

M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 20, 1855.

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LOOK AT THE FACTS.

The following "valuable information" we respectfully recommend to the editor of the *Citizen* for his careful perusal. It has direct reference to Seward's Rochester manifesto.

Mr. Seward was prudent enough to avoid direct reference to the earlier Presidential elections, for he well knows that the strength of the Jefferson party lay as completely at the South as does the Democratic and the Union party. In 1793, fifty-nine out of the seventy-one votes given to old John Adams were from the North. Mr. Jefferson then received 64 votes; all from the South but the 11 given him by Pennsylvania. The result in 1800 was not more sectional in appearance.

"At the death of Mr. Jefferson in 1826, he had 73 electoral votes to Mr. Adams' 65. The only Northern States then supporting the Democratic candidate, were Pennsylvania (in part) with 8 votes, and New York 12 votes. In the South, Mr. Adams got but 12 votes—3 from Delaware, 6 from Maryland and 3 from North Carolina. In 1804 there was no serious opposition to Mr. Jefferson, and even Massachusetts was carried by his friends. Yet the spirit of the opposition was the same then as now, and the nineteen electoral votes so cast by the Old Bay State for Thomas Jefferson were stigmatized by the infuriated Federalists as "enlightened evidence of the Slave Trade in Massachusetts." Again, in 1812, when Mr. Madison was re-elected, he received but 33 votes at the North of the 128 given him; and 13 of these were from indomitable Pennsylvania. Indeed, no intelligent man, who values his mental integrity will put it to hazard by denying that from 1793 to 1820, the old Democratic party of Thomas Jefferson, so hypocritically flattered now-a-days, was bitterly denounced by the Eastern Federalists as sectional and pro-slavery. The report of the Hartford Convention is a sufficient proof of what we say. And yet Mr. Seward talks of the moral power the Democratic party had in its earlier days!"

STATE TREASURER.

The convention consisting of the Speaker and members of the Senate and Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday last, and proceeded to the election of State Treasurer, and the vote being taken was as follows:

1st ballot.			2d ballot.			3d ballot.		
Silvers	22	31	33					
Struthers	10	18	11					
Henderson	11	10	7					
Cochrane	8	7	5					
Taggart	8	0	0					
Souther	6	0	1					
Walters	4	0	0					
Zolic	1	0	0					

M'KEAN COUNTY BANK.

The injunction forbids the bank redeeming its issues, or paying its debts; and was issued by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Our contemporary of the *Democrat* will oblige its readers by informing them, if this was not the true intent and object of that injunction.

The injunction was not an order from the Supreme Court. It was issued by Hon. R. J. Winters, President Judge of the 4th judicial district, and was intended to protect the bank and stockholders from suffering from the fraudulent liabilities created by its officers; and does not prevent the holders of the legitimate liabilities of the bank from their remedy at law, nor does it protect the charter from forfeiture, on account of the failure to redeem such of its liabilities.

Gen. Quitman attributed the cause of his decline, up to the last moment of his life, to poison administered to him in the shape of arsenic while a resident of the National Hotel, Washington. He used to assert that it was mixed with the sugar, and substantiated this by the fact that during the entire term of the malady, which assumed the name of the hotel, no person was taken ill who refrained from the use of that article.

However much Gov. Packer may have deserved the censure of the Democratic press and party for his Kansas manifesto; we had hoped that he and his friends might be spared the mortifying humiliation of the praise bestowed upon him from such sources as the *Potter Journal* and *M'Kean Citizen*.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, similar to those which were sent to Kansas pending the former troubles, namely, to use the four or five companies of troops now there as a *posse comitatus*, to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Territory.

New Obstacles.—A bill is now before the Legislature providing for the erection of a new county from parts of Clearfield, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson, to be called "Pine."

An attempt is also being made to form a new county, to be called "Marion," from parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

On Wednesday of this week, says the *Nebraska News*, of the 1st inst., Mr. P. R. Crosswait, formerly of Mills county, Iowa, arrived in this city, direct from the Nebraska Gold Mines at Cherry Creek. From him we have gained much valuable information about the mines, their prospects, their present condition, and we are enabled to furnish you with the following reliable information by many of our citizens acquainted with Mr. Crosswait.

