

M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, January 24, 1860.

S. M. PETTEKILL & CO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St, Boston.
S. M. PETTEKILL & CO. are the Agents for the
M'Kean County Democrat and the most influential and largest
circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Can-
ada. They are authorized to contract for us at our
lowest rates.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
We are requested to call a meeting of the
Democratic voters, of Keating township and
the borough of Smethport, at the Court House
on Tuesday evening next week. Let there be
a general attendance.

Considerable matter prepared for this week's
paper was crowded out by new advertisements
which came to hand at a late hour. Our read-
ers, we trust, will excuse the lack of interest
to them, when they reflect that it is decidedly
to our interest.

The ice in the Monongahela gave way on
Sunday last, causing great damage. A large
number of boats—some of them laden—were
swept down the current.

CASUALTIES.—On Friday last, Dr. FREEMAN,
accompanied by his wife and child, a little girl
about four years old, was passing across the
bridge over Marvin creek, at the upper part of
the borough, when the horse becoming choked
by the collar, fell down and off the bridge
drawing the sleigh and contents after him, pre-
cipitating the whole party to the solid ice be-
low, a distance of ten feet. Mrs. Freeman
and child were severely hurt. The Dr. escaped
without serious injury.

The same day Mr. LYMAN, who was
lumbering on the Portage, Liberty township,
was badly bruised by logs rolling over him.
He had unbound his load of logs preparatory
to rolling them down a steep bank into the
stream, and went to the lower side to start
them off the sled, when he unfortunately fell
in the way of the logs, and the entire load
passed over his body. It is thought he will
recover.

NEW COUNTY.—We learn that our Shippen
friends are making efforts to set up for them-
selves; with this view petitions have been
sent to Harrisburg, praying the legislature that
a new county be erected out of parts of Mc-
Kean, Elk, Potter and Clinton. Wishing the
people of that vicinity all speed in their grow-
ing prosperity, we still must protest against
this dismemberment of our County. The dis-
inclination to part company with our Shippen
friends, would not be the only reason to urge
against this project. The organization of a new
County, at this time, is entirely unequalled, for
and would add largely to the expenses, which
the people of that sparsely settled district could
ill afford to pay. A remonstrance, on the part
of the citizens of M'Kean county, is in cir-
culation.

ORGANIZE.
We earnestly urge upon the Democratic vot-
ers of the County the necessity of immedi-
ately organizing clubs in each township. The
Republicans have already commenced the work
and are using every effort to Abolitionize the
County preparatory to the great and final strug-
gle of 1860, on which depends our fate as a
Republic. On the success of the Democratic
party, which is now the only National one, rest
the hopes of the country. A desperate game
is being played—the stake, no less than the
Union itself. The settled policy of the Republi-
can-Abolition party, which has no existence
in the free States, to take possession of the
government by their votes; and pass laws
depriving the Southern States of their guaran-
teed rights and privileges, or, failing in that,
appeal to the sword in other words, conquer the
South—peaceably, if they can, forcibly, if they
must. This unlawful, uncalled for interfer-
ence with the institutions of our southern
brethren, has already brought us to the verge
of civil war. Who wants to try the experi-
ment farther? Can any sane man expect the
South will tamely submit to the repeated inju-
ries heaped upon her, even to an armed inva-
sion of her territory?

In the coming struggle, Pennsylvania will
play no insignificant part. Situate as she is,
midway between the two hostile extremes
within her borders will the fight thick-
en. She has a deeper interest in the permanency
of the Union than any other State, and has
most to fear from servile insurrection and civil
war. Let her become sectionalized, and all is
lost.

Let every Democrat and conservative, Nat-
ional man rally to the defence of the constitu-
tion, with equal rights to all for their motto,
and drive the lawless, fanatic hordes back to
their fastnesses of the North, and once more
give quiet and peace to our torn and distracted
country.

Again, we say, let us lose no time in effect-
ing a thorough organization, in each election
district. By all means let this be done pre-
viously to the township elections.

