[illegible] American Interests. [illegible] of Europe, excluding England, [illegible] by a war, we cannot [illegible] interests are likely to suffer. [illegible] certain that the world [illegible] disgraceful "breach of [illegible] conflicting and ambi[illegible] the European [illegible] of continued [illegible] Napoleons are ambitious [illegible] a truculent people.— [illegible] in pursuit of the ideals of the [illegible]. They never will get [illegible] that France is to be the center [illegible] empire. "Europe," says M. de Girardin, "must be partitioned into two empires, that of the East and the West." This [illegible] is only the first part of the Napoleonic programme. The second will be announced in good time, and will point to the consolidation of Europe under the Napoleonic dynasty, and the subjugation of the "rest of mankind." To this end M. de Girardin is in favor of a war which will avenge Waterloo, which will give to France her lost frontiers, which will put an end to the burdensome charges of an armed peace—a war which will cause reciprocity to succeed to rivalry—a war undertaken not in view of nationalities, but unity—a logical war which may have conquerors and conquered, but not oppressors and oppressed. This is, as the reader will see, a purely French theory. We transcribe in order to show how frail are the tenures of peace, where such men and such ideas control public affairs. "A logical war" there may be—but it would have the people on one side struggling for that freedom which they have the wisdom and courage to appreciate and maintain, and despots on the other. There can be no logical war between rival and ambitious dynasties—between emperors and kings, struggling to mangnify their power and extend their dominions. The present aspect of Europe certainly promises little for peace. The great governments of France and Austria have already assumed the burdens of war; the former, it is said, has proposed a loan of one hundred millions of dollars. Already more than a million and a half of men have been turned from productive pursuits to be consumers of the camp. England and Russia stand aside to witness the progress of events.

It has occurred to us that the United States, although not indifferent to the maintenance of peace, cannot be injured by war. We may become the producers for Europe. We may be required to feed their armies. The grain growing regions of our country are certain to be benefited; and, as our cotton product is a vital element in the industry and clothing of all, we have the amplest assurance that the demand for it will not be essentially diminished. If war, then, should inflame Europe, its burdens will not fall upon us. It will add embarrassment to the governments involved in it, and depreciate the value of their securities. It will lessen confidence in the maintenance of Peace, and turn capitalists to those sources of undoubted ability, which are abundantly evident in this country. It is not to be denied that political considerations enter into nearly all financial negotiations between individuals and governments. Nearly all the States of the continent are involved in inextricable bankruptcy. It is, then, the interest of capitalists to keep them up. No such views influence transactions in federal and State securities. The time is coming when the latter will command unlimited confidence. It is inexplicable how these securities have been kept below the bankrupt bonds of European governments.—*Washington Union.*

Important Shipment from China to the Patent Office.—We understand that despatches were yesterday received by the Commissioners of Patents from Mr. Robert Fortune, dated at Shanghai, 6th December, enclosing bills of lading for large quantities of Tea seeds packed in earth; Yang-mue trees and its seeds; seeds of the Camphor tree, Tung-oil tree, and of the "Oo-dang." The Yang-mue is much esteemed in China, for its fruit; the Tung-oil produces a valuable oil, largely used by carpenters and varnishers; and the Oo-dang is highly prized for ornament. The introduction of the camphor tree into Florida and the Southern States, has been contemplated for more than a hundred years, but no direct measures have been taken before the present, that would seem to warrant success. We understand that the Patent office has erected, upon the most approved principle, a house on one of the public reservations in this city, for the germination of the above named seeds, where they will be placed as soon as they arrive, preparatory to transplanting them to the localities in which the experiment of their acclimation and culture are finally to be made.—*National Intelligencer.*

A "Scene" in the House of Representatives.—A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette relates the following funny incident:

