La Legal of Many Pare Professions Lelection as Clark of the House or the state of th resciples. The Republicans are not in the habit of rewarding faithful Democrats, and the only reason why they elected him was, because of the supposed injury he has done, and the missisted its hoped he can do, to the Democratic party. But the very act frustrates the design and object, for the few Democrats who have plancing themselves to be deceived by Forney's professions, now know, that he has sold himself to the enemy, and that his pro-

ceedings turing the pist two years constitute the labors for which the Clerkship is the re-Mr. Forney has professed, ever since his voluntarily severance from the Democratic organ ization, the greatest attachment to Democratic principles. He quarrelled with the President ostensibly; because the latter had departed from the principles of the Cincinnati platform; and he turned his back upon the Democratic organization under the same plea. He and his nated and unadulterated by a faithless Admin of Buncombe speeches and public documentsistration and its abject followers. He implor- sent through the mail. It is absurb to suppose ed albmen who loved Democratic principles to that the department can be made self-sustain disfavor. He said that his object was pure the subject of this abuse, that our representa waya par- to be the mouth piece of the pure postal appropriatied hill, having this object, was and patriotic people. He repeatedly declared, defeated by the following voteswith a noble self denial that thrilled his followers with enthusingm, that the best office in the Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingham, Da Government could not bribe him, or induce him to swerve one inch from the direct line of duty were so base as to accept office under the Administration! What scathing denunciations upon the paid minions of a faithless and corrupt resident to way, it seemed as it rottenness was consuming the very core of the Democratic party—that everybody was ready to crawl in the dust at the feet of power, and to barter Democratic principles, except a very small band of excited patriots; of whom John W. Barney was thousing the work of the principles of whom John W. Barney was thousing the principles of whom John W. Barney was thousing the principles of whom John W. Barney was thousing the principles of whom John W. Barney was thousing the principles of whom John W. Barney was thousing the very core of the Democratic, party that every core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic, party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very core of the Democratic party that every the very the very core of the very core of

the Arti-Lecompton Democrats, as they were which proclaims its, purpose to correct innucalled the name has now become so signifiwith his stock in trade, (Hickman and Schwartz) -elected as very superior specimens of pure Democracy-voted faithfully with their Republican friends, and Forney obtained his reward.

Now, it was a very curious and unaccountable circumstance, that the Republicans, who detest Democracy and purer the article the greater their dislike, should of all men have favor the representative of pure Democratic principles, and that they would have sought out some rotten Democrat for Clerk, if no man in their own ranks was worthy to fill the office ; and yet, if we are to believe the protestations spread by Mr. Forney through the columns of the Pross for the past two years, we must adopt the absurd conclusion that the Republicans have rewarded him for apposing them with vigor and consistency. Rather must we conclude that Mr. Forney's elevation is the reward of treachery; that he never could have een elected had he remained a consistent adcate of Democratic principles, and that his claration gives the lie to his professions, showing to the world that the solemn pretence of feeling, and widely at variance with the truth devotion to principles was only part of that achinery of deliberately resolved which was to enhance the measures of his re-

Honest. At the late caucus of the Republi-Mr. Sessions, a leading Republican, is reported from the decomposition of the carboniferous to have said; "they had got a Republican President to elect, and would need a million of dollars to accomplish it, and he thought it their duty to be looking around to see where it was to

This scarcity of funds accounts for the tenacity with which the Helperites in Congress cling to their privilege, of burdening the mails with their electioneering documents. Their cause, says the Evening Journal, is so desperate, and their success so hopeless that they do not hesitate to acknowledge the necessity they are under of resorting to the use of money in the next election. They do not see, however, where the funds are to come from, and hence their concern. Now, if they should be successful in their attempts to raise contributions we would suggest that they should be devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the free blacks. The leaders of the party being of course perfectly disinterested and philanthropre will never appropriate a cent to their own use; and we are confident that if they should give their negrophilism a practical direction they would be the blacks much more good than if they should even cleet Helper himself as President. We only regret that their noble la-bors in the cause of charity are so little appre-siated. The confession of Mr. Sessions indicates, a pleatiful lack of encouragement. It may be that these gentlemen in Albany are not very well informed: Theodore Parker is more sanguine, as by a recent letter from Rome, it would seem that het believes that John Brown sendered the triumph of the Republican party sure. Re says "slavery shall go down, even when his letter reaches Albany, those who are ut beginning the arduous work of collecting a sailion of dollars, may be convinced that the past of St. John has rend it un-