**ME. GRINDERS SUMMONED BEFORE THE HAR-
PER'S FERRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.**—The
Cleveland Plaindealer of the 17th inst., announ-
ces that Mr. J. W. Fitch, United States Marshal
of Northern Ohio, in the preceding day
received a bundle of official documents from
the Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Investiga-
tion Committee, commanding him to subpoena
John R. Giddings, Ralph Plumb, and John
Brown, jr., to appear before the Committee and
testify under oath all they may know about the
organization, "The Sons of Liberty," or any
other organization connected with John
Brown's work in Kansas? If these witnesses
refuse to obey the summons, they are to be
arrested under warrants which accompanied
the subpoenas. The Plaindealer also states that
the Sons of Liberty at West Andover, Ohio,
have decided deliberately to refuse to obey the
summons, to resist if attempts are made to en-
force it. The same action has been taken at
Oberlin.

COMMUNICATE.

EDITOR, DEMOCRAT.—In two or three of the
last issues of the Citizen (the editor pro tem.)
labors very hard in trying to make out that the
Democratic party is disunionist, and its mem-
bers are uttering disunion sentiments, in resolu-
tions and speeches; and in the last issue copies
a resolution, which he said originated in one of
the Southern States at a meeting of the citi-
zens, to prove the fact.

In looking over the proceedings of a Re-
publican meeting held in Petersburg, Madison
county, N. Y., on the 16th day of December
last, my eye fell upon a set of resolutions
which were passed by an unanimous vote.
The meeting was presided over by Hon. James
BARNETT, a Republican member of the N. Y.
legislature, from that county, one of the strong-
est Republican counties in the State. The most
atrocious and infamous sentiments were pro-
mulgated; and the proceedings, moreover, are
officially attested by Mr. Barnett, as President.

To show the character of the meeting and the
sentiments avowed I extract a portion of the
Resolutions:—

Resolved: That the terrors which at this time
fills the slaveholding States of this Union, in
consequence of the affair at Harper's Ferry, is
in our opinion well grounded, and the cause
of nature outraged in the practice of holding
immortal man as chattel slaves, must be ex-
tinguished, sooner or later, to bring to the slave-
holder a fearful retribution; nor do we wonder
that the scowling tremblers "is at this hour pre-
sented to the lips of the oppressor by the
God of the oppressed."

Resolved: That principle as well as policy in-
dicates to the friends of freedom to employ
only the appropriate weapons of moral and po-
litical warfare against slavery, until the ag-
gressions of the foes of freedom shall compel
them to meet face by face;—and then it will
be their duty to rise as one man, and with
victory, bearing aloft on their banners that
watchword so terrible to tyrants—*Liberty or
Death!*

Resolved: That Hon. J. Barnett, G. W. Putnam,
Wm. B. Downer, C. Catlin, and J. Blair, be a committee, with power to add to
their number, to correspond with the friends of
freedom throughout the Union, in order to
secure a protective organization, which shall be
to the cause of freedom, and that the order
of the "Sons of Liberty" in the days of the
Revolution was to the cause of freedom then,
a shield to the friends and an army with ban-
ners to the foes of freedom.

Whereas The dissolution of the present im-
perfect and conflicting Union between the free and
slave States, would result in the overthrow of
slavery, and the consequent formation of a new
and glorious Union, without the "turbid
of slavery; therefore,

Resolved: That we invite a free correspon-
dence with the disunionists of the South in order
to devise the most suitable way and means to
secure the consummation we devoutly believe to be
in the prospect. Earnest speeches were made by
Mr. P. Barnett, Mr. C. Catlin, Mr. G. W. Putnam
and C. Catlin.

Spontaneous bursts of applause followed the
reading of the resolutions, and they were passed
unanimously. A deep solemnity pervaded the
meeting and the greatest unanimity of senti-
ment prevailed; and everything denoted that
the Harper's Ferry affair had struck a deeper
cord in the public heart than had ever before
been reached, "the strongest sentiments uttered
by the speakers were wisely applied. The
Harper's Ferry affair is but the "beginning of
the end" of the North and its slavery.

Among the pleasant incidents of the meeting
was the presence of the audience of Physi-
cians of John Brown, handsomely flamed to
Messrs. Palkinton and Biwell.

JAMES BARNETT, PRESIDENT.
Notwithstanding these atrocious incidents,
Mr. Barnett is held in good standing by his
followers. Republican members, all occupy
a position upon several of the most important
committees of the Assembly.