"Since writing to you last, gaiety has quite revived, and the city is crowded with strangers. Two of these, a bride and a groom from the interior, caused a great deal of amusement. I happened to be in the House when they made their appearance and took their seats in front of the ladies' gallery. The loving husband put his arms about the neck of his love, and drawing her up as close as possible to him, looked at legislative wisdom from a domestic point of view. Of course so strange an exhibition attracted attention. A general grin, like sun light, ran over the black-coated assembly below. Then a titter rippled on, gathering strength, until it broke into a roar. The American Congress was fast losing its dignity of deportment, when a solemn member from 'down east,' who owed his success in life to the gravity of his countenance and length of his legs, called the attention of Mr. Speaker Orr to what he styled the impropriety in the gallery. The speaker responded good naturedly that he saw no impropriety, on the contrary, the gentleman and lady were setting the members an excellent example. Whereupon there were fresh roars, and the affectionate couple were informed by the door-keeper that such evidences of affection were quite out of order in that place. Indeed, they were not to be thought of.—Whereupon the happy family withdrew, and the House was restored to its usual ill-humor."

British India.—Intelligence from India with Bombay dates to the 25th of January state that the rebellion in Oude is entirely suppressed.

The Begum had fled into Nepaul; Nana Sahib is supposed to be with her. Tantia Topee has been overtaken and suffered a severe defeat, but it appears that he again escaped with [illegible] of his men. Intelligence from Rohilcund speaks of an attack upon rebels, numbering 20,000 to 30,000; they were defeated with great slaughter, driven across the Sarthe, [illegible] taken, and Nargut Sing, of Rooza [illegible] Sing, killed. Some disturbances among the Rohillas are said to be of a serious character.

Correspondence of N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

A Month in Washington—the late Tragedy.

I cannot say that I was surprised, though I was shocked, at the late startling development of crime in Washington. In this city (Washington,) there are two distinct set of people, the one set consists of those who are permanent residents, irrespective of any of the public offices; a sedate, sober, virtuous, and Christian population, as is to be found in any city of the land. There are some devoted Christians in the churches, who have labored hard for the reformation of the victims. The other is the transient population, on many of whom there is little restraint, and over whom there is often a slender dominion of principles. Most of the broils and public disgraces are caused by this latter class.

Then with all the conventional proprietors of American society, there are those of both sexes among the visitors, who indulge in freedoms at which virtue and decorum might well blush. A succession of parties, receptions, dinners, hops, balls, soirees, and the like, serves wonderfully to inflame the carnal appetites and passions of those who engage in them, and prepare the way for the indulgence of the grosser form of licentiousness. The Sabbath is ignored by many of these people, and you perceive it was on that day that the recent tragedy was provoked and committed. How different from the noble, pious father of the deceased—a patriot and a Christian—Francis S. Key, who was an ornament to Washington society, and a member of the church, an active friend of Sabbath Schools, and who, as District Attorney, zealously engaged in his time in the work of clearing out the Augean stables of prostitution in the metropolis. The accomplished cousin of Key, too, was the wife of the late Dr. William Nevins, of Baltimore. Here has been a flagrant *exposure*. How much iniquity is masked under the mantle of fair speeches, polite manners, and fair professions, I will not undertake to say; but I tell you there is great need of reform in Washington. While I say this, I do not mean to be understood as impeaching the purity of the great body of American ladies who spend their winters in Washington. But the vanity of some has been inflated, not only by the dandy compliments of those who frisk about them, but by those inconsiderate letter writers of certain journals, who assume to describe the persons, depict the beauty, and delineate the very motions of certain gay and fashionable belles, printing their names, or so much of them as to provoke inquiries who these flattered and favored ones are. The recently fallen one was thus shown up by the gossippers of the press. "Glowing eulogies" on the seducer are pronounced in the District Court by the lawyers, and these are "concurred" in by the Judge. Is this justice, or the grossest wrong? Is it truth, or is it falsehood? As a community, however, popular as Key was in it, it condemns this mortifying development of corruption and profligacy. The gay season, any how, is over; Lent is on us, and all parties, by custom, cease at that period in the three cities, at least among Episcopalions and Roman Catholics, so that the gay transgressors will have a chance to fast and pray, and repent of their sins.

The American people may well be proud, or rather grateful, that while such obnoxious and disgraceful exhibitions are seen in high places, in the *higher* reigns the spirit of moral purity and propriety. Whether we select the families of Polk, Taylor, or Buchanan, we find the domestic hearth sacredly guarded, the domestic affections beutifully developed. Fair and lovely women have reigned there; aye, some of Christian women; indeed, thus has it ever been in our "Republican Court."

