THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST.

Utah Intelligence.

The Washington Star of the 22nd inst., says: The news from Utah in our telegraphic columns confirms what we stated yesterday as being the current belief at the War Department. That is, that no partial evacuation of Salt Lake City has taken place. The telegraphic dispatches, however, go on to state that Col Kane, "*who was sent out as a peace commissioner*," has had several conferences with the Mormons, and reports them generally disposed to maintain peace, &c.—Now, from the best information we can obtain to-day, this Col. Kane, it seems, is not a recognized agent of the Government in any position, but there is good reason to believe him a Mormon emissary and an arrant cheat.

Founded upon such information, our opinion is that all such telegraphic news originated with the Mormons themselves in order to deceive the Gov[illegible] intentions, and cause a suspension of hostilities against them....This is the more plausible when we remember that Congress has not yet passed the bill making the appropriation necessary for the three new regiments; and as the probability is that Congress may adjourn on the 7th of June, the intention has, no doubt, been to delay and prevent the appropriation being made. This is certainly a sensible view to take of the matter and it is to be hoped the scheme, if it be such, may not succeed.

Death of Gen. Smith.

The death of this brave man has cast a gloom over the country. He died on the 16th inst., at Leavenworth, Kansas. Nearly ever since his service in the Mexican war, General Smith has suffered with chronic diarrhea, and it is probable that this was the cause of his death. He leaves a widow and an only son—Dr Howard Smith, of New Orleans—the child of his first marriage. His brother and other relatives reside in Philadelphia. In his demise the country loses an able and gallant officer and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances will mourn the loss of a valued and excellent friend and most worthy gentleman.

Gen S. was born in Philadelphia, in November 1798, and was in the 60th year of his age. He was the son of Jonathan Smith, former cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and afterwards of the United States.

After graduating at Princeton, he studied law under the late Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia, and on his admission to practice, removed to New Orleans, where he resided until the period of the Florida war, when he volunteered and served gallantly during two campaigns under General Gaines It was there that his military talent attracted the notice of Gen Taylor, and on his recommendation the Governor of Louisiana gave Smith the command of the Louisiana volunteers for services in the war with Mexico. He served under General Taylor in the campaign of the Rio Grande. He was twice brevetted for meritorious conduct, and wore his laurels with the modesty of a true gentleman. No man of his rank in the army better deserved the confidence of the Government and country than Gen. Smith

Important intelligence has been received from Cuba, by the steamship Black Warrior, arrived yesterday at New York A party of marines from an English cruiser had landed at one of the Cuban outposts, and had taken the unparalleled liberty of searching the neighboring plantations for negroes The Spanish commandant of the point attacked was ordered to trial at Havana, for his dereliction of duty in not resisting the insult offered to the Spanish flag Trouble seems to be brewing, and it would not occasion surprise at any moment to hear of a conflict of arms in that quarter.

The Secretary of State has opened a correspondence with the British envoy, Lord Napier, about the searching and firing into our vessels, and his lordship will at once remonstrate with the commander of the British squadron in the Gulf. It is believed that our own government also has issued orders to the U. S. squadron on the subject.

The investigation of the wholesale slaughter on the New York Central Railroad, recently—so far—leaves no doubt upon the minds of impartial and intelligent engineers, that the slaughter was the result of the most criminal carelessness on the part of the management of the road.

In the United State Senate, a number of private bills were passed. The Senate refused to take up Mr. Gwin's Pacific Railroad bill. The homestead bill, which was the special order, was considered. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, ably advocated the measure. No action was had on the bill.

The transfer of the public works to the Sunbury & Erie railroad, took place on the 19th. Jas Dieffenbauch has been appointed Supervisor, in place of Wm. Elliott, on the Susquehanna division.

Mr. Hackney, Doorkeeper of the H. of R. in Congress, has been turned out for fraud and speculation, and one of his assistants, Mr. Wright of N. J. elected in his place.

Land Donation Clauses of the Three Bills, Compared.

