The Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between E. B. McCrum and Wm. M. Allison, in the Printing and Publishing Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to Wm. M. Allison, at the *Tribune* Office, to whom the Books and accounts have been transferred.

E. B. McCRUM,
WM. M. ALLISON.

Altoona, May 1st, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together in the Printing and Publishing Business. They respectfully solicit the patronage of all the friends of the old firm, and of the public in general. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

E. B. McCRUM.
H. CLAY DERN.

Altoona, May 1st, 1858.

N.B.—All contracts for subscription or advertising made with the old firm of McCrum & Allison, for the present year, commencing on February 4th, 1858, and not yet completed, will be completed by us.

Philadelphia Municipal Election

The election for Mayor, Solicitor, Controller, Select and Common Council, &c., came off in Philadelphia on Tuesday week, and resulted in the defeat of the entire Democratic ticket and triumphant election of the "People's" ticket, by a large majority. In the Select Council the Democrats have 13 to 11 opposition. In the Common Council there are 65 opposition to 25 Democrats. By the Douglas wing of the Democracy this is considered a decided victory over the Lecomptonites and a just rebuke to the base fraud attempted on Kansas. By the administration wing it is contended that there were other and paramount issues which swamped the ticket, prominent among which was the unpopular selection of policemen by Mayor Vaux. They contend that no man can so distribute this part of the patronage of the Mayor as to meet the approval of all sections and cliques, and that unless he does he can not be elected to a second term.—The *Press* says that a man would not be more insane who would attempt to prove that Chestnut street does not extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, than one who would undertake to prove that Lecompton was not the controlling element in the late city election. The Douglas and Forney wing of the Democratic party appear determined to make the Kansas question the issue in the coming campaign. Forney calls it an absurdity to talk to Democrats about usages, when sacred and fundamental principles are sacrificed. But this is a fight among politicians with which we have little to do except note facts as they occur, and we leave them to settle it as best they can, hoping at the same time, that the cause of right and justice, now in the ascendency, may gloriously triumph in October next, and that those who have betrayed the interests of their constituents and endeavored to entail the curse of slavery upon the people of Kansas, may be permitted to retire, and their places be filled with honest men, no matter of what party.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR EVANS.—The funeral of Senator Evans of South Carolina, who died suddenly, in Washington, last week, of disease of the heart, took place on Saturday last, and was attended by the President and Cabinet, the Heads of Departments, the members of both Houses, and a large number of citizens.—In the Senate, Mr. Evans' colleague from South Carolina, Mr. Hammond, pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the virtues of the deceased. A number of other members followed in characteristic remarks. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, in paying a tribute to the deceased, said that "he had reminded him of his ideal of a Roman Senator; he had been gathered like a shock of corn fully ripe, and had sunk down to the grave full of honors."

WAR WITH SPAIN.—The late advices from Europe, by the Vanderbilt, which arrived on Monday morning last, exhibit a speck of war between the United States and Spain, on account of inquiries which are being made as to the relations of the two countries. These threatenings of war are old songs, and more than likely this will be the last that will be heard of it for the present.

☞ THE SUNDAY LEADER, is the title of a new candidate for public favor, recently started in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Cruikshank, Pepper & McIlvain. It is a large eight column paper, is neatly printed, and gives evidence of considerable ability.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.—Maj. General Persifer F. Smith, has issued elaborate orders relative to the movement of the trains and troops of the Utah forces. The trains are to be divided into divisions of two hundred and twenty-six wagons each. The troops will be organized into columns, each column constituting an escort of the Division general supply train. The first column, under command of Lieut. Col. Andrews, is already organized and ordered to march. The second column, under Col. Monroe, comprising the escort to the first division supplies, will march from Leavenworth on the 15th inst. The third column, under Col. May, marches on the 20th. The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, will march on the 25th.—The fifth column, under Col. Sumner, marches on the 30th. The sixth column, under Major Emory, marches on the 4th of June. These columns for the present constitute the First Brigade of the Utah forces under command of Gen. Harney. Each column will be supplied with four months provisions, which are to be replenished in passing Forts Laramie and Kearney. Gen. Smith is yet in St. Louis—the state of his health being such as to require his remaining there a short time longer. The companies of the Sixth Infantry left Leavenworth on the 6th inst. One company of Infantry, from Fort Riley, join them at Fort Kearney.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—For some days past, the daily papers have contained accounts of damage now being done to the cotton plantations and several towns along the lower Mississippi, by the late rise in that river. Several crevasses have broken out and much valuable land has been entirely washed away. At Bayou Sara, at last accounts, the river was within a foot of the top of the level. Unless the river falls speedily, it will be impossible to estimate the amount of property that will be destroyed.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—This valuable agricultural work, for the month of May, is on our table, filled as usual with carefully selected and well written original articles, on work for the month. It is the very best publication of the kind in the country and should be in the hands of every farmer in the county. It is worth three times the price of the subscription. Price $3.00 per year. A. J. Nash, New York.