The wife of one of the Presidents once gave the writer her views in full, of what a Presidential family ought to be, and her happy influence has ever since been felt in that high place. We do not indeed expect that the scenes of Charles II., or Louis XIV., will be re-enacted in this country, but there is danger of the corruption of private and public morals, and the public press must act as a conservative power to restrain and chastise the first approaches of so malignant a spirit and practice. The pulpit does not reach such transactions, for they keep out of its way; but all people read the papers, and thus they become, in an important sense, the guardians of public virtue. I might add that, so far as my observation and inquiry have extended, the domestic virtues and felicities are exemplified in the families of the various heads of departments, however splendid and tempting the *soirees* which they give.

Mr. Sickles, in jail, passes his time in reading, writing, and receiving the visits of his personal friends, numbers of whom call on him every hour in the day, and up to a late hour at night. Mr. S. is confined in the jailor's room, for the convenience of access to his friends, some of whom are almost always in attendance upon him. He converses freely with all who address him. His dress is a light gray sack coat and pantaloons, and a figured vest; and his general appearance, as he occasionally walks up and down the wide passage in the basement of the jail, is that of a person whose mind is entirely easy.

The rumor about town last night that Mrs. Sickles had been arrested, to be detained as a witness in the coming trial, is untrue. Mrs. S. still remains at her home in the west end.

The Fugitive Slave Law Pronounced Constitutional.—An important descision was pronounced in the United States Supreme Court lately by the Chief Justice, in the case of the United States vs Sherman H. Booth, the Supreme Court in Error to Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The case involved the right of State courts to release on habeas corpus, parties in custody under process of the United States for offences against the laws of the United States. This was done by the Court below in the instance of an arrest under judgment by the District Court of the United States, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. The whole conduct of the court below was held to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the Marshal had a right, and it was his duty, to resist by force any such interference on the part of the State powers; and that the Fugitive Slave act was clearly constitutional. This is a mere outline of the opinion, which is understood to have been unanimous. It must put an end for the future to all contests between the United States and States as to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law; and all attempts hereafter by State Courts to interfere with officers of the United States in carrying it out will doubtless be regarded as revolutionary and treated as such.

A disastrous fire occurred in Buffalo last Saturday night, destroying property to the amount of $30,000.

Hon. Henry S. Geyer, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, died at St. Louis, on the 5th inst.

Ex-President Fillmore announced in a speech at Cincinnati a few evenings since his final retirement from public life.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Monday Morning, March 21, 1859.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

119 *Nassau Street, New York, and* 10 *State St. Boston.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., are the Agents for the M'Kean Democrat and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

A STRANGE APPOINTMENT.

Appointment by Governnor Packer.—*Charles D. Hineline to be Superintendent of Public Printing, vice O. Barrett, removed.*

We noticed the appointment of Mr. Hineline some days since, but were incredulous as to the fact, until the action of the Senate made it certain. This is a strange appointment, and we think it will strike every Democrat as such when the following facts are considered.

Mr. Hineline is not a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, and has not now a right to vote in this State—he having only a few weeks since removed his family from the State of New Jersey, where he was a *citizen and a voter.*

Mr. H. was a candidate for nomination before the regular Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, last fall, and failing to obtain the nomination, used his influence and voted *against the Democratic nominee,* and *in favor of the Black Republican candidate,* who, when in the New Jersey Legislature, supported a bill *giving the right of voting to negroes.*

Considering these facts, it is indeed strange that Mr. Hineline should be appointed at all, but stranger still that such a man as Mr. Barrett should be superceded by him. Mr. Barrett has been a life-long and devoted Democrat, has discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community, and no desire was expressed in any quarter for a change.

We repeat, the appointment of Mr. Hineline is a strange one, and think the Democracy of the State will agree with us.—*Pennsylvanian.*

We do not think there is anything strange about it; on the contrary, it is in perfect keeping with Governor Packer's policy, that, ignoring his obligations to the Democratic party of the State, and to the well-tried men who compose it, now seeks, by breeding dissensions among us, to further his selfish purposes and pamper a set of vampires that his vanity leads him to suppose will be endorsed by the party, because I, William F. Packer, *by the grace of God,* Governor!! will it.