Silly charges, says the Washington Union, scarcely ever deserve the compliment of serious notice; but as there are various and sundry silly charges, urged by the defeated coalition, against the act which has just passed for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which are leveled at the land ordinance which it submits to popular vote in Kansas—we may as well expose the stupidity of these charges, and the stultification which those who urge them commit, by simply comparing the land clause embodied in this act, with that which was incorporated in the Crittenden amendment, and received the sanction of the whole opposition vote in the Senate, and with the clause which was incorporated in the Montgomery substitute, for which every opposition member in the House is recorded as voting.

In order that there may be no possible mistake on the subject, we shall place all three of these ordinances side by side in the same column. The public will see that the difference between tweedledum against which the opposition are now making so loud and stentorian a noise, and the two tweedledees which they themselves voted for and supported only a fortnight ago, is precisely the same as that old proverbial difference supposed to exist between six and half-a-dozen.

Here follow the three ordinances If either one of them contains a bribe of three or four millions of acres to the people of Kansas, so do the other two. If either one of them embodies Mr. Winter Davis' frightful bugaboo of an assault upon State Sovereignty, so do the other two; for all three of them embody that giant's club of a clause which runs in the words "In no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than the residents."

The English Bill. *He it enacted, &c. * * * That the following propositions are hereby offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be*	*The Crittenden Amendment. Sec 5. Be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which if accepted shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas to wit First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools Second, That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose Third, That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government under the direction of the Legislature thereof Fourth, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land, adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature may direct Provided, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual, or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals shall by this article be granted to said State Fifth, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all the public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct Provided, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the land of the United States, or with any regulation which Congress*	*Sec 5 And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which if accepted shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas to wit First That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as 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More British Insults.

We find by a New York exchange, that Captain Homes, of the schooner Mobile, just arrived from Mobile, reports the following attack made upon her by a British vessel of war

On the 29th ult., when twenty five miles south of Key West, saw a steamship to windward, bearing down for us; hove to, to speak her, and when within rifle shot discovered she was a man of war, at us, the balls of which passed the mast on deck and lodged in the bulwarks; then hauled down the jibs, when they fired two more shots; they then sent a boat on board the Mobile and overhauled the vessel's papers, and declared their intention to seize the vessel, she not having a foreign register on board, but afterward left without doing so They gave no reason for acting as they did, nor did they deny plainly seeing the American ensign set on our vessel. The vessel was the British war steamer Styx.

Another of a similar character is thus stated and commented upon by the Philadelphia Press

By reference to the shipping news, it will be noticed that the ship "Tropic Bird," which arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, consigned to the old established house of Thomas Watson & Sons, of this city, was fired into by the British gunboat "Jasper," off Magua, upon suspicion of being a slaver Not content with this belligerent demonstration, the British officer in charge of the Jasper, took the liberty of sending a boat to board the "Tropic Bird" and examine the ship's papers

There is but one remark to make upon a state of facts such as are here presented, and that is, that it will be the wisest policy for British cruisers not to push this search-question any farther There is such a thing as "crowding too much sail," and the bellicose perpetrators of these unwarranted outrages will discover, if they do not land in their canvas that they run a strong likelihood of a decided capsize, helped by the powerful aid of an iron broadside from an American frigate There is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue and this point will soon be reached, if these performances are to be repeated *ad libitum* It is the duty of the British Government to disavow at once the conduct of its officers, who have acted as if actuated by a desire to provoke the catastrophe of a national conflict of arms

HOITY TOITY! NOT POSSIBLE! WHO WOULD HAVE SUPPOSED! One Jessie V Daily was tried on Thursday last, before Esquire Sullivan, of Indianapolis, for illegal voting at the late charter election in that place. Daily admitted the charge, and was fined $10 and costs He voted a straight Republican ticket in the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards That was multiplying oneself very rapidly, and accounts very satisfactorily for the great increase in the Republican vote of that city The fellow had the night before attended a Republican meeting and was made indignant at the recital of the Delaware Crossing, Kickapoo, McGee and Oxford frauds in Kansas, and thought it was time for the Republicans to catch up, and was determined to do his share, and did it. His co-workers have not yet been taken.—*Cincinnatti Enquirer.*