Mr. C. left the lower camp on Cherry Creek on the 1st of December, he came to Kearney in company with some gentlemen bound for Westport, Mo. From Fort Kearney, he came down with a wagon, in the employ of Russell, Majors & Waddell, from Fort Bridger, Mr. C. brings with him some fine specimens of gold, carefully preserved in a quill, also specimens of crystallized quartz containing gold—supposed to have been diamonds, by the gentleman who first discovered them.

Our informant states that the weather had been fine up to 28th of November, when it set in very cold, and all mining operations were suspended. He states that the miners have made on an average from three to ten dollars per day with pans, in fine gold, carrying their dirt from seventy-five to one hundred yards to wash out the gold.

There are a great many California miners in the fields who are confident coarse gold exists in the mountains—35 miles from Cherry Creek. They are making preparations to go into the mountains in the spring, not satisfied with fifteen dollars per day—the amount that is easily made in the "dry" diggings, with sluices and pans. The miners are now engaged in bringing timber from the mountains and from the "spinnies" eighteen miles from Cherry Creek, and working it up with whip-saws into rockers, toms, &c.

There is an abundance of timber along the Platte. Pine-wood is found in endless quantities in the mountains. The soil is well adapted to agricultural purposes.

Our informant had seen no Indians till the day before he left there; a mountain trapper and miner having learned that the Indians were dissatisfied with the whites moving in that section and had sent for the chiefs, with a company of about 300 Arapahoes come down and were having a general feast, prepared for them by the miners.

There is a great depth of his wisdom has been abundantly shown, when upon assuming the responsibilities of his present distinguished position, he found himself at once subjected to the malignant attacks and cunning inventions of so many of his avowed political adversaries as to time has shown a mercenary horde, chosen of thoughts of evil and ideas of damning dishonor, because their schemes of selfish ambition were indignantly rebuked, and the places to which they aspired filled by wiser and more competent men.

That when at the very threshold of his Administration, he was attacked, and by such means threatened, abused and vilified for want of a more dignified and upright position, he calmly pursued the even tenor of his way, and permitted the missiles of disappointed ambition to glide harmlessly by; answering to his country and his conscience for the purity of his purposes, and trusting to time for the illustration of his upright intentions.

That his statesmanship has been beautifully developed in the tone of his whole Executive policy, whether as applied to the various exciting topics of the country's interest at home, or to the interests of the national confidence by other sovereignties of the new and old world, to his message, his selection of cabinet ministers, or to filling the various appointments devolving on him; and in them he has displayed an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the wants and the rights of the whole people.

With a forecast providing the best means for every emergency, and being perfectly acquainted with the sanctions and limitations of the Constitution, he has shown himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his own native State.

That his patriotism has been beautifully tested, when, under the excitement of frenzied passion on the one hand, and reckless fanaticism on the other, efforts had been made to array the people of one section of the country against those of another; when political mountebanks, aiding and abetting in a like manner, spreading broadest their favorite ailment of misrepresentation, not hesitating even to vilify the precincts of confidential intercourse, and with hypocritical pretensions slandered the Democratic party of the country, to which they made such false professions; amid all these, the first President of the Keystone State declared, in words and deeds, "he knows no North, no South, no East, no West," as being above another party regarding the whole country as the object of his attachment and solicitude, and all his citizens, wherever located, as equally entitled to protection under the broadegis of the Constitution, and the sacred enjoyment of all their rights of person and of property.

Resolved, That the Hon. William Bigler, Pennsylvania has a wise and accomplished Senator, the Democratic party a true and upright advocate, and the country and Constitution a valued, zealous and unflinching friend. We approve his political acts; and he has our esteem and regard.

BUFFALO & BRADFORD RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo and Bradford Railroad Company, held at the "Village of Bradford," on the 10th instant, the following named stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Daniel Kingsbury, President and Director.
Orlando Allen, Wm. Wilson, John R. Lee, Sobieski Ross, Frank Williams, J. F. Clark, Miles Joy, S. Holmes, A. K. Johnson, S. E. Cady, S. Moffat, A. W. Newell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Orlando Allen was elected Vice President, A. K. Johnson Secretary, and John R. Lee, Treasurer.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing for a loan of \$4,338,000, to be appropriated to the Canals.

We learn from the Erie papers that S. J. Goodrich, of Warren, formerly editor of the *Warren Ledger*, is about to commence the publication of a Democratic paper at Erie.