Indiana Rairoad Company, sense to foreclose certain mortgages. It will be the contemplantations draws nigh and may be some of congratulation if this suit shall settle definitely and satisfactorily the vexed and leaves of congratulation if this suit shall settle definitely and satisfactorily the vexed and leaves of congratulation if the liability of a railroad comment. This was published in the N. Y. Tribing a portion of their powers to the federal government as security against dangers, domestic or foreign and any intermedding of one or more States with the domestic institutions of more states were unit of the natural inference is that Greeley and Sow and are peacefully salling in the same boat with the abolition, disquion loving infidels, Parker, the solition, and the natural inference is the foreign and any intermedding of one or more States with the domestic institutions of more than the natural inference is that Greeley and Sow and are peacefully salling in the same boat with the abolition, disquion loving infidels, Parker, the abolition, and the natural inference is the foreign and any intermedding of one or more States with the domestic institutions of more States acted severally as a contained in a letter addressed to a member of contained in a letter addressed to a member of contained in a letter addressed to a member of contained in a letter addressed to a member of contained in a letter addressed to a member of origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the federal govern origing a portion of their powers to the

Letter from Mr. Giddings.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5th, 1360. To the Editor of the Ashtabula Sentinel :- Our friends at home should be slow to consure their Representatives for deserting Mr. Sherman .-They did so for the purpose of electing a Spea ker, and defeating a party that has long wield ed the Rederal power to the support of slavery. They felt the humiliation of discarding a candidate because he had endorsed the doctrines of Helper's Book, every sentence of which finds a response in the hearts of all true Republicans.

Mr. Giddings was the great gun of the Convention, which met at Lafayette Hall, in this city, to form the Republican party. Let it never again be said that the "Republicans repudiate Helper." The prophet has spoken .-Pitts. Post.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. We bolieve it is difficult to discover a sensible and disinterested citizen i any part of the country, who is not in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, now enjoyed and so grossly abused by members of Congress handfull of associates were to maintain Demo- The postal service is weighed down by the crattle principles in all their purity, uncontami- enormous quantity of free matter-in the shape rally around the standard which he had erected, ing while it is subject to such a tax. So deciand splich he maintained in spite of official ded have been the expressions of opinion upon that it was unmixed with any dregs of ambi- tives have been forced to exhibit some intention or love of office. He despised place. His tion to comply with the general demand for its highest ambition was to conduct a successful abolition. In the Senate an amendment to the

YEAS-Messes. Benjamine, Bigler, Bragg, vis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwinn, Hainmond. Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Tenn.) Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Powell, Sauls

NAVE-Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameon, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Dur

W. Forney was the chief. lican Senator voted in favor of this great re-Sounded for professions. Now to the test of form! This action of that party, which is so their sincerity. No sooner did it appear that loud in its denunciation of corruption, and merable evils in the administration of the Govcantof traitor that the original anti-Lecomperent, deserves to be remembered. The ton inch are ashamed of it—would have the record of that vote will confront the Helperernment, deserves to be remembered. The balance of power in the House, and that the ites throughout the coming struggle for the Republicans could not organize without them, Presidency. It may be mentioned, in addition, then the astounding news was whispered about and as expandiony of their course, that a comthat Mr. Forney would be a candidate for mittee of their leading men is now preparing Clerk. His followers were amazed. They to flood the country with Republican docucould not believe that their radical leader, who ments for electioneering purposes to burden had impressed them with so profound a disjust every mail that, leaves. Washington-and thus for office and office holders was really a supplicarry on the buisness of the party at the excant for office from the Republican party; but pense of the Government. We may infer from the melancholy truth was too palpable to be these facts what sort of reforms are likely to resisted when Forney marched to Washington follow the triumph of the sectional organization .- Evening Journal.

> MR. HICKMAN. - The New York Times does not think very highly of Mr. Hickman's speech. In an article on manufactured martyrs, it says

Mr. Hickman having practically "retired from business" as a hero, some of the partisan selected that man, who has been bearing on his Republican journals are desperately trying to shoulders the very ark of Democracy, as the set him up again as a martyr. We do not think the operation likely to prove successful have supposed that they could not be induced to The facts in the case of Mr. Edmundson's renia, while they are sufficiently discreditable to the hot headed Virginian offender, are very far from justifying the parallels which have been drawn between his conduct and that of Mr Brooks, of S. C., in the "Summer outrage." Mr. Hickman, not at all in debate on the floor beat. of the House, but simply on his private respon sibility, made a speech from a hotel window at Washington to a crowd rejoicing over the elec tion of Mr. Pennington to the Speakership. this speech he took occasion to taunt the whole State of Virginia with cowardice, and to caricature the raid at Harper's Ferry in a way sin gularly offensive both to good taste and to good