It has been claimed, I am aware, that the
members of Congress from this State, in vot-
ing for John Sherman for Speaker, misrep-
sent their constituents; and I believe the al-
legation true as far as M'Kean county is con-
cerned, but they do not misrepresent the party;
and the proof of this we find in their recent
action in the State Legislature, in cordially
condemning their course and encouraging per-
sistence in the sectional strife.

There is no longer, therefore, the slightest
pretence of truth in the assertion that Republi-
canism differs from Abolitionism as demon-
strated by the late invasion of Virginia, which
was nothing less than intense Rep. Abolitionism
represented by Sherman, Seward, Greeley,
Dickens, "Wm. Wendell Phillips," Matt. James
Bernett, Gerritt Smith and John Brown.

It is worthy of remark in view of the resolu-
tion before the Senate of Pennsylvania, that
whereas Mr. Irish, in introducing the subject,
confined himself to the happy commendation
of the course of the members from Pennsylvania
in adhering to Mr. Sherman, the judicial
committee adroitly coated with denunciation of
the National Administration and protective
ideas, not forgetting declarations of non-regard
for the constitution; but the disguise is too
dimmy for deception. They belie their pro-
fessions in all their acts, and stand pillars
open sympathizers with abolition aims and ad-
herers of Black Republicanism and Sectionalism
of the most intense school.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

WHY TRADE OUR PRESIDENT.
We copy from the San Francisco National,
the following well merited and well written re-
buke to the abusers and slanderers of the worthy
Chief Magistrate and commend it to the
attention of all.

"Quita an old man tenants a very large white
house at our distant Federal Capital. There is
a horrid frost upon his crest dark locks, and his
cheeks and brow are ploughed with deep fur-
rows. He is the master engineer of a complex
governmental machinery. Strange is it, that
as a man advances in the pathway of civiliza-
tion, the legal network surrounding him grows
more minute and intricate in proportion to his
progress. While the rude savage is ruled by
the simple edict of his patriarchal chief, the
enlightened Republican fetters himself with a
myriad of written laws. The very aged man
of whom we speak, has little leisure for joyous
pastime. Mostly when men become serene and
their muscles are shrinking, and their sinews
are brittle from aridity, they seize a stout caco-

and surrounded by prattling grandchildren,
they betake themselves to lawns and green-
wood, and lounge and bask away the sunlight.
Mostly with green old age comes ease and
sweet abandonment. There is no such calm
or mellow joy in the declining years of him
who now wields the baton of Federal rule. In
other lands of intelligent away the head
of government is an irresponsible puppet,
and the cares and toils of citizenship are sub-
ordinated. The diadem presses an indifferent
and inflexible brow. No maiden's merriment
is the office of President of the United States.
Who presides over these thirty millions of nervous
souls has embarked upon the labors of
Sisyphus. The territory of his guidance is
vast beyond the dream of the avaricious monarch
of Macedon. The human masses he con-
trols are the thralls of a distempered restles-
sness that can scarcely brook any limit. His
subjects are wild and fermenting intelligences
who recognize no law, or master beyond their
self-regulated reason. The laws they have in-
scribed upon the statutory page are completely
null if arrayed against public sentiment. Of
such peculiar a people that very old man the
head and front. He has been promoted to the
van of an extraordinary experiment in the
great matter of self-government.

Our inquiry is, does our Federal Executive
deserve the constant and fearful abuse that is
showered upon him?

If there be truth in biography and the testi-
mony of his contemporaries, the department of
our Chief Magistrate has been peculiarly de-
genuous during his entire career, while his pri-
vate life has been singularly beyond reproach.
A quiet early period of his eventful life he
entered upon the political arena. Passing
through various grades of preferment, he emerged
into the Presidency, after a continuous po-
litical apprenticeship of half a century. In
the time grave matters have agitated the national
heart, and questions of severest moment
to the republic have been permanently adjust-
ed. In the terrific storm of passionate mind—in
the fierce conflict of giant intellect, a marked,
and suave and polished constant in the hot-
test of the melee, was the stalwart individual
who now our Federal Palmetto. Amid
these majestic frames his was no pigmy. He
has impressed his bold and earnest suggestion
upon every portion of our federal legislation of
any consequence. In the flush of boyant man-
hood, or in the wisdom of maturer years, he has
been the confidant of the bravest
and purest and most intellectual of the land.
He has mingled his vast credit in the deliber-
ations of the Senate chamber. He has sat
at the feet of our great statesmen, and as a
disinterested professor, he has visited for
centuries on missions of delicate and perplexed di-
plomacy. A voracious reader in continuous
action, he has evinced high scholarship, a con-
siderable address, an eloquent persuasion, an in-
tellect of deep, and fervent and varied power.

