other local State institution.