WHO WANTS TO BLOW THE BUGLE OF KANSAS!—The St Louis *Democrat*, one of the most vehement Black Republican papers in the Union, advises the people of Kansas to reject the Lecompton land ordinance, as amended by Congress, for the reason that, if they wait, they will get twenty millions more acres of land than is proposed by the late Kansas adjustment from the next Congress, which it predicts will be Black Republican. In other words, that peculiarly honest party, through its organs, offer Kansas four times as much land as is usually given to new States, if she will reject the Lecompton Constitution. This ought to shut up the mouths or the Black Republicans about "bribery."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A POSER.—"Scout," the Philadelphia correspondent of the Trenton *True American*, says that Colonel Forney voted the entire Democratic ticket at the recent election in Philadelphia, yet he has daily asserted in the *Press*, since the election, that the only issue involved in the contest was the Kansas policy of the President, and "Scout" pertinently asks: "Now, if the citizens of Philadelphia were called upon to give their verdict for or against the Lecompton Constitution, how came John W. Forney to record his vote in favor of Lecompton?"—*Washington Bulletin.*

We have received a copy of the Lecompton (K. T.) *Democrat*, printed since hearing of the passage of the English Bill, which in the course of a long article says:

"There is nothing in the proposition made by Congress, but what any and every man in Kansas, desirous of securing its peace and prosperity, may honorably accept; and we venture to predict, that a large majority of our settlers will do so, by a vote of acceptance, when the proposition is placed before them." This opinion is a significant one, coming as it does from a paper that bitterly opposed the Lecompton Constitution.

ANOTHER BLACK REPUBLICAN VICTORY.—The state treasury of Iowa is said to be in an unsatisfactory condition, a check of a certain banking firm occupying the place where there should be $60,000, and $30,000, more being mysteriously missing.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Dead—Persifer F. Smith.

☞ Fine Officer—Hyson Treziyulny.

☞ Increasing—Our subscription list.

☞ Issued regularly—The Watchman.

☞ Arrived—Another large lot of strychnine.

☞ Knocked under—Brigham Young and his followers.

☞ Good Sermons—Those preached by Rev. Snyder last Sunday.

☞ Doctrine is nothing but the skin of Truth set up and stuffed.

☞ He who lives only to benefit himself gives the world a benefit when he dies.

☞ Delighted—The old maids and widows at the return of Pappy Pottsgrove.

☞ Any feeling that takes a man away from his home, is a traitor to the household.

☞ George F. Miller, Esq., has bought the farm of Mr. Moore, near Lewisburg, for $21,000.

☞ The Harrisburg Herald contradicts the report that Hoffman the insane poet is recovering.

☞ Blessed are they who do not advertise, for they will rarely be troubled with customers.

☞ Gov. Pollock is spoken of by the opposition as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

☞ Stirred Up—Some of the old Bachelors in town—two of them were after one lady last evening.

☞ WOMAN—The last and best of all the series. If we may have *her* for a toast, we won't ask for any *but* her.

☞ The name of "Yuma" is proposed for a new territory, to be formed from the western division of Utah.

☞ The editors of the Lewisburg Chronicle have connected a book bindery with their printing establishment.

☞ All a man has to do in these days to pass for a genius, is to button his coat behind, and wear his hat wrong side out.

☞ The meanest man in the country is decided to be John Agustus Washington, the huckster of the tomb of Washington

☞ One of our writers asks what animals are the laziest. Oysters of course—they never get out of their beds till they are pulled out.

☞ Don't forget to remember nor remember to forget to buy your goods from those who can afford to advertise if you want *cheap* goods.

☞ Will our Borough Fathers pass an ordinance prohibiting the tearing down and defacing hand-bills? We would like to see a "*regular* hog law" put in force.

☞ Mr. Albert Smith wrote one em a hotel visitor's book, his initials "A. S."—Some wag wrote underneath, "Two-thirds of the truth."

☞ It is said that the free negroes of Texas are availing themselves of a recent law of that State enabling them to choose masters and becomes slaves.

☞ "Figgers vont he, vill they?" muttered a seedy genius, holding on to a lamp post. "Vell, 'praps they vont; but I'se a figger vot vont stand, anyhow."

