

ASTOR HOUSE.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PENNA.
Wm. HASKELL, Proprietor
DEGS leave to announce to the traveling community and the public generally that he has purchased the above named hotel, formerly occupied by James Miller, and refitted it in a style suited to the times and wants of the public.

HIS TABLE

Will always be supplied with the best market and the surrounding country can afford.

HIS BAR

Will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors.

HIS STABLES

Will be in the care of attentive hostlers, responsible for their conduct to their employer who will give the entire establishment his personal supervision.

In short every department of his establishment will be supplied with all the

COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES

The weary traveler can desire.

In the hope that he will be able to make his

GUESTS COMFORTABLE

during their visit at his house, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Smethport, Jan. 1, 1860. -38-6m

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT.

No. 10, Courtland St. New York.

Directly opposite the Western Hotel.
THE CROTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York.)
Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturer's lowest prices, for Cash or approved credit—
Paper Hangings, of every variety of style and price.
Borders to match; Fire-Board Prints.
Painted Window Shades.
Oil Painted Window Shades.
Wide Window Curtain Papers, and Window Shade Fixtures.
Store Shades made to order and Lettered.
Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Bookkeepers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my son SAMUEL G. in 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.

Enos Proprietor vs Pleas of M'Kean County, No. 57.
Calvin T. Chamberlain, vs Feby. Term 1859.
Devo de partitione facienda.

Notice is hereby given to the above parties, that by virtue of the above mentioned writ of partition an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described on the 23d day of February, A. D., 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition of the premises and appurtenances of the said real estate in the said writ, required, at which time and place the said parties can attend if they think proper: JOSEPH MORSE, Sheriff of M'Kean county.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that E. Gallup, N. Guardian of the Minor heirs of James E. Winsor, deceased, has filed in my office his last and final account as said Guardian, and that he will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held at Smethport, Feby. 27, A. D. 1860.

C. K. SARTWELL, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that S. A. Backus, N. Administrator in the Estate of Michael Broder, deceased, has filed in my office his last and final account as Administrator in said Estate, and will present the same for confirmation at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held at Smethport, Feby. 27, A. D., 1860.

C. K. SARTWELL, Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of L. JOHN FOXES, late of M'Kean County, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

E. J. FOBES, G. N. FOBES, Administrators.
Eldred, December 26, 1859. [38-6w]

KENDAL-CREEK HOUSE.

KENDAL-CREEK, M'KEAN CO., PA.

THE Subscriber having purchased this well known stand, and re-furnished and re-fitted the House, is prepared to entertain Boarders and the Traveling Public.

HIS BAR AND TABLE.

Will be well supplied, and everything done to merit a liberal share of patronage. Raftmen will always find the "latch-string" out.

P. M. FULLER.
Kendal Creek, January 2, 1860. -38-1y

Applicants for License February Term 1860.

THE following named persons have died in my office, their respective Testaments being on file according to law:

Samuel Buckingham, Shippen, Tavern
Thomas Goodwin, Keating, Tavern
P. M. Fuller, Shippen, Tavern
Jefferson Hill, Bradford, Tavern
Horace Sill, Shippen, Tavern
Christian Spangler, Shippen, Tavern
J. E. B. Wills, Bradford, Tavern
Henry Hunsb, Shippen, Tavern
Le Grand Cook, Shippen, Tavern
G. M. Tibbles, Bradford, Tavern
Philander Stevens, Norwich, Tavern.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this second day of February, 1860. S. C. HYDE, Prothonotary.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, on book account, will save cost by settling the same, by payment of note, immediately.

D. V. SHEPARD.
Smethport, January 30, 1860.

50 BUSBULLS of Dried Apples in store and for sale by D. W. FULLER.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, February 23, 1860.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY.
110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. are the Agents for the M'KEAN DEMOCRAT and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

The Democratic State Convention meets in Reading, on Wednesday, the 29th of February. Excursion tickets will be issued on all the railroads leading to that city.

Dr. FREEMAN, who, with his family was injured by falling off the bridge across Marvin creek; has commenced suit against the Township of Keating, to recover damages. We understand the Dr. claims \$5,000.

