

A. F. Shaw

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Business Directory: BENNETT HOUSE, Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa. B. S. Maso's, Proprietor. Dealer in Groceries, Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, &c.

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LETTER FROM ROBERT TYLER, Esq. Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., March 15, 1861. To James Gibbons, Esq.

My Dear Sir:—I received your friendly letter several days ago, and although it would have given me pleasure to acknowledge your favor at an earlier moment, I have not found leisure to do so until this morning.

The substance of your inquiry is, whether the proposed reconstruction of Fort Sumter as the first step in the line of the so called Peace Policy, initiated by the joint efforts of Messrs. Seward, Douglas, and Crittenden, and accepted, as it is supposed, in a caucus of an emergency by the Lincoln Cabinet, will prevent the secession of the border Slave States and lead to a reconstruction of the Union.

No doubt this movement is in the right direction, since it would avoid an otherwise immediate collision at Charleston and Pensacola; but I must frankly admit, in a spirit of candor you have a right to expect, that I do not believe anything contemplated to be done in carrying out the peace plan arranged, as I have reason to think, by the distinguished gentlemen I have named, will tend in the slightest degree to a reconstruction of the Union, or do more than to keep the people of the Free States out of their own affairs.

This seems to me to be obvious on a bare statement of the case. It is said that Fort Sumter is to be surrendered, not as an act of volition by the Government at Washington, but as a matter of stern military necessity.

But even if it were surrendered of free choice as an act of intended conciliation, I could not escape the conclusion that its surrender would only be regarded as a gratifying treatment of an incidental point in the present controversy. It is manifest to all that the evacuation of the Southern forts, the abandonment of the coercive ideas of the Inaugural as regards the attempted collection of the revenue at ports of the seceded States by force, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States, would still leave untouched or unsettled all those original issues which have produced our difficulties and divisions.

non-slaveholding. When we come to reflect that seven States in the Senate against the Corwin amendment, and that sixty-four Republican Representatives in the House, being a majority of the Representatives of that party, also recorded their voices in the negative of that comparatively worthless proposition, it must be confessed that the prospect of having proper and satisfactory amendments to the Constitution is hopeless in the extreme.

It is not folly to imagine the possibility of amending a National Convention, composed of slave and non-slaveholding States, would be apt to institute amendments against rather than in favor of a Southern construction of the Constitution.

But while the Constitution cannot be properly amended by a Northern or New England movement, there is fortunately another way in which reconstruction may be discovered to be feasible. This is by a Southern movement, and by taking the Constitution as it has been already amended by the Southern States.

It is not only given to the order of Men, but at the same time, as a pledge of friendship, presented them with a diadem, during the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, who commenced his reign A. D. 55, at which time they were called Fellow-Citizens.

Now, in my judgment, without effacing the memory of the pseudo peace plan of Messrs. Seward, Douglas and Crittenden only proposes to temporize with the real questions that must be met, decided and settled permanently and on a perfectly safe basis. With the feebly expressed hope of some constitutional amendment through the agency of a National Convention, I conscientiously think its chief effort will be, and perhaps its first object is, to demoralize the people of the Southern section, if it is possible to do it by such means; to mislead them with false expectations, and to prepare them, when this rendered in a position of resistance, for final submission to Squatterism or Abolitionism, or both.

COTTON AND ITS SUPPLY. The manufacturing and commercial communities are deeply exercised at present, respecting the supply of cotton for manufacturing purposes. Very large meetings have been held in England, and active measures taken to encourage the cultivation and development of cotton in several of the British colonies; and in private as well as public, cotton has been the universal theme of discussion.

The great desire of cotton manufacturers is to increase the supply of cotton in many different parts of the world, so that they may not be so dependent upon one particular section of the globe. Several attempts have lately been made to prosecute this subject. The growing of any material are just as dependent upon consumers as the latter are upon the former.