☞ We notice by the last number of the Johnstown *Echo*, that Henry A. McPike, Esq., has associated himself with G. Nelson Smith, in the publication of that paper. Mr. P. is said to be a good practical printer, and will no doubt prove a valuable assistant to Mr. S. in the publication of the *Echo*. May prosperity attend them.

Hollidaysburg Letter.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 11, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see by your last issue that your paper has changed hands, Mr. H. C. Dern having purchased the interest of Mr. Allison. I wish the present proprietors the same success which attended the former, and that they may conduct the *Tribune* as ably and make it as valuable a country paper as it was under the management of McCrum & Allison. To the retiring partner I desire to express my approbation of the noble and manly tone which characterized his editorial career. He was my collegemate and my friend, and I desired his success, and take delight in that he now enjoys the favor of your citizens and has pleased and satisfied the patrons of the *Tribune*. Talented, energetic, generous, industrious and gentlemanly, he will doubtless succeed in whatever he undertakes.

The high school in this place commenced its first term last week. It opened under very favorable auspices, the number in attendance being encouraging to the Principal, who is a master of his profession. Rarely does a teacher enter upon his school-duties with brighter prospects of success, or enjoy the good-will and respect of his scholars in the same degree.

While on the school subject, it might as well be mentioned that Mrs. E. Drayton, of the female department of the common schools, of this place, has resigned her situation. Whatever may have been the motive which prompted her resignation, the loss of her valuable services will be regretted by many whose respect and confidence she had won during her stay among us. Miss M. E. Hoover, who passed a creditable examination before the County Superintendent and Board of Directors, is to fill her place.

I regret to chronicle several disgraceful fights which occurred here last Saturday night. Capt. Whiskey, as usual, was the master-spirit, inciting, provoking and urging on the quarrels.—When will his proud, daring spirit be overcome and confined in its exercise or outbursts? Who that is possessed of the true heart of a man does not desire the speedy overthrow of this monarch?

Yesterday the military of the county, were inspected in our town, presenting a very pleasing appearance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the different companies turned out in goodly numbers and performed the duties of a soldier in a praiseworthy manner. Each company gave evidence that it had been drilled by officers who understood well the science. I noticed several soldiers of the Mexican war in the ranks, who, by their carriage and movements showed plainly that they were at home in the military service, and knew by experience what it was to serve in battle.

The Central Bank is on its legs again and is likely to keep on them, having dispensed with the Buffalo crutches and made arrangements with *celebrated* Philadelphia props; in other words, the Bank stock has all been taken by Philadelphia moneyed men, and will soon go into operation without the fear of failure.

Many persons feel confident that the present effort will prove successful. It is even stated that the stockholders are able to advance the whole capital in gold and silver. This speaks well for the success of the institution and shows that it will have the means to redeem its notes in specie whenever presented. Experience, however, is the best teacher, and whenever the Bank is in successful operation, it will be time to speak of its certainty and permanency.

VERITAS.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ The mines have again resumed work on Broad Top.

☞ The Logan Rifle Rangers turned out on Saturday evening last, and made a fine appearance.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* says the religious meetings in that city continue with unabated interest.

☞ Cowles, in his excellent history of plants notices the virtue of hemp thus laconically: "By this cordage ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues are kept in awe."

☞ The Johnstown *Tribune* says there is hardly enough business doing on the Western Division of the Canal to justify the expense of keeping it open.

☞ Sentence of Tuckerman.—Wm. S. Tuckerman, the mail robber, was on Tuesday morning sentenced to twenty-one years' confinement at hard labor in the Connecticut State Prison.