Senator Broderick's death was announced in the Senate and House, on Monday last, in fitting terms of eulogy. A number of speeches were delivered on the occasion by men of all parties, and the usual resolutions were adopted.

The Maryland Legislature, by nearly a unanimous vote has withdrawn the annual appropriation of \$9000 heretofore paid by that State to the Colonization Society. Abolitionism has caused this reaction against the poor negroes.

Hon. A. H. Reeder has written a letter in which he expresses the wish that the Republican party will not nominate him for Governor. He loves that party—he admires all its fanaticism and folly, but he is not willing to become a martyr for it at present.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

MR. JOHN SANDERS, of Shippen, was instantly killed at that place, on Thursday the 16th inst., by a log rolling over him. He was caught between a stump and the descending log, and his body nearly severed. Another man, who was at work with him, escaped injury by falling in a hollow, allowing the log to pass harmlessly over him. Deceased was about 23 years of age, unmarried, and formerly resided at Jersey Shore Pa.

Mrs. SMITH, mother of Aaron Smith, of Liberty Township, had one of her feet frozen so badly, a short time since, that mortification ensued and amputation of the foot became necessary. The operation was performed on Wednesday, of last week, by Dr. WILSON, assisted by Dr. DARLING, of this Borough. Mrs. Smith is eighty-three years of age, and has been for many years a resident of that Township. At last accounts she was doing well.

The Elk Advocate, it seems from its present issue, is "all right" with one of the Saloon keepers, having undoubtedly followed our suggestion. We had no intention of wounding the feelings of our sensitive friend with the good humored remarks made last week; nor do we intend to meddle with his business. From the fact that the editor in his attack on the Saloons based the cause of complaint on his own personal grievances, thus bringing his private affairs before the public, we thought it a fair subject of gain.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Democratic Club met at the Court House, on Thursday evening the 9th inst., when Vice-President Conway, called the meeting to order.

On motion the Constitution was read to the meeting by the Secretary. E. B. EDWARDS addressed the Club on the rights of the people of a Territory.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, March 1st, at the Court House.

G. CORWIN, Pres.
A. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

HIGHER LAW PROCLAMATIONS.

Yesterday morning, as we were wending our way to the office, we found the side-walk, opposite Davis and Dow's Shop, obstructed by a crowd of our citizens. On reaching the spot we learned that a fight had just taken place; the combatants were still there, their faces covered with blood flowing from ugly looking contusions upon their interesting countenances. One of the combatants seemed to have suffered severe injuries which will probably cause him to keep quiet for a short time.

On Monday night last another fight came off, in which Young America figured. During a sleigh-ride a difficulty arose between two of the party which could only be settled by the shedding of blood; consequently they alighted from the sleigh and "pitched in." How long they fought, or how well, we are unable to say; but we understand one of the parties has retired to the country.

WHAT IS THE RESULT.

Abolitionism has been agitating the country for more than thirty years, and it has not made one negro free, unless it has stolen him and run him into Canada; it has not made one foot of soil free that would not have been free otherwise; and slave property to day is more valuable than it has ever been before. But for abolitionism, many negroes would have been made free who are still in servitude; several of the slave States would have adopted plans of gradual manumission; and slave property would have been less valuable than it now is. Abolitionism has accomplished no good, but a world of mischief. It has made it necessary that greater discipline should be exercised in the government of the slaves; it has caused the free negroes to be expelled from some of the southern States, and it will cause them to be expelled from all the others, and it has produced a state of feeling between the South and the North which, if it shall not be abated, will cause the dismemberment of the Union.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.
Advices from Brownsville to the 6th inst. have been received. Col. Ford sent a courier to Major Heintzelman at Brownsville, stating that the Mexicans had fired several shots through the American steamer Rancho, thirty miles above Brownsville, and subsequently fired upon Col. Ford's forces. Col. Ford returned the fire and crossed the river in pursuit. War is considered inevitable.