Who but the delirious and besotted partisan
will dare to say, that a man sprung from the
soil and with an educated morality is not an
American patriot? Is he ambitious? Then his
hope's fruition results from an earnest devotion
to the interests of his country. Patriotism is
policy.

At last, then, has James Buchanan reached
the most distant and difficult goal of human
ambition. He has clamored to a miraculous
height. He has attained the summit at the
height of his mortal career. It is no stretch
of kindness to suppose that these frosts about him
the pure atmosphere of loftiest intention. He
knows that the impartial Genius of History is
waiting to catch up his name. With a brief
limitation to his term of office, and an expres-
sion of determination to retire, it is very hard
to believe that our Chief Magistrate is struggling
for the infamous record of a Borzoi or Caligula.

A withering shame on his monstrous and un-
scrupulous detractor! With every increment
of justice and purity, they intimate it at the
embodiment, had name of the Roman Cata-
line. Why this venomous expectation of
slimy attestation is the spirit of insouciant party,
in these United States, to lead and putrid that
cheerful and undimmed vituperation, against
aged and good man, who has battled through
a long life for his country's weal? Buchanan
has no bride save the Janit of his birth. His
goal name is the only offering he will transmit
to posterity. Why, then, slander and vilify that
aged man, who, a night and day, and amid storm
and sunshine, bravely stands at the helm of the
Ship of State. His energies are just enough
for the Herculean toil. He is guiding it safely
and with all his might through domestic discus-
sions and foreign aggressions. He has done
well, very well, he will be reckoned hereafter
as a peer among the purest and ablest of our
Presidents.

Again, we say, a bitter, burning shame and
the trademark of our good, and aged, and excel-
lent President.

John N. Genin, the New York hatter, who
first rendered himself infamous by paying an al-
most fabulous sum for a ticket to Jenny Lind's
concert has suspended, with it, and large
liabilities. The misfortune is attributed to bad
debts and endorsing for other people.

The question—*Can a man marry his mother?*
was recently demonstrated in the affirmative
in Boston. R. M. G. E. has married his own
mother—to Mr. Jacob Bacon.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-
signed Administrator of the Estate of
O. R. Barnett, deceased, late of Smethport
borough, in pursuance of an order from the Or-
phan's Court of M'Kean county, to them direct-
ed, will expose to sale or public vendue, at
the Court House, in Smethport, M'Kean county,
Pa., on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of
February next, at one o'clock, P. M., of said
day, the following real estate, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the
Borough of Smethport, M'Kean county and
State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described
as follows, to wit: That part of Square num-
bered seventy-nine (79) in the general plan of
said town, with the following boundaries, to-
wiz: beginning at the north-west corner of said
square, thence east one hundred and ninety-
two (192) feet to the building now occupied by
Levi Wells, (now owned by J. C. Backus &
Co.)—thence south two feet from the
north-east corner of said square; thence south-
sixteen (16) feet to the south line
of said square; thence west one hundred and
ninety-two (192) feet to the south-west corner
of said square; thence north sixteen (16)
feet to the place of beginning. Containing one
acre and twenty-six perches, more or less; on
said premises there is an frame building
known as the "Barnett House," two Barns,
one Cow House, and other out houses.

Terms:—One thousand dollars, cash, at the
time of sale; one thousand dollars at the 1st
of June, next, and the balance in \$1,000 pay-
ments, annually thereafter.

**AWARD R. BENNETT,
WM. D. WARNER,
Administrators.**
Smethport, Pa., January 24, 1860.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1859.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Con-
tract Office of this Department until 3 p. m.
of Saturday, March 31, 1860, for conveying the
mails of the United States for four years, com-
mencing July 1, 1860, and ending June 30,
1864; in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, on the
routes and by the schedule of departures
and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by April 21, 1860.
2705 From Ridgeport, by Williamsport and Clearmontville,
to Smethport, 39 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ridgeport Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Smethport by 7 p. m.
Leave Smethport Monday and Friday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Ridgeport by 7 p. m.