> Oir Derosites .- There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers in regard to the origin of the oil deposites in North Western Pennsylvania. Some are of the opinion that they are the products of coal beds, but the better opinion seems to be that they are produced provision be made by law for carrying the purshales which lie below the coal deposites .-They who are of this opinion assume that petroleum and natural gas are produced from the outside of or in the extreme edge of the coal Times correspondent, that Forney is for Camsame cause, and that these as far as known are deposites-and if within them they are only reached at great depths. The natural gas which is burnt at Kenawa, Virginia, and Fredonia and Ningara Fulls, New York, and the oil springs and wells at Kenawa, Duck Creek, Ohio, Seneca Lake, New York, and Oilcreek in belonged to it;" and that since Forney had now this State, are outside of the toal regions. So also, it is said, are those in France, India, and the West Indies. They claim that the contract of these shales containing carboniferous matter with iron pyrites will produce heat sufficient to give out the oil and gas as found in nature. If this theory be the correct one, oil will not probably be obtained in this neighborhood except at a great depth .- Mercer Whig.

THE REVENUE .- The Tribune correspondent says the revenues for three months ending Dec. 31st, exceeds by \$4,238,000 the same period last year. The increase at New York for January and February authorize the belief that Secretary Cobb's estimate of \$55,000,000 for the present fiscal year will be fully sustained, and perhaps exceeded, it the imports continue to crowd in as recently. The amount subject to draft in the Treasury is \$5,500,000. Besides this sum the Secretary has at his disposal about \$2,500,000 of Treasury notes capable of reissue. These notes will cover the Post Office liabilities of the last two quarters whenever required by that department, leaving the other bulance for ordinary purposes.

The Supreme Court of Ohio is now occupied with a case involving interests for the amount of \$1,000,000,000. It is the case of Geo. S. Coe, trustee, against the Columbus, Pique and Indiana Railroad Company, being an endeavor to loreclose certain mortgages. It will be the

## Al'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, March 8, 1860.

## S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY. Street, Neto York, and 10 Sinte St. Boston 8. M. PETTENGILL & CO., are the Agents, for the M'Ksan 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 levest rate.

The bill abolishing slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Gov. Medary, has been passed over his veto by a vote of 30 to 7.

Gov. Mongan has by consent of the Nationa Republican Committee, changed the time of holding the Chicago Convention to the 16th of May next.

SMETHPORT SALOON. W. H. OVIATT has eased the Saloon-basement of Sartwell block and has refitted and refilled it with the necessaries of the season.

Returns from the spring elections of N. Y. State, so far as heard from, show a large Democratic gain. The State of New York, is sure

COMMONWEALTH VS JAMES DOWN:-This is jury find a true bill. trial on a charge of murder. At the September term the prisoner was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Before sentence, was pronounced, a move was made for a new trial, which was granted. The case will be H. Bell, and Nelson Peabody as Commissioners tried at the June Term.

HINDS VS BELL .- This suit was finally disposed of at the recent term of Court, by a verdict of "no cause of action." The suit has been pending a number of years, and the costs and expenses have grown to a large sum; much larger than the original amount in controversy. All parries seem to feel relieved, however, that it is disposed of.

We received the proceedings of the State Convention too late for publication. HENRY D. Forren received the nomination for Governor, by acclamation. The nomination of this gentleman gives most unqualified satisaction to the Democracy in every part of the State. His nomination was greeted with a storm of applause by those present.

It gives us pleasure to note that Hon. B. D. HAMLIN, of Smethport is one of the Electors Hamilton; W. E. Slocomb; Lafayette. for President and Vice President. The proeedings of the Convention will appear next

The Democratic Convention recently held in Connecticut, was largely attended and the proceedings were marked with enthusiastic confidence. Persons well informed as to the prospects in that State, avow that the Democratic ticket will unquestionably be elected. This would be a noble indication of the reaction going on throughout the country, and a harbinger of success in the Presidential campaign. The nominee for Governor, Hon. Thos. L. SEYMOUR, of Hartford, is one of the most popular men in the State, and will be found hard to

The bill introduced into the State Senate, by Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, relative to the removal of the seat of government, provides that, "if the city of Philadelphia shall, within two years from the date hereof, provide ample buildings and accommodations for the legislative halls and offices of government, including a mansion for the residere of the Gov- 'a loud and emphatic voice, that Henry D. Fosernor, the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged that the seat of government shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, and upon this. pose of this act into effect without delay.