D. W. C. JAMES, of the Warren Ledger, has received the appointment of a Clerkship under Mr. Forney, as a reward for his treachery to the Democratic party. It has been said, that Mr. James was an unsuccessful applicant for office under the Administration; hence his disaffection.

Our readers will learn, by an article copied from *Hodge's Journal*, that old John Morris has been arrested and is now in Jail, at Providence, awaiting his trial for various misdemeanors. The citizens of M'Kean county have good cause to remember old Morris, from his connection with the M'Kean County Bank. We earnestly suggest that the editor of the *Citizen*—if his valuable services can be spared from the State Capitol—repair to Providence and assist and console his old friend, in his extremity.

The next meeting of the Democratic Club will be held at the Court House on Thursday evening of next week. Speakers will be in attendance.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1860.

Mr. ENRON: The contest between the Black Republican leaders, about the candidate of the Chicago Convention, is assuming some importance. It is really growing into a fierce struggle between the advocates of the purely irrepressible conflict, as championed by Mr. Seward, and the more moderate spoilsmen, who will not devote themselves to principle, at the expense of success. The hopes of these latter seem to be centered on Mr. Bates, of Missouri. His immediate friends are now making what they consider an almost irresistible effort to cast around him the united influence of all Opposition elements opposed to Mr. Seward, and those extreme principles which he, more than any other man, has nursed into vigorous and prevalent political life. The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, probably Mr. Seward's ablest and most trusted organ, has thrown its savage indignation at the movement into a leader, which must have started the busy armies of his champion. As a reflection upon the mind of Mr. Seward, this editorial is not of small consequence. This powerful journal declares, that it, and all whom it controls, "hold in advance," if the intention be to trample under foot the broad irrefragable principles of Seward, at Chicago, in order that an unrepresentative "expediency" candidate may be raised up, upon a compromise platform of mere words, which will not represent the Abolition views of the *Courier's* "nine-tenths" of the Opposition.

The friends and enemies of the New York Senator are at sword's points on the election of Printer to the House; not is either side animated with a benevolent desire to make disabling thrusts.

Mr. Glosbrenner, the Democratic nominee, on both ballots yesterday ran within one vote of the number cast for Mr. Defrees. Mr. Stalworth, the sick member, who has not yet been in his seat, is expected to-day, as also is Mr. Kunkle of Maryland. By their aid Mr. Glosbrenner might be elected to-day. Some enthusiasts are very confident that he will.

Mr. Pennington announced the Committees on Tuesday. You will see how the sense and honesty of the country has been outraged in the constitution of some of them. For instance Hickman—John Hickman—is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and even Haskin has not been notified in assigning this most important chairmanship. It is very shrewdly suspected that the Speaker has not as effectually taken care of the "protective" interests as Mr. E. Joy Morris pretended to believe he would.

I shall speak more fully of the late Democratic caucus when more is known of it. The debate was not stormy and violent, as has been represented, but quiet and conciliatory. The resolutions of Mr. Brown, favoring "protection in the territories," found "no advocates." Those of Mr. Davis seemed to tally more generally with the opinions of Senators; however, they were all agreed that whenever a case should arise, under the practical operation of any set of principles, the Supreme Court would become the final arbiter. Judge Douglas and his opponents close in cordial agreement on that point. All the resolutions on the subject were referred to a Committee of five to be harmonized, if possible, of which Mr. Green was the mover and will be the Chairman.

Yours, &c., M'KEAN.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Annexed are the provisions of the post-office appropriation bill as it finally passed Congress and was approved by the President:

It appropriates \$1,200,000 for supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the department for the year ending with June last, and toward the support of the department for the fiscal year ending June next, \$1,000,000; and the further sum of \$2,000,000 in payment of the salaries of officers and clerks, and for the transportation of the mails, wrapping paper, bags, stamps, &c.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—to commence sixty days after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, but in no case prior to the first of May, 1859, to the present date—shall be paid on all sums found due to the contractors for carrying the mail, the interest to be paid only to the contractors themselves, in full for all damages by reason of the failure or delay in the payment. No interest is allowed on the payments for the last quarter ending with December. A sum for that purpose is appropriated.