A NEW ROUTE.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* notices the arrival in that city of a car load of ice from Boston, Mass., through Savannah, Ga., in 38 hours, by the railroad recently completed.

☞ Held Over too Long.—Six thousand bushels of Canadian wheat that had been in storage at the mouth of the Genesee river were sold on the 30th ult., for $1,02 per bushel. It would have brought $1,20 per bushel last fall.

☞ Sentenced.—On Monday last, Benjamin Ogle, convicted of manslaughter, at Washington, D. C., for shooting John Webb, a lad of 11 years of age, was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

☞ Trial of Jos. H. Tucker, at Cumberland.—The trial of Joseph H. Tucker, late President of the Mineral Bank of Maryland, indicted for embezzling the funds of the institution, commenced at Cumberland on Monday last.

☞ Damages for Slander.—A. D. Young, of Flat Rock, Ky., sued Laban Letton for $10,000 damages on account of the wife of the latter charging Young's wife with infidelity to her husband. The jury gave him $4,000.

☞ The Governor of Alabama has actually written to a representative from that State, asking if the time is come for him to call a State Convention to take measures to get out of the Union. Funny Governor, that.

A large proportion of houses are now standing empty in New York, and rents have fallen on the East River side of the city about 25 per cent. In Brooklyn alone there are some two hundred houses without tenants.

☞ The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found an indictment against Thomas Allibone, President, and Thomas A. Newhall, one of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, charging them with defrauding the Bank of $240,000.

☞ A colony of 700 persons, about 500 from Pennsylvania and the balance from Maryland, have procured a large body of land on the Platte river, in Nebraska territory, and they are about to establish themselves on it and build a city of their own.

☞ A clergyman was rebuked by a brother of the cloth, a few days ago, for smoking. The culprit replied that he used the weed in moderation. "What do you call moderation?" inquired the other. "Why, sir," said the offender, "one cigar at a time."

☞ The Population of some of the principal cities of Ohio is as follows: Cincinnati, 200,000; Cleveland, 60,000; Columbus, 25,000; Dayton, 16,000; Toledo, 14,000; Zanesville, 12,000; Steubenville, 10,000; Chillicothe, 10,000; Sandusky, 10,000; Springfield, 8,000. No other city has over 5,000.

☞ A Deadly Color.—The new Azof green of the Paris spring fashions is dyed with such poisonous materials that seamstresses who prick their fingers while sewing it lose the use of their hands, and ladies have been taken violently ill from wearing shawls of this color. The tint is very brilliant.

☞ It is stated that a new Hotel is projected in Washington, by Mr. Corcoran and other wealthy citizens, to be erected on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Lafayette Square.—The land will cost $170,000, and the house and furniture $200,000 more. The location is nearly opposite the President's House.

☞ The Governor of Wisconsin now gets a yearly income of $1,200. A proposition having been recently introduced in the Legislature to increase the salary to $2,000, Gov. Randall notified the members of that body that, if adopted, he would veto the measure; whereupon the proposition was dropped.

☞ Rich.—The London *Times* says of "the sable gentlemen on the coast of Africa"—

"There is a never ending discussion whether they should be shot or sold, or carried off to slavery, or encouraged to emigrate, or apprenticed to planters, or enlisted into the Indian army, or taken into our navy, or taught to grow cotton and palm trees, or let alone."

☞ Violations of the Sunday Law in New York.—According to partial returns from the various police captains of New York city, no less than nine hundred and twenty-five places in that city were open on Sunday last, for the "sale of liquors, *dry goods* and cigars. The six wards from which no returns were received would probably swell the number to near 1500.

☞ The body of a man named John Watson, of Shaver's Creek, was found floating on the water, in the Huntingdon dam, on Saturday week. The body is supposed to have been in the water for some weeks. No marks of violence could be discovered upon his person, and the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

☞ The third Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas and Nebraska was held at Topeka from the 15th to the 19th of April, Bishop Jones presiding. The churches returned 1,823 members in Kansas, and 787 in Nebraska—an increase of more than half in 1857. There are 59 local preachers in the two Territories. Forty-one itinerant preachers were stationed in Kansas, and twenty in Nebraska, for the ensuing year.