Mr. Cameron hates Mr. Forney to a degree which makes the native suggestion in N. Y. eron for President, appear perfectly ludicrous. Mr. Cameron has actually been heard to say that the only reason he left the Democratic party was that "such a d-d rascal as Forney got among the Republicans it was time for him (Mr. Cameron) to go back to the Democratic party again!

Seward's Speech .- Senator Seward has at last given way to the preesure of his friends, and made a speech, in which he attempts to smooth over the Girrepressible conflict" doctrines promulgated and acted upon, and place himself and party in a conservative position and their decision is final and conclusive, and before the country. In this he has utterly failed. His adherents are every day falsifying tween North and South is fraught with danger his fine spun theories, in their acts; and the to the best interests and dearest rights of the recent insurrection in Virginia, shows, too plainly the practical workings of Republican-

ism. The following resolution was adopted by the anti-slavery Convention, which met in Albany on the 1st inst., and we commend it especially the government is to be resisted, formed, as to the pious and national followers of Seward the government was, for the common good of

and Greeley in this section :--"Resolved, That in the irrepressible conflict now raging with the power of despotism in this nation, so gallantly led forward by Garrison, Greeley, Parker, Seward and Phillips, we behold a full and glorious assurance that the millennial deliverance of our enslaved millions on

maple sugar, on account, can do so, if brought

Court Proceedings.

There was a larger attendance than usual, a the February Term, and a fair amount of business disposed of.

Commonwealth vs Stephen Stiles: continued. Horton vs. Williams and Youngs; Jury find for plaintiff, judgment \$91 37.

Patrick Long admitted as a Citizen. Commonwealth vs Henry Hanes; defendant

costs of suit. Sale of real estate of O. R. Bennett's Estato continued to June Term.

Commonwealth vs Wesley Allen; Action for threats: defendant discharged.

Hinds vs Bell; Jury find for the defendant. Commonwealth vs J. G. Eaton and B. H. Freeman; defendants sentenced to pay costs of prosecution.

The following Tavern Licenses were granted! P. M. Fuller, and S. M. Tibbits, Bradford; Philander Stephens, Norwich; J. E. B. White, Hamlin; Thomas Goodwin, Keating.

D. A. Easterbrooks vs Supervisors of Sero cast her vote for the Charleston nominee for grant; Court order an additional tax, of five Commonwealth vs. Miron Barton; Larceny:

Commonwealth vs Asa Sutton, for keeping

tippling house: true bill. Petition for a new Township from parts of Liberty and Ceres; Court appoint Robert King,

to view and report. F. Martin and Walter Rea vs D. Bellows; suit in ejectment: jury find for the plaintiff. Stephen F. Winsor vs H. F. Williams, Judgment for plaintiff of \$91.

Stephen Stiles vs N. P. Minard; judgment for plaintiff of \$140.

Commonwealth vs James Dunn; mution for new trial granted; Court direct a venire for summoning a jury for the Court of Over and

R. C. Kent vs Kenting township; motion for pecial tax: Rule to show cause granted.

H. Smith vs Ceres township; motion for special tax: Rule to show cause granted. The following persons were sworn as Constables:-C. Cobb, Keating; Ezra Rifle, Nor wich; S. S. Hackett, Shippen; L. Starke, Ham-

lin; G. T. Scott, Liberty; S. G. Lamphire, tively on entering into the constitutional com-Eldred; Cyrus Cooper, Ceres; E. B. Lilly,

The Democratic State Convention. READING, Pa., March 1, 1860.

The delegates at large to the Charleston Convention are—William Bigler, John N. Dawson, William Montgomery and Joseph B Baker.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Geo. Mc Kim, of Betks, were chosen electors at large. Governor. Wm. H. Witte's name was hailed those of every other State. with tremendous applause, and a salute was fired by the Keystone Club.

Among the other names put forward were John L. Dawson, Jacob Fry, Nimrod Strick- nul or impair the constitutional right of any land and H. B. Wright.

The first ballot resulted as follows :-

Witte

Balanceascattering,

Necessary to a choice On the second ballot there was no choice. On the third ballot Mr. Witte received fifty.

four votes, Mr. Fry thirty, Mr. Roster thirtyfour, and the balance scattering. No election. Mr. Deltrick, of Lycoming, now moved, in ter, of Westmoreland, be nominated for Governor by acclamation.

A scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued

nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The Convention adopted a platform of resolutions. The first declares unshaken confidence in the fundamental principles of the democratic party, as proclaimed at the conventions held in Baltimore and Cincinnati. The second depre-Congress-as tending to weaken the bonds of hold slaves in the Territories is a judicial question and not a legislative one. Its decison is that the whole power belonging to Congress is to legislate and enact laws and execute them. It belongs to the Judiciary to interpret them, should be cheerfully acquiesced in. Sixth-The doctrine of an irrepressible conflict be-

people of the confederacy. Seventh-The union of the States is above and beyond all price; the duty of every patriot to frown indignantly upon any attempt to allenate one portion of the Union from the rest. Eight—This treason is deprecated as an attempt of sectional parties. Every effort of such party to obtain control of the whole country. All sovereignty rests with the people, who hold power to conduct the government through their representatives. The government can only exist as a union of States -sovereign and independent within their own limits in their own domestic concerns, but bound together as a people by the general government. Ninth-In the adoption of the fede-

MAPLE SUGAR .- Those wishing to let us have tive and just, and we look upon the success crowning his labors as the proudest vindication of its propriety and wisdom. Twelfth-We concur in the views and recommendations on matters of State policy of Governor Packer, and in the prompt and patriotic action in de livering to the authorities of Virginia the fagitives from justice who participated in the darper's Ferry outrage. Thirteenth-The convictions of the democratic party of Pennsylvania remain unshaken in the wisdom and justice of adequate protection to coal, iron, wool and the great staples of the country. The views of Mr. Buchanan on the subject of specific duties were approved. Representatives plead guilty: sentence to pay a fine of \$.0 and in Congress are desired to procure such modifications of the laws as the inwise legislation of the republican party in 1857 render necessary to the prosperity of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. Fourteenth, endorses the nomination of Henry D. Foster, also, pledges the democracy of Pennsylvania to the ominee of the Charleston Convention.

The President briefly addressed the Conven

Adjourned sine die.

The Democratic Senatorial Platform on the Slavery Question.

Mr Davis, (dem) of Miss, offered modified esolutions in place of those heretofore offered whim, which were orded to be printed. They are as followes:-

1. Resolved, That in the adoption of the federal constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to he exercised by the federal government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and that any intermedling by any one or more States, by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext, whether political, moral or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility-objects for which the constitution was formed-and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. Resolved, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an upon the capital. The liberals were besieging important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors and existing at the adoption of the constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element of apportionment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slave-holding States of the Union, in relation to this institution, can justify them or their citizens in open or covert atattacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow and all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respecpact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate, either in relation to person of property, so as in the Territorieswhich are the common possession of the Uni ted States-to give advantages to the citizens Nominations were made for a candidate for of one State which are not equally assured to

4. Resolved, That neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses the power to ancitizen of the United States to take his slav property into the common Torritories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the Terri-

torial condition remains. any time prove that the judiciary and executive ing country, that he is prepared to do all kinds 5. Resolved, That if experience should a authority do not possess the means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial government In all its different branches in a workmanlike should fail or refuse to provide the nesessary manner, with promptness and dispatch warranremedies for that purpose, it will be the duty

of Congress to supply such deficiency. 6. Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time-like the people of a State when forming a' new constitution-decide for themselves immediately carried, and Mr. Foster declared whether slavery, as a domestic institution Delegates to Charleston and electors were jurisdiction; and if Congress admit them as a State, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission,' 7. Resolved, That the provision of the con stitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which cates the agitation of slavery-in or out of the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enact-

ed to secure its execution, and the main features common union, excite animosity, and thus create heart-burnings, and accomplishing no pos- of which, being similar, bear the impress of ate heart-burnings, and accomplishing no pos- of which, being similar, bear the impress of sanction by the highest sible good. The third declares that Congress nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest occupied by James Miller, and refitted it in a judicial authority, should be honestly and faithject of slavery in the Territories. The fourth fully observed and maintained by all who ensays the question of the right of citizens to joy the benefits of our compact of Union, and joy the benefits of our compact of Union, and that all acts of individuals or of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the recommitted to the courts. The fifth declares quirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

> NEW YORK Feb. 25. The steamship Vigo, from Liverpool has ar

ived at this port. Toute had been stormed and carried by the Spaniards on the 2d inst., with great slaughter on both sides. The Moors fought with the

greatest bravery.

The Austrians continue to arrest all suspi cious persons in Venetia, and sending them to listant fortresses without trial.