EXPECTED RE-APPEARANCE OF THE COMET OF 1556.

Prof. LOWERING, of Boston, in one of his late astronomical lectures before the Dowell Institute, said the great comet of 1556, which caused the abdication of Charles V. of Spain, is confidently expected to re-appear during the present year, and French astronomers are even now on the look out for it. If no error has been made in the revised calculations, it will probably be seen from this planet during the fall of 1860.

Cabinet Shop in Mechanicsburg.

A. WOLTERS respectfully announces to the public that, notwithstanding the hard times, he is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of furniture, such as

SOFAS
DIVANS,
OTTOMANS,
CARD, CENTER,
DINING AND
BREAKFAST TABLES,
CHAIRS of all kinds and styles, Cane and Common, Ready-Made Coffins, &c., of the very best material and manufacture.
Smethport, Feb. 25, 1858 1-4f.

Philanthropy.

Abolitionism, which, in most cases, and particularly in New England, is the correct name for the philanthropy may be defined to be a charity of expanding philanthropy abroad and a love of home. All the abolitionists (the New England type of the article, we mean) whom we have known, are ardently and most passionately and narrow-souled men in their dealings with their neighbors, whether white or black. All their sympathies are expended on objects of charity at a distance, and generally their love of humanity is increased in proportion as the objects on which it is expended are removed from the reach of their influence. A nigger a thousand miles off is an object of charity to them, however well provided for he may be by his master, while a poor white man, or even one of a more dusky hue, at the next door may perish with cold or hunger, without awakening the slightest touch of sympathy in their bosoms, or drawing the slightest pittance of charity from their pockets. Let us illustrate this by a chapter from Massachusetts; philanthropy, the facts of which we gather from the Boston *Courier*.

Massachusetts, as our readers know, is governed by the philanthropic party—call it what you like—from Governor to path master. There is not a county, and hardly a town, that is not in the hands of these pious back philanthropists. There is not a school house, church, tavern, grocery, or town hall, that daily and hourly does not resound with sighs and groans for the hardships endured by the "poor slaves" away down in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. From this fact one would think, who was not posted up in the truth, breadth and depth of the sighs and groans of this kind of philanthropy, that such a thing as hardship and suffering never found a home in happy, philanthropic Massachusetts. But let us see how this is. The *Courier* says it has been proved, by positive, unimpeachable testimony, that the meat served to the prisoners at the jail in East Cambridge, in that State, was for months rotten and filled with worms; that when cooking it gave forth an odor so offensive that those who passed through the kitchen were forced to quicken their pace, one of the matrons testifying that the meat was full of worms, and smelt so badly, that she could not carry it to the prisoners; it has been proved that frequently the prisoners would go without food, finding it impossible to eat the stuff set before them; that on one occasion twenty-five of them left the table without eating; that one of the men expressed his willingness to work, but said that he was too faint from hunger, and that he could not eat the food given him; that it was a common occurrence for the famished prisoners to take to the wall barrel, and to take from it the refuse bones, rice and bread, preferring to eat the offal intended for the swine rather than to attempt making a meal from the food furnished by the Commonwealth, through the jailor. It was also made known by the evidence that the prisoners in the jail suffered severely by reason of the cold—the building being insufficiently heated, especially at night. Even in the hospital, the cold was intense, and the patients were obliged to wrap their bedclothes around themselves to keep from freezing.

Did the jailor know of these things? Hear what one of the witnesses says: "One day I showed the jailor a barrel of bad beef; it was good enough, and told me to cook it; that day twenty-five men went without their dinners." One of the overseers stated that the jailor ordered him to shut up prisoners who complained of their food. It was hinted to some of the subordinates of the prison that if they wished to keep their places they must not speak of these and similar complaints. Some discharges were made because these hints were disregarded. One man testifies that he was discharged for telling of the treatment received by a prisoner, who was frozen in his cell, and then thrust before the fire. Even were there not direct testimony showing that the jailor must have known of the putrid meat and freezing cold, it is clear that such causes of complaint could not have existed without coming to the knowledge of any officer who exercised even the smallest degree of vigilance. Upon the evidence already given, the jailor of the East Cambridge prison is guilty of the grossest neglect of duty, or of downright and almost incredible barbarity. Nor is this man alone to blame, says the *Courier*. There are men whose duty it is to visit regularly and examine thoroughly the condition of prisons and Houses of Correction. Where have they been? What have they been doing? Give us the details of their visits. How often—with what method were these made? Who received the visitors? Was the jailor? Did he accompany them through his domain? Or did the "beard" only spend a chatty half hour in his private room, well removed from the smell of the cooking earthen, and lament the "hard fate" of the "poor blacks in Louisiana." Verily philanthropy is cheap in Massachusetts, isn't it?—*Eric Oberver*.