Now, the question arises, "Can this be accomplished?" So far as we have knowledge of the various climates, we think it cannot, without new agencies being brought into operation. Cotton requires a warm moist climate, it is sensitive to drought as to frost, and so far as we know, the warm breezes of the Gulf of Florida supply that moisture to the plant in America, which cannot be obtained in any other warm climate without artificial irrigation.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—The telegraph has already informed us that the Supreme Court has decided the celebrated "Lago" case in favor of Ohio. Judge Taney delivered the opinion, deciding that it was a case of original jurisdiction, and, in effect, one State against another, and therefore the Court had jurisdiction under the Constitution.

U. S. TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.—It is stated that Raley's Amphitheatre and the Inauguration Ball-room, two large temporary edifices in Washington, have been leased as barracks for the troops detached from Texas.

STRANGE PATRIOTISM. The leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, during the last State and National elections, claimed to be the exclusive friends of a protective tariff—and thousands of votes were polled for their candidates, solely influenced by the tariff question.

The Hollysburg Register, whose editor is one of the greatest tariff "wing-bags" in the State, admits, in substance, that he urged Mr. Cameron for Secretary of the Treasury, with the hope of getting a strong tariff advocate to succeed the free-trader Cobb, in order that the interests of Pennsylvania might be protected.

THE FLIGHT OF ABRAHAM.—The Louisville Courier has the following touching the late flight of "Old Abe": "Lincoln speaks like an old granny and runs from the Baltimore constituents of H. W. Davis, as good a Republican as himself, while Jeff Davis speaks like a statesman and a soldier, and runs down to see if Major Anderson is not weary of taking care of Sumter for the Southern Confederation."

REUNION MATCH.—A young couple from the vicinity of Louisville took it into their heads to marry recently, but the uncle of the young lady not being willing, they headed for Lafayette. Being fearful of being overtaken, they stopped at a town on the railroad between there and the city, engaged the services of a squire, and invited him to accompany them.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent Abolition speech at Rochester, said Whitney, who invented the cotton gin for the South, was elected out of the reward of his toil, and died a poor man. A friend of Mr. Whitney writes that he died in New Haven worth Ten Hundred Dollars, as shown by the records of the Probate Court.

HENRY WARD BEECHER. The illustrious Buffalo Fairchild, in a public address before the country, for the purpose of gaining notoriety, whether for the good or evil of mankind, seems to make very little difference to him. His clerical robes, so many would suit to his habits and character, than they would be to the greatest renegade in our country.

The conduct of his individual is so grossly well remembered in connection with the Kansas trouble in 1856. At a public meeting held in his church on the Sabbath day, for the purpose of collecting money to buy a slave for Kansas for the purpose of showing "Beecher's rife," he remarked: "that the slave is a more moral power in one of the institutions, so far as the slaveholding States were concerned, than a hundred Bibles."

FINANCIAL DISTRESS AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—There is one peculiarity about the present financial revulsion which seems to have been overlooked by the journals. Panics, crises and revolutions in this country have heretofore been local and transitory in their character. Thus the "Panic of the Year 1857" was entirely confined to New York and New England; the revolutions of 1837 radiated from two points—New Orleans and New York, while in 1857 the West was the chief " sufferers."

A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF THE CRISIS.—The Alamo (Texas) Express says: "From the complexion of affairs in our State, little can be gleaned of a definite character. Bankruptcy and ruin seem to be following us with the heels of the secession movement, and like an evil genius, accretion stands ready to appear, as we are all in danger of being murdered in our beds by the starving poor, who intend to sack Wall street, plunder the banks, and make Rock howl generally. One correspondent declares that there are in New York no less than fifty thousand persons who are dependent upon charity for their daily bread. These statements are met by the black Republican journals with the cool assertion that there is no distress, that nobody is hurt, that employment is abundant and wages good, and that the fifty thousand mendicant story is 'nothing more than a preposterous Münchhausenism.'"

DEAR UNCLE:—The thing is done, and you need not tear your hair. We, U. S. & Co., that is Sally and your humble servant, will return to-morrow. It is good to be here, and we do not care to endure the fatigue of the journey sooner. The carriage you promised, Sally, if she would give me the mitten, you may send if you like; but as the times are hard suppose you wait a year or two, and then send us a willow wagon.