It is reported that the Pope is about to ex communicate Victor Emanuel. The correspondent of the London Times has been ordered to quit Rome.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. Information has just been received here that not long since the Nahajo Indians in new Mex ico, attacked a party of soldiers near Fort Defiance, and killed four of them, wounded others and drove off a number of mules and oxen belonging to the fort. A war with these Indians seems to be inevitable. This information is contained in a letter addressed to a member of known stand; and re-furnished and re-fit-Congress, dated Santa Fe, January 28th, and ted the House, is prepared to entertain Boardwas brought by the overland mail from El Paso.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21. San Fracisco dates to the 30th ult., two days ater have reached here. Rich surface diggings have been discovered near Georgetown. memorial containing one hundred thousand eigatures has been presented to the Legislature

to prevent Chinese immigration.
The telegraph line has been finished for a listance of nearly two hundred miles beyond an Francisco, on the Butterfield route.

Honolulu dates of the 7th ult., have been reeived. The King has recovered. Elections had been held throughout the king-

om, but the vote was small. A new custom-house had been commenced

The markets at San Francisco were deressed.

California papers to the 30th ult., contain the following additional news: Accounts from Carson Valley say the conlition of the cattle in that vicinity is terrible. In the vicinity of warm Springs it is estimated hat there were 5,000 carcasses in sight at one

time. The snow was going off and it was hoped that grass would soon be accessible. The excitement concerning the Washoe siler mines continued unabated. The sales of claims made in San Francisco

during the two weeks previous to the departure of the mail amounted to \$130,000. The judiciary committee of the Legislature

on the 25th made a lengthy report in favor of releasing the surcties on the bonds of the Pacific Express Company, in the matter of the \$124,000 defalcation of Henry Bales.

Rich surface diggings had been discovered

near Georgetown.
The road between Placerville and Carson Valley was unobstructed by snow, and operations had been resumed in some of the silver mines. Most unbounded confidence appears to be felt in the extent of the richness of the mines east of the mountains.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21. The dates from Tampico by the steamer are to the 13th. Gen. Laga, and Traga were marching rapidly from Matahuala and Tula, as was also Carvajal from Victoria to intercept Miramon's expedition against Vera Cruz .-Gen. Morella, with 4,500 men, were marching ebla to direct the movement of the liberals and was confident of defeating Miramon. The latter's wife accompanied him in an expedition against Vera Cruz. It was supposed if he was defeated he would quit the country.

Boston, Feb. 23. The steam power works owned by Otis F.

Varton, in Westboro, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss \$10,000. The strike of the shoemakers in Lynn caused considerable excitement in that city to-day .arge crowds gathered in the streets and about the depot, but no serious disturbance took place. The leaders of the strike generally discounte-

nance any resort to violence.

In Hamlin township, Sunday the 4th inst., of pleurisy, Mr. Joseph P. King, aged 60 years

and 10 months. Deceased was born in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. He removed to this County about the year 1835, and has always been known as a kind neighbor, upright in his business transactions, and a worthy and useful member of society. For three years past he has been a consistent member of M. E. Church.

A FEW cases of Boots and Shoes to give away at B. F. WRIGHT'S.

THE TONGS AND VICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citi-L zens of Port Allegany, and the surround-

BLACKSMITHING, ted to give satisfaction.

WAGON WORK & MILL IRONS attended to in good style, and at reasonable rates. Particular attention paid to

Horse Shoeing, From experience in the business, entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

Port Allegany, March 1, 1860.

N. B. All persons owing me, or having unsettled accounts, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay; thereby saving cost and trouble. J. D. OTTO.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PENNA. Wm. HASKELL, · · Proprietor BEGS leave to announce to the traveling community and the public generally that he has purchased the above named hotel; formerly

style suited to the times and wants of the pub-

HIS TABLE Will always be supplied with the best the mar-

ket and the surrounding country can afford. HIS BAR

Will be supplied with the choicest wines and

HIS STABLES Will be in the care of attentive hostlers, re-

sponsible for their conduct to their empl who will give the entire establishment his personal supervision.
In short every department of his establish-

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

Smethport, Jan. 1, 1860. n38-0m KENDAL-CREEK HOUSE. KENDAL-CREEK, M'KEAN CO., PA.,

HIS BAR AND TABLE, Will be well supplied, and everything done to merit a liberal share of patronage. Raft-men will always find the "latch-string" out. P. M. FULLER.

Kendal Creek, January 2, 1860. 38-ly

50 BUSHELS of Dried Apples in store and for sale by