Louis Napoleon continues to be a riddle to most if not to all of his cotemporaries. He is most certainly a man of immense energy of character—a man of the age—of the nineteenth century and the last half of it that.

While Europe was reeling with the tread of his armed legions, and England was trembling for her own safety, fearing that she might be the next object of his hostility, he was perfecting a new movement calculated to bind the two nations more strongly together than at any former period. He has announced the virtual abandonment of the restrictive policy as regards the interchange of commodities between England and France; in fact, as near an approach will be made to the principle of free trade as the financial requirements of the two Governments will permit. The French tariff on English goods will range between 8 per cent. as a minimum, and 25 per cent. as a maximum. The English duties on wines, brandies, etc., etc., are to be very much reduced. The change in France will be effected by treaty, and will only operate on English goods. In England it will be by tariff, and will thus be general in its operation.

It is a little amusing to find many of our Northern cotemporaries hailing this action of Louis Napoleon as wise, liberal, in accordance with the spirit of the Age, etc., while at the same time, and in the same issue, perhaps, they are strenuously urging a retrograde policy as the proper course for this country to pursue. Virtual free trade with England, or at least a great relaxation of the stringent bonds of the prohibitive system, will be followed by an abandonment of the most restrictive features of French commercial policy towards other countries, and we may look for an amelioration in this respect in the matter of tobacco, and other articles of American production.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.
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Manzapa and the Treacher.
The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Trenton* writes of Mr. Forney "in an exultant and glowing manner, judging his thirty pieces of silver to be a just reward of his honor and his manhood." It says:

"John W. Forney, in the first flush of his disappointed ambition, has made a speech, in which he declared himself to Manzapa, returned upon a mission of vengeance against his opponent. This is an appropriate introduction to this occasion. Manzapa, when a lad, was taken up by a nobleman of power and influence, and placed in a position of ease and independence. He took advantage of the opportunities of his position, and the blind credulity of his patron, to inflict upon him a disgraceful and irreparable injury. Driven forth on the discovery of his infamy, Manzapa joined his own and his master's enemies, and rallying a band of outlaws and thieves, animated by the hope of plunder, he assailed the home of his old friend and benefactor, and burned it to the ground. This story would naturally present itself to the mind of Mr. Forney, though too obtuse in his unreflecting rage to appreciate the moral."

Sunday and Erie Railroad.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. The report submitted by the Directors states that the entire length of the road from Sunday to Erie is 228 miles; of this, 108 miles of track have been laid, leaving 140 miles to be put down. The grading is completed, ready for the rails, on 100 miles of the latter distance.

The Treasurer's account for the year 1859, shows that the total receipts of the Company have been \$10,168,000.00, and the expenses \$5,000,000.00, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$5,168,000.00. The Company have also secured for the completion of the road amounting to \$5,936,600.00, and the Directors report that the sum required to put the road in order for business the entire distance is \$2,395,000. The old officers were re-elected.

This exhibit of the affairs of the Company is certainly very favorable, and it cannot be long before the road will be finished. The advantages which the region of Pennsylvania through which it passes will derive from it must be great; and we repeat our opinion that a connection with this line from the Reading Road would prove of the highest benefit to that improvement and to the people of Schuylkill County. We had hoped ere this to see some movement made toward commencing the connecting link through Pottsville, and we trust that it will not be long before the enterprise will be deemed of the importance of the enterprise.

Manzapa and the Treacher.