☞ Effect of the Reduction of Tolls on Flour.—The Buffalo *Courier* says that the Western Transportation Company shipped more flour by canal on Saturday than during the whole season of 1857; and, further, that they will ship during the present week at least 10,000 barrels. We are satisfied, from what we learn of contracts already made and to be made, that more flour will be shipped from Buffalo by canal during the month of May, than during the whole season of 1857.

EVENING HOURS FOR MECHANICS.—What have evening hours done for mechanics who had only ten hours' toil? Hearken to the following facts:—"One of the best editors the *Westminster Review* could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of the London *Daily Journal* was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter of the London *Times* was a weaver in Edinburg; the Editor of the *Witness* was a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London, was a blacksmith in Dundee; and another was a watchman in Banff. The late Dr. Milne, of China, was a herd boy in Rhyne. The principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong was a saddler in Huntly; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very richest iron founder in England was a workman in Morap. Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Banff. Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a laborer at the mortar and pestle in Montrose; Mr. McGregor, the member from Glasgow, was a poor boy in Ross-shire; James Wilson, the member from Westbury, was a ploughman in Haddington, and Arthur Anderson, the member from Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—One of the acts of the last Legislature was to pass a militia bill, which we find put into the following condensed form by the Reading Democrat:

"Its provisions require every able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, with some specified exceptions, to be subject to military duty. He is to provide himself with the necessary equipments under the penalty of a fine of one dollar for non performances, if a resident of the rural districts and one dollar and fifty cents if living in a city—the fund thus raised to be appropriated to the support of the "enlisted and equiped" militia men. The militia enrolment is entirely dispensed with, and all volunteer companies parading, are allowed for every person on parade each day, not exceeding six times during the year, one dollar and fifty cents per diem out of the fund. In addition to this, the commanding officer of a regiment may order out the companies composing it for an encampment parade, not exceeding six days, once during each year. These provisions are intended as an inducement to young men who desire to gain a knowledge of military duty, but cannot afford to lose the time which gratuitous parades necessarily require. The new law will suit the citizen soldiers very well, and go far to increase the military spirit throughout the State."

WASHINGTON MORALS.—In a letter, dated Washington City, April 15th, Joshua R. Giddings says:

"It is due to my junior associates to say, there is less intoxication and less appearance of vice among the members of the present, than of any Congress with whom I have associated. It is now the fifth month of the session, and I have neither seen nor heard of intoxicating liquors being brought to the capital or kept there; nor, with two exceptions, have I seen any member on the Republican side of the Hall give evidence of intoxication. It is true, however, that men of observation with whom I have conversed, uniformly attribute this improvement, in a great degree, to the fact, that almost every member is attended by a portion of his family; and that man has lived to little purpose who, at the age of forty, fails to notice the salutary and sanctifying influence of the domestic circle. That member of Congress must be depraved indeed, who can be seduced from the path of rectitude while surrounded by the holy influences of the family circle. Northern society is already exerting its moral power upon Washington city, and upon the councils of the nation."

CANAL BOARD ABOLISHING ITSELF.—In consequence of the passage of a resolution, by both legislative branches, says yesterday's Harrisburg *Telegraph*, forbidding the payment of any money to them for the prosecution of repairs and other work, after the passage of the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, the Canal Commissioners have taken umbrage, and have given notice that they will cease to exercise control over said works—their hands being emphatically tied. The company to whom the works have been transferred are making arrangements for the projection and completion of all necessary repairs, and for the successful operation of these important improvements. The defeat of the bill for the abolition of the Canal Board, therefore, will be productive of no good to those whose pecuniary interests were thus sought to be cared for; and Mr. Buckalew's advocacy of a necessity for the continuance of the Canal Commissioners does not appear to have been well predicated, for a Board of Public Works would be able to accomplish but little with their hands thus muffled, to keep them out of the treasury.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—In the experiments through the entire cable at Devonshire, considerable obstacles to rapid communication arises. With the symbolic alphabet at present used, about two words and a half per minute only can be transmitted through the whole length of wire. This rate of transmission is only equal to 150 words, or about fifteen lines of the Ledger an hour—very little over a column in twenty-four hours. This would be the extent of the transmissive power for a single newspaper for the entire day. But when it is considered that the business of two continents is to be accommodated by it, and the government to use it besides, it would practically be of but little use to the public unless the rate of transmission can be greatly increased. The magnetic telegraph, on a single wire, will transmit overland at the rate of more than one thousand words per hour. Even at this rapid rate of transmission, it has been found necessary to put up seven working wires between New York and Philadelphia, equal to almost eight thousand words per hour, for the accommodation of the business between those two points; six wires from Philadelphia to Washington, and between Washington and New Orleans two wires nearly the entire distance.