Mr. Barrett has ever been a firm and consistent Democrat: he and Packer battled together for the party in the memorable Porter and Ritner campaign of 1838, and he has been a working printer ever since. Packer, since then, has waxed fat on contracts and other public plunder, and his over-indulgent friends have placed him in a position where he can now kick his less unscrupulous co-laborers out of the places their merits have won.

Why should he not displace Barrett and appoint his hireling, Hineline? a mercenary Jerseyman, who, as he pockets his commission, within a few days of the meeting of the State Convention, is suddenly seized with most lamb-like meekness, and hopes the democrats when in council, will say nor do nothing that will ruffle the feathers of his patron.

A Governor who can fly in the face of the chosen Administration of the party, who has for his chief adviser an Attorney General who stumps the State making Black Republican speeches, and keeps in office a Flour Inspector who is the tool of Cameron, ought most assuredly to give all the patronage he can to a printer who will flatter his vanity and be the subservient tool of his ambition. The Jersey nigger proclivities of this favorite are an additional recommendation.

KANSAS.

At the late session of the Legislature, an act was passed and approved by the Governor providing for the formation of a Constitution and State Government for the State of Kansas.—The provisions of the law are as follows:

First. An election on the fourth Monday of March, at which the people shall vote for or against a Convention.

Second. Should this question be decided affirmatively, then the people elect on the first Tuesday of June fifty-two delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

Third. The Convention to meet at Wyandot city on the first Tuesday of July.

Fourth. To submit the Constitution to a vote of the whole people, for their ratification or rejection, on the first Tuesday in October.

Fifth. Officers to be elected under said Constitution, if ratified by the people, on the first Tuesday in December.

Sixth. The Governor elected under said Constitution, on the receipt by him of official information of the admission of Kansas into the Union, shall call the Legislature together, and proceed to do all other things necessary to complete a State organization.

The Court House at Clarion Burned.

The Clarion *Banner* of the 11th inst., says: We stop the press to announce the burning of the Court House.

At about 9 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday morning, the alarm of fire was given and it was discovered that the Court House was in flames. The citizens were soon on the ground, and all the records saved, but every effort to save the building was futile. In two hours from the alarm the splendid building was a mass of ruins!

The cause of the is attributed to defective flues, which a few dollars might have repaired and thus saved one of the finest buildings of the kind in the country.

The Court House was built in 1812 at a cost of about $11,000.

The insurance on the building is about $7,000; $5,000 being in the Lycoming Company, and $2,000 of which was taken on the 1st of March, in the York Insurance Company.

MANUFACTURE OF COAL OIL.

The following article from the Pittsburg *Post* is on a subject to which public attention is now strongly directed, and the remarks are particularly applicable to M'Kean County.—All that can be said of the abundance and convenience of coal in other parts of Western Pennsylvania, is true of it here, with this important addition: that we are within 25 miles of the public works of New York, by which the manufactured oil can be most readily distributed to all the northern and lake cities, as well as supplied to the great market in the city of New York.

Science is constantly adding something new to the wealth producing resources of the country. Within a few years past the manufacture of oil from coal has become of importance. The discovery that coal could be made a cheap, brilliant, beautiful and safe luminator, and also an oil well adapted to the purpose of lubricating is one of great moment to us of the coal districts of Pennsylvania. The most thorough and carefully made experiments have proved that the oil made from coal is of excellent quality for burning in lamps. It gives a clear, steady, bright light, and when the oil is properly manufactured it is entirely free from danger from explosion and has not the slightest disagreeable odor. It is cheaper than sperm oil or camphene, and one gallon will outlast two of the latter. Accidents cannot possibly occur in the use of this oil, and its consumption is daily on the increase.