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Washington, Jan. 16.

A caucus of Democratic Senators held yesterday, in relation to the President's recommendation with regard to Cuba. A debate of three or four hours ensued, involving the question whether any steps should be taken in relation to it, and if so, of what character. According to the best attainable information, Mr. Mason made the opening speech, and was followed by Messrs. Hunter and Shields. Though favoring the acquisition of Cuba, they thought action at this time to be impolitic, and calculated rather to impair than improve our prospects to that end.

Mr. Douglas regarded appearances as gloomy, but said he would support Mr. Slidell's bill, placing thirty millions in the hands of the President, to be used in negotiation. He expressed the belief that the President would not endorse this measure without sufficient data to justify him in so doing. Mr. Douglas said he had long desired the acquisition of Cuba, but in his judgment there was but one mode: and that was, on the happening of another case similar to that of the Black Warrior, to seize the Island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterwards. Mr. Davis and others did not like the suggestion of Mr. Douglas. The discussion at this stage became intensely interesting, the best ability of the participants being put forth. Mr. Slidell, of course, advocated his own bill. Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Gwin, Bigler, and Clay, favored the idea of increasing to a sufficient extent, the foreign intercourse fund, leaving the matter to the discretion of the President, as in previous cases. Mr. Iverson thought that Spain could be worked out with the question of Cuba, by the repeal of such parts of our laws as restrain the action of our citizens toward foreign powers, or something to this effect. The determination of the caucus was, with a few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated; but the probability now is that the Senate will pass Mr. Slidell's bill.

More War in Kansas.
St. Louis, Jan. 5.
A despatch from Kansas City, states that a gang of Jay-hawkers, under Brown, entered Bates county, Missouri, on Monday last, stole four horses from Jesse Jackson, and burned his house.

It is stated from good authority, that Governor Medary ordered four companies of dragoons to that region. He also ordered four companies of militia to be raised in Linn and Bourbon counties, the officers for which were already commissioned, and that he has telegraphed to the Secretary of War to send arms and ammunition from St. Louis, which has been done. It is expected that those counties will continue under martial law for some time.

A reliable person, from the vicinity of Fort Scott, represents matters there as similar to the times of the notorious Morrell. The whole country is divided into Jay-hawkers and anti-Jay-hawkers. The former commit all sorts of crimes, which are openly upheld by Methodist preachers and many respectable people. The Jay-hawkers justify their acts as proper revenge for the same kind of depredations committed on them by the pro-slavery party when they were in the majority. The pro-slavery party still hold most of the offices, and are accused of oppressive acts.

Old prisoners, pending on account of the former trouble are the great cause of dissatisfaction.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.
A special messenger from Governor Medary, of Kansas, to Governor Stewart, arrived at Jefferson city yesterday, who reports that Montgomery was fortifying his position near the Missouri line; that the United States troops had been sent to that vicinity, and volunteers were being raised as rapidly as possible. Six hundred muskets passed through Jefferson city on Wednesday last.

It is seldom that such rare instances of tenacity of life are afforded us as are now to be seen at the New York Hospital and elsewhere in New York. The condition of the Gould family, and of Messrs. Benedict and Bryant, the victims of the late tragedy in Grand street, was in no wise exaggerated. No less than four of the injured parties in those cases were so severely wounded that their recovery seemed almost impossible; yet they are now alive and doing well. The recovery of these patients speaks well for the skill of our medical practitioners, and affords us some of the rarest cases of tenacity of life ever recorded. In each case the skull was fractured, and the brain coaxed out quite freely. Yet after all this we are given to understand that there is hope of the ultimate recovery of each and every one of the patients.

We learn from the San Francisco Journals some further items of news. There had been riot at Sacramento among some settlers in consequence of the refusal of Judge Terry to grant a writ of Error from the State to the Federal Court, in the case of Ferris against Cooper. Col. Poffman, with one company of the 6th Regiment had arrived at Los Angeles. The Col. left immediately for the Mojave country.

The Eliza Anderson, the first ocean steamer built on the Pacific coast, was launched at Portland, Nov. 27th.

DIED.
At his residence, Com's Creek, Liberty Township, on Thursday, the 6th inst., of cancer, SAMUEL B. EASTWOOD, aged 66 years.