☞ As Mr. Darling of Ridgway, Elk co., Pa., was going through the woods about three miles from that village, he discovered some cloth, which had been a coat, and under it some human bones. A party visited the spot, who examined the remains, and found in the pockets, of the garment a silver pencil case, watch-guard, keys, and bullet moulds, which served to identify the remains as those of a man named William Reed who was lost in the woods in the winter of 1855. Reed and another man started out on a hunting excursion up Elk creek on the 10th of December, 1853. A short distance up the creek they separated, and Reed was never seen alive afterwards. The woods were searched, but no trace of him was discovered.—The manner of his death remains a mystery.

THE PAYMENTS FOR MOUNT VERNON.—The contract between John A. Washington and the "Southern Matron," for the sale of Mount Vernon, was put on record, in Fairfax County Court, on Monday last. The following are the dates of the payments:—$18,000 at the execution of the contract; $57,000 on the 1st day of January, 1859; $41,666.66 on the 22d day of February, 1860; $41,666.67 on the 22d day of February, 1862, with interest on the several payments from the date of the contract.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—The Independence *Messenger* of Saturday, mentions the arrival of three men direct from Camp Scott. They report that the troops was in good health, but provisions were scarce, except poor beef. Col. Johnston would not be able to move forward till a fresh supply of animals are received.—They met an express messenger from New Mexico, at Green river, with news that Capt. Marcey would not be able to reach Camp Scott before the 1st of June, in consequence of the great quantity of snow on the mountains. A man arrived at the camp from Salt Lake, a few days before the party left, who reported that the Mormons were equipping companies, to take the road, cut off supplies, and harrass the troops. They met Col. Hoffman with two companies of Cavalry, and 150 wagons with supplies, 120 miles east of Laramie, on the 16th of April. About 100 wagons were ready to leave Laramie as soon as Col. Hoffman would arrive. These trains would reach Col. Johnson as early as May 1st. The ox-trains started this Spring were met just beyond Big Blue, but in consequence of the bad weather, they were making but slow progress. Some of the trains have stopped, and are waiting for better roads.

A CRAZY MONARCH.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—"The King of Prussia has become stark mad. He occasionally believes that he is a private soldier who has just received his commission as ensign, but has since lost the parchment, and therefore he anxiously seeks in all the hidden corners of the palace and nooks in the garden. He dislikes to be watched by his aid-de camp, whom he believes to be his commanding officer. Though his mental aberration is hopeless, the question of the Regency remains unsettled, as the Queen prevents any step in this direction, and the Ministers do their best to delay it still more, well aware that the first measure of the Regent would be to turn him out of office. The question becomes still more complicated by the fact that the English Court wish for the abdication of the Prince of Russia, and that the Queen's young son-in-law, Prince Frederic, may try his hand in governing the country."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Johnstown *Echo*, that on Friday afternoon last a young Irishman named Lanigan, was crushed to death, near the second lock, about one mile below Johnstown, in the following shocking manner: He had been assisting in trimming a birch tree which had been felled during the day, and sat down on the trunk of the tree, immediately under the stump, which projected from an embankment some eight or ten feet above him. While in this position, and before he could manage to escape, the stump and a large mass of earth gave way and descended upon him, crushing the lower part of his body to a jelly. When extricated from his awful position life was extinct. He leaves neither family nor relatives in this locality to mourn his untimely end.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Whitesboro, on the 11th inst. Whitesboro is a station four miles from Utica. Seven or eight persons were killed, five or six fatally injured, and over forty others injured.

The accident occurred in consequence of the Cincinnati Express train, due there at 6.20, being behind time at Whitesboro; and it was coming at a high rate of speed when it overtook, on the bridge over Sunquoit creek, the Utica Accommodation train for the west, when the bridge gave way, precipitating the freight cars into the creek, and piling the passenger cars one above another. They are a complete wreck. Those seriously injured, were all upon the Express train.