Lamps adapted exclusively to its use have been invented and introduced into all parts of the country, and it is now a regular article of trade. Its admirable adaptation to the purposes of illumination and its cheapness, safety and convenience, must continue to increase the demand for it. The manufacturing of coal oil is without doubt destined to occupy a large share of public attention. The product can be made cheapest where the raw material can be had at the least cost of capital and labor, and Western Pennsylvania presents peculiar advantages for carrying on this branch of manufacture. We shall not be surprised in a few years to see factories established among our mountains at the mouth of our coal pits to turn their material wealth into gold through the means of this commodity. All about us it can be made a most prosperous branch of industry. The coal is all about us, and the oil can be readily and cheaply extracted without the trouble of transporting the raw material. Already factories have been established in Western Pennsylvania where the oil is being made with great profit and advantage. This new branch of manufacture will ultimately tend to the still further development of the mineral of the State. If one ton of coal will produce, as it is said it will, forty gallons of oil, worth one dollar per gallon, it is manifestly a profitable business. The cost of carrying the manufactured article to a market is less than that of transporting the raw material, and its market value is ten times as great. If we allow fifty per cent for the expenses of manufacturing, still the profit is a handsome one.

The time is not far distant when this branch of business will become of great importance. It is still in its infancy, but as experiment improves the quality of the product, the demand will increase. It will be applied to new uses, and our coal fields, favorable to the production of coal oil, will be covered with factories filled with industrious operatives extracting mineral wealth from the products of our hills and valleys.

It is a question of utility, and as the demand increases, the business of manufacturing will increase. We have no doubt that coal oil will eventually be one of the staples of Pennsylvania.—*Pittsburg Post*

M'KEAN COALS AND THE MANUFACTURE OF COAL OIL.

In a recent number of the Democrat we gave the result of several tests of our coals for the manufacture of Coal Oil. Since that time, further trials have been made, both for crude and refined oil. These examinations have been made with great care and in the most complete manner, by the firm of N. Sturtevant & Co., a house well known in the Atlantic cities as one of, if not *the* most extensive dealers in the anthracite coal market. The results have been such that these parties are convinced of the superior merit of our coals for making oil, and that no point affords the advantages of position for the establishment of works for its mnuufacture equal to M'Kean County.

These gentlemen have given the best proof that can be furnished of their belief in this, by embarking in the business here; and we are now enabled to announce the gratifying intelligence that they have secured a most eligible site for the location of their works near the mouth of Wolcott Brook, four miles from Smethport, and are actively engaged in preparations for the construction of the requisite buildings, opening the mines, constructing roads, etc.

We understand that their plan of operations contemplates the manufacture both of crude and refined oil, and that for this purpose, the works will be upon a large scale and of the most substantial character.

We congratulate the people of our county on the success that has at last attended the persevering efforts of the few enterprising men among us to develope the hidden treasures in our hills, and hail this as the harbinger of the brighter day that is now dawning. As these works progress, we shall give our readers from time to time an account of what is required in a business so new to us all; and have reason to believe that during the coming summer it will be our pleasant duty to announce the erection of many others for making Iron and Mining Coal, now that the attention of the right kind of men is drawn to the great advantages of this region.

While on this subject we have to add that our friend Tilden is making good progress in his oil works at Lafayette—that some of his buildings have been already raised, and that he is now having his retorts cast at Olean. We sincerely hope that Tilden may be able to send off the *first* barrel of M'Kean Coal Oil.

David Curry, an Irish laborer, shot John Foster, an Englishman, at Batavia, N. Y., on Friday of last week, for seducing his wife.—Foster died in a few hours, and Curry was committed to jail.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

President Buchanan's Policy Endorsed by the Democracy of the Keystone State.

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., was appointed temporary chairman, and after a short recess, Arnold Plumer, of Venango, was selected as permanent chairman.

Whilst the committea were preparing a report on resolutions, Mr. Snowden, of Philadelphia, made a speech in favor of the purchase of Cuba, and endorsed the policy of Mr. Buchanan. He wanted no concessions to outsiders, and was in favor of a bold stand on national matters.

Mr. Rogers, of Somerset, replied to him, and was in favor of a conciliatory course, and opposed to the Thirty Million Cuba proposition as a bad speculation.

The resolutions adopted endorse to the fullest extent the policy of the President, in settling the difficulties with Great Britain in reference to the freedom of the seas, and in settling the difficulties in Kansas and Utah, and in regard to the protection of citizens abroad. They advocate a revision of the tariff of 1857, also the acquisition of the island of Cuba by honorable and peaceable means, as being of vast importance to the interests of the country and recommend investing the President with full power to open and protect routes across the Isthmus. They also endorse the doctrine of popular sovereignty and approve the course of Senator Bigler, and recommend an independent State Treasury on the principle of the Sub-Treasury.