2706 Proposals for three times a week service are invited.
From Smethport, by Leake's Eden, and Kistina,
to Warren, 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Smethport Tuesday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Warren next day by 12 m.
Leave Warren Wednesday at 2 p. m.,
arrive at Smethport next day at 6 p. m.

2710 From Smethport, by Fairmont Valley, Sartwell, Al-
loghny Bridge, and Portville, N. Y., to Olean, 20
miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Smethport daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Olean by 6 p. m.
Leave Olean daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Smethport by 3 p. m.

2711 From Kinzua, by Corryton, Onoville, Friends' Fer-
ry, and Ten Mile Spring, to East Randolph, 29
miles and back, once a week.
Leave Kinzua Friday at 8 a. m.,
arrive at East Randolph by 6 p. m.
Leave East Randolph Saturday at 8 a. m.,
arrive at Kinzua by 6 p. m.

2712 From Eden to Bradford, 10 miles and back, once a
week.
Leave Eden Tuesday at 8 a. m.,
arrive at Bradford by 11 a. m.
Leave Bradford Tuesday at 12 m.,
arrive at Eden by 3 p. m.

2713 From Bradford by Kendall Creek and Limestone, to
Tuna, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Bradford Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8
a. m.,
arrive at Tuna by 12 m.
Leave Tuna Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on ar-
rival of railroad mails, any at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Bradford by 6 p. m.

2714 Proposals are invited for six times a week service.
From Clearport, by Kettle, Bettleto, Bartville,
Port Allegany, and Liberty Hill, to Smethport, 39
miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Clearport Monday and Friday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Smethport by 3 p. m.
Leave Smethport Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Clearport by 3 p. m.

2715 From Clearport by Coblesburg, Ellipton, Geneva
Fork, and Glen Hill, to Wellsboro, N. Y., 29
miles and back, six times a week, three of the
weekly trips to run via Oswayo.
Leave Clearport daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.,
arrive at Wellsboro by 6 p. m.
Leave Wellsboro daily, except Sunday, at 8 a. m.,
arrive at Clearport by 3 p. m.

2717 From Clearport, by East Homer, Ayer's Hill,
Homer, North Wharton, Wharton, and First Fork,
to Sunburg, 38 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clearport Monday at 7 a. m.,
arrive at Sunburg on arrival of day by 7 p. m.
Leave Sunburg Monday at 7 a. m.,
arrive at Clearport by 6 p. m.

2718 From Clearport by O. Leburg and Raymond to
Olean, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clearport every Sunday at 7 a. m.,
arrive at Olean by 12 m.

2719 From Clearport by Sunburg, to Carter's Camp,
Kettle Creek, and Liberty Hill, to Jersey Shore, 74
miles and back, twice a week to Kettle Creek, and
once a week ending.
Leave Clearport Tuesday and Friday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Kettle Creek by 7 p. m.
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.
m.,
arrive at Clearport by 7 p. m.
Leave Jersey Shore Tuesday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Kettle Creek by 7 p. m.
Leave Kettle Creek Wednesday at 6 a. m.,
arrive at Jersey Shore by 7 p. m.

2720 From Sinnamahoning, by Second Fork, Pine Street,
Cameron, Shippen, and Newburg to Southport, 61
miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sinnamahoning Monday and Thursday at 11 a.
m.,
arrive at Southport next day by 12 m.
Leave Southport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.,
arrive at Sinnamahoning next day, by 4 p. m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. To a proposal should be submitted, addressed
to the Postmaster General, Contract Office, and sent by mail, but not by an agent,
and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st day of August, 1860; but the service must be commenced on the 1st of July, preceding or on the mail day next after that date, whichever the contract is executed or not. No propositions to transfer will be considered until the contract is executed and received at the department; and then no transfer will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the sureties on the new contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near rail-roads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 31st of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than the mode of delivery, and security of such transportation. Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mail with celerity, certainty, and security, having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its celerity, certainty, and security; and will have the preference over all others.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guaranties or sureties without knowing that they are of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guaranties and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

**J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.**

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my son SAUND G., on my account; as I will pay no debts of his contracting, and will not be responsible for his acts, after this date.

ARNOLD SOUTHWICK.
Keating January 23, 1860.

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