☞ It has been intimated by the *Evening Post* that the scientific persons interested in laying the submarine telegraph, are well aware of the futility of the project, and that it must end in failure. It charges that the intended attempt at relaying it is a mere pretext to keep the stock at selling mark in market; and that it was discovered, at the last attempt, before the cable parted, that all electrical communication with the land had ceased; and to prevent this fact from becoming generally known, the cable was suffered to break. It further states, that on land no circuit over six hundred miles in extent has ever been successfully worked.

☞ It is stated that a few days ago, in Richmond county, North Carolina, a negro man, belonging to Britain Chapel, armed with an axe, entered his master's house, and killed his master and mistress, and so dreadfully mangled two of his children that they cannot survive. Dr. J. Ewin was sent for, and while attending the mangled children, was attacked by the negro with his axe. Fortunately, a loaded gun was at hand, with which the doctor shot the negro, killing him instantly. It is supposed the negro was insane.

Some little light has recently been thrown upon the question "Where does the uncurrent money go?" A man was arrested in Chicago, the other day, having in his possession uncurrent bank notes, representing over $100,000, which he said he had purchased of a Boston broker, at ten cents on the dollar, with the avowed purpose of selling it at a large advance to Santa Fe traders, who would in turn realize still further by selling it to the "Greasers" in New Mexico.

☞ The great buffalo hunting party in Minnesota will leave St. Cloud about the middle of July. Mohammed Pasha, with a bevy of Congressmen, are to take part in it. The head quarters of the expedition will be at Breckenridge, on the Red River of the North. Mr. Geo. F. Boot, of Minnesota, offers to convey all editors of the press throughout the Union who desire to accompany the expedition, from St. Cloud to the hunting grounds, and back to St. Cloud, free of expense.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Last Friday night, Jacob Gregory, of Union township, Luzerne county, Pa., while watching for some dogs which had been worrying his sheep, fired at a moving object, which he mistook for a dog. It proved to be his brother, Peter Gregory, who had left the house for the same purpose, without the knowledge of Jacob. The unfortunate young man died in less than twenty-four hours.

☞ A band of fourteen Mississippi pirates were caught a few days ago by the vigilance committee of Prairie du Chien, and stolen goods to the amount of $6,000 recovered. With a halter around the necks of some of them, with death staring them in the face, they made a pretty free confession, implicating a number of persons who have hitherto stood high in the community.

☞ A few days since, a man living near Galena Illinois, carried a load of potatoes to that place. The highest offer he could get was ten cents a bushel, and rather than sell them at that rate, he tipped them into Fever river.—The result was, that he thus obstructed navigation, and was fined $14.

☞ An old suit, commenced, nearly twenty-eight years ago by the United States against General Harrison, upon an official bond which he had signed for a public officer, was recently ordered to be struck from the docket of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati.

The Lancaster Bank.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Lancaster Bank and the causes which led to its failure, have made a Report which states that of the notes in circulation at the date of the failure, $465,624 have been received by the bank in payment of debts due her, leaving still outstanding $624,015 from which is to be deducted $396,910 redeemed at the Girard Bank. The capital of the bank was probably impaired before 1849. The minutes of the Board of Directors show that in 1845, a short time after declaring a full dividend, the intrinsic value of the stock was declared to be $5 per share less than its par value of $50, and on the 3d of the following November the same operation took place. One-third of the capital was thus lost. The process of its ruin was equally certain as if effected by bold theft, but more adroitly. The means employed are thus classified in the Report: 1st. The discounting of worthless paper by the officers, a practice which commenced under the former charter, and continued until near the failure. The loss on paper of this character is equal to the whole capital of the Bank. 3d. Exchanging good paper and reliable securities for doubtful, depreciated worthless paper. 3d Re-discounts and sale of its best discounted paper in Philadelphia. Other practices are mentioned including "numerous and large loans to banks and money dealers at low interest, and in some cases without interest, merely to increase and keep at a distance the circulation of the bank." The officers who managed the Institution constantly succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Board of Directors to the most questionable acts, and the Report does not pretend to exculpate them from their negligence, by which the bank was broke up.