All the resolutions endorsing the course and policy of Mr. Buchanan were adopted *without a dissenting voice.*

The only resolution that aroused any debate was the endorsement of Governor Packer.—The resolution endorsing the Governor *was voted down* by yeas 37, nays 84.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have taken the entire policy of Mr. Buchanan as their platform. At our last advices the nominations for State officers had not been made, and the Convention was still in session.

The Erie Observer comes to us, this week, in an entire new dress. Since Mr. Sloan became the sole proprietor he seems determined to make it the best looking, as well as one of the ablest conducted papers in the State.

The Dispatch, also of that city is printed on new type, and is, if possible, sharper than heretofore. In addition is the Express, a paper recently started, which in appearance and ability can vie with the best. The citizens of Ere have reason to be proud of their public journals.

Important to Supervisors.—A person in Chester county, a few days ago, was hauling a load of hay, and owing to the bad condition of the road he upset, and in some way broke or injured his arm. He brought suit against the supervisors of the township for damages, and on Saturday last a jury mulcted them in $125 and costs. So let the supervisors see that the roads are in a traveling condition at all times.

Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, has been appointed Postmaster-General in the place of A. V. Brown, deceased. Mr. Holt was formerly a Commissioner of Patents, is a man of great business qualifications, and is a most efficient officer. The Senate has confirmed his appointment.

Henry Jumpretz, the Chicago murderer, who put the remains of his wife into a barrel and sent them to New York, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, May 6.

Hon. Marsena Baker, a member of the New York Legislature from Cattaraugus county, died on Monday last at the residence of his brother at Palmer, Mass.

The Smethport Literary Society held their last public session on Tuesday evening. The Academy was crowded, and the exercises were very creditable.

Lake navigation, says the Erie Express, is now fairly open; and boats have commenced making their regular trips butween the different points along the lake.

"A Voice from the Wilderness."—How does the Lycoming *Gazette* like the *echo* from Harrisburg, on the 16th instant?

Caught in their Own Trap.—Politicians sometimes, in attempting to play smart, get caught in a trap they little dream of—and this is the case with those of the Republican stripe in Illinois. As for example, the republican members of the legislature of that State run away from the legislature to defeat the bill making a new apportionment of the State, as they asked last fall. It was known that Governor Bissell would veto the bill, and it was feared that the Democrats would pass it over his veto; they, therefore, cleared out and left the legislature without the quorum required by the constitution. They, however, left too soon. As there was no quorum present, no business, of course, could be transacted, and when the Governor's veto messrge was sent in it could not be received. The republicans were not present to make a quorum within the ten days which the Governor is allowed to consider bills and it therefore became a law without his consent. Thus the republicans, in attempting to be shrewd, were completely caught in their own trap, and they should now submit gracefully.

The Sickles Tragedy.

Mrs. Sickles has returned to New York, and will reside in a house at Bloomingdale, the use of which is granted to her by Mr. Sickles, as long as she remains under her father's protection. Her little daughter will remain with her for the present.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pittsburg, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the Union, will be the leading counsel of Mr. Sickles. It is not expected that a very bitter antagonism will be made by the prosecution in this case; but the defence is amply prepared for all contingencies.

A Queer Transaction.—We learn, says the Easton Times, that on Saturday evening last, a citizen of Phillipsburg, for reasons best known to himself, disposed of his wife, four children, and his household and kitchen furniture, for the valuable consideration of fifty cents cash, and a second hand black cloth coat. The purchaser of this valuable personal estate was a young gentleman of some summers, who is a teamster by profession. Whether the wife was consulted in the arrangement is not stated, but it is generally believed that the transfer was acceptable to her. The funniest part of the story is that the husband after giving the bill of sale, late in the evening of Saturday, craved a night's lodging of the new proprietor of the goods and chattels, and was accomodated with a portion of the bed of two of the eldest children, where he snoosed away quite comfortably until morning, when he left the premises in perfect good humor.

From the Paraguay Expedition.—The following is an extract from a letter from the U. S. ship Sabine, off Montevideo on the 20th of January last:

"Whether we are to have a fight or not, I am yet in doubt. There is a desperate effort on the part of Brazil, through her Minister here, who has gone up to have a talk with Lopez, to prevent a fight. Not that he cares either for us or for Lopez, but they don't know but that we want to seize upon Paraguay. Ridiculous as the idea is, these people or their government really think so. All of the neighboring governments here, also, through Spanish politeness, I suppose, tendered their mediation. This is of a piece with old Lopez arogance and cunning policy. He doubtless has prompted them to it; and this, more than anything I have heard, induces me to believe that he will not fight."

Practical Amalgamation.—The practical workings, are frequently seen. The marriage of a white girl to a black in Michigan; the 72 marriages of white women to blacks in Massachusetts last year; the marriage of a white girl to a black in Brooklyn, N. Y., last month, attended by eight blacks all with white wives, are followed by an elopement in Tanton, Mass., last week, of a black man with a white girl. And here is more of it:—The Montrose (Pa.) Democrat gives an account of the recent marriage of a white girl in that vicinity, to a negro. In accounting for the circumstance it says:

"The only explanation of the matter is that her mind was poisoned by the influence of those engaged in bringing about the marriage, who, it seems are too fully enamored of the modern doctrine of 'Negro Equality.'"

Such events are getting to be of every day occurrence. They owe their frequency to the prevalence of Black Republican principles.

The late municipal election in Leavenworth, Wyandot, and other towns in Kansas Territory have resulted in favor of the Democrats. It is now believed that since the slavery issue has been withdrawn, the Democrats are in a majority in the territory, and will secure the United States Senators when it comes in as a State.

The mammoth steamer Great Eastern is to be finished immediately, as $1,500,000 have been raised, and the first instalment paid in. English journals indicate the future of this monster to be a war convenience and especially designed for carrying troops, stores and munitions of war.

A fight occurred at Washington on Friday last between Mr. Magraw, former Superintendent of the Pacific Wagon Road, and F. P. Lorder, his successor. Magraw assaulted Lorder with a sling shot.

What the Press Say.

"Costar's" Exterminators are invaluable remedies for clearing houses of all sorts of vermin. With all confidence we recommend them.—*N. Y. Daily State Regestier.*

"Costar's" remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c. are invaluable; we can speak from actual knowledge of their merits. Druggists and Dealers should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in them.—*N. Y. Journal.*

"I shall write something about your Exterminators, as I can do so with propriety. They are selling rapidly here and destroying all vermin.—*Ed. "Banner," Fayette Mo.*

"Death to all Vermin."

As Spring approaches,
Ants and Roaches,
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about,
Bed-Bugs bite
You, in the night,
As on the bed you slumber,
While Insects crawl
Thro' chamber and hall,
In squads without number.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL WITH what certainty Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed and exterminated by

"Costar's" Rat, Roach &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator,
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

Supplied *direct,* by mail, to any address in the United States as follows:

On receipt of $1,00, a box of the Rat, Roach, &c., Ext.;

On receipt of $2,00, a box each of the Rat, Roach, &c. Ext., and Electric Powder, (sent postage paid,) sufficient to destroy the vermin on any premises.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers every where.

"Costar's" Principal Depot, 420 Broadway, N. Y.

P. S.—Circulars, terms, &c., sent by mail on application.

☞ Wholesale Agents for Pennsylvnia:

COSTAR'S BRANCH DEPOT,
Northeast corner Fifth and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia,
And Wholesale Dealers generally.

J. L. BROWN,

SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER and Real-Estate Agent; Office, Williamsville, Elk Co., Penn'a.

—REFERENCES—

Chapin & Boyle, Esq's, ... Ridgway, Pa.
Hon. Thomas Struthers, ... Warren, Pa.
W. S. Brownell, Esq., ... Smethport, Pa.
Hon. A. I. Wilcox, ... Buena Vista, Pa.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stokholders of the M'Kean Rail Road and Navigation Company will be held, at the Office of the Company, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 4th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

S. C. HYDE, *Secretary.*

Smethport, March 17, 1859.