THE SIAMESE TWINS NOWHERE.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Henderson, Ky., gives the following account of a "lucus naturæ" in that place, that surpasses all freaks of that occasionally whimsical lady, Dame Nature, that was ever heard of.

I have just returned from a visit to one of the most extraordinary curiosities ever known in the history of the human race. A negro woman belonging to Mr. Samuel Stites, of this place, gave birth, eight days ago, to four living children, joined together by pairs in a still more peculiar manner than the Siamese Twins. The two boys are connected at the shoulder, and from the hip to the knee joint, leaving the lower joint of the legs and the feet of each perfectly free. The girls are joined at the shoulder, with this difference from the boys, that they have but one arm issuing from the junction of their shoulders. They are joined from the hip down to the foot—the two legs ending in one foot.

In regard to the color of the children, nature seems to have been quite as eccentric as in their formation, one of the boys being black, and the other as white as the child of a white woman, and so with the girls. They all seem to be perfectly healthy, and the mother is doing uncommonly well.

A NEGRO SLAVE SHOT BY A CLERGYMAN.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th ult., contains the following paragraph: "Rev. Dr. Taylor, who recently married the widow of the late S. W. Downs, shot a few days since, says the Ouachita (La.) Register, one of his wife's negroes. The negro killed was one noted for insubordination, having previously been shot two or three times. Mr. Taylor attempted to correct him, when he drew a knife, attacked the overseer and defied his master, who shot him on the spot."

ON MANHOOD, AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.—Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by

H. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 88 East 31st street, New York City.

May 6, 1858.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!—The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received his stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of

LADIES' PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

such as Silks, Satins, Bareges, D'Laines, Challies, Ducals, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, &c., together with all kinds of Dry Goods, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has also on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and all other goods usually kept in stores in this place.

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM in my business and being resolved to carry it out, I have marked my goods at CASH PRICES, and invite inspection and comparison, in regard to prices and quality, with those of any other store in the town. Give me a call and judge for yourselves.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices.

April 29-3y] J. B. HILEMAN.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—J. & J. LOWTHER have just returned from the City and are now receiving their stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which they feel assured are as HANDSOME and CHEAP, *if not a little cheaper*, than any yet brought to this place. On account of going to Philadelphia late in the season, we have been able to buy our goods at greatly reduced prices, and we are determined to sell them at very small profits for cash or to prompt monthly paying customers.

We have as usual a splendid stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as LAWNS, ROBES A' QUILLE, CHALLIES, BAYADERE, LABELLAS, DUCALS, POIL, DECHEVRES, DELAINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.

Also, Shawls and Mantillas in great variety, together with a good stock of Domestic Dry Goods, Straw Goods, *BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.*

The citizens of Altoona will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we are not to be undersold.

April 29, 1858.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A NEW STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, JUST RECEIVED BY

ETTINGER & ULLMAN,

AND NOW BEING DISPOSED OF AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

MR. ULLMAN announces that he is is always on hand and will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may favor him with a call. He feels confident that he will be able to render satisfaction both in quality and price. [April 15-3m

MAP OF BLAIR COUNTY.—THE subscribers propose to publish a New Map of Blair County, Pennsylvania, from actual surveys, containing all Public Roads, Rail Roads, Canals, the actual localities of Villages, Post Offices, Houses of Worship, School Houses, Manufactories, Tanneries, Mills, Hotels, Stores, Farm Houses, names of Property Owners, &c.

Enlarged Plans of the Principal Villages, a Table of Distances, and a Business Directory, giving the name and business of each subscriber, will be engraved on the margin. The plotting will be to a suitable scale so as to make a large and ornamental Map, which will be col red and mounted in the best style, and delivered to subscribers at $5 per copy.

SAMUEL GEIL,
ISAAC G. FERRD.

April 15, 1858.

C. J. HIRST, M. D. D. R. GOOD, M. D.

DRS. HIRST & GOOD TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity in the several branches of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Country calls regularly attended to.

Office, the same as heretofore occupied by Dr. Hirst.

By consent, D. R. Good refers to

J. M. Gemmill, M. D., Alexandria, Pa.
J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Drs. Ross, Boyer and Foy, Williamsburg, Pa.

April 22, 1858-tf.]