☞ A chap out West, who had been afflicted with palpitation of the heart, says he found instant relief by the application of another palpitating heart to the part affected

☞ Dreadful situation A man between two brass-hooped ladies We saw a man the other day who had both his boot legs ripped to pieces in going through the experiment.

☞ No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger It is the heart that makes a man rich He is rich or poor, according to what he is, not according to what he has

☞ An exchange says—"Put cream in a glass bottle and place it in an old bachelor's bosom, it will freeze." What would it do if placed in an old maids bosom?—Turn sour we 'spose.

☞ An Irishman being asked for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel The evidence was satisfactory.

☞ Will those of our cotemporaries in this Congressional District, opposed to the admission of Kansas under the English bill, publish the three "land ordinances" attached to the Crittenden amendment, the Montgomery-Crittenden amendment, and the English Conference Kansas Bill, which will be found in another column?

Robbers Arrested.

During the last few months says an exchange, an extensive and well organized system of thieving has been carried on in the vicinity of McGregor, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, &c, and large amounts of property of various kinds, have from time to time disappeared, baffling all search for it. Recent developments, made through the revelations of a dissatisfied member of the gang, who had carried on these operations, led to the conclusion that the head quarters of the thieves were on Big Island, about five miles below McGregor. A party from McGregor set out to inspect this Island, and after a careful search discovered a camp in which were Geo. Scoville, a butcher of McGregor, a man named Howell, and a boy nine years old. These persons were taken into custody, and from them it was ascertained that a man calling himself Dr Bell had command of a boat loaded with stolen goods The next morning this boat was discovered, and a conflict ensued, in which Bell was shot in the head, but not fatally injured. He made his escape, but the boat and two other barges loaded with plunder were taken to McGregor. The property thus taken amounts in value to about $5,000. The McGregor Times says:

"The persons arrested, are beginning to confess and expose their accomplices. Bell is badly hurt and not far distant, the officers are on the alert and it is hoped that this is to result in breaking up one of the most formidable band of robbers ever organized in the West. The name of John C. Bishop, the Osage land robber, is connected with this party, and it is believed by the prisoners that a boat containing $10,000 worth of goods from LaCrosse and other towns, left the depot first spoken on the 15th of last month for the benefit of said Bishop; said boat was seen near Muscatine two weeks ago bound for St. Louis.

Bishop was undoubtedly bound up the Missouri River, either to Kansas or Nebraska. We learn that officers from Chicago and other places are on his track, and will arrest him if possible.

P. S.—We learn that the Vigilance Committee at Prairie du Chien have already arrested 14, and as the rope is applied to the necks of some as a pursuader, they are telling all they know with great liberality.

☞ AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."—The crevasses on the Mississippi, that have caused so great destruction to plantations and other property, have been the means of redeeming much worn-out and waste lands. Many plantations, it is said, that have been abandoned for years, will be greatly enhanced in value and rendered cultivable by the deposits of alluvium and vegetable matter left by the muddy water of the river which has overflowed them. So, what is one man's loss, is another's gain.

Correspondence.

For the Democratic Watchman.

PONTIAC, ILL'S, May 17th, 1858.

MESSRS SEELY & BARNHART:

GENTLEMEN:—I should have written to you long before this, but owing to circumstances unavoidable, on my part, I have been compelled to defer any and everything in the shape of a newspaper correspondence. Much as I value your paper—much as I prize your editorial and local matter in that paper, allow me to say, (although I have been negligent and to a great degree careless in giving it that attention which it so well merits,) I do most sincerely appreciate its presence, and that day upon which it arrives I hail it with the proudest and most devoted welcome. Oh! no one can know how dearly the heart can cherish the weekly visit of a far-off *newspaper friend*. It is a link of holy remembrance which connects the happy past in a favorite and loved county of a native State, with that of the stirring present in an adopted county of a growing, yet wild Western State. I hail the Watchman as a very near and dear friend—one that posts me with all the various news of particular moment current in the much loved County of Centre, consequently its weekly presence is of infinite value, whilst its absence would be an infinite loss.

But, to my letter. I left the pleasant and fertile valley of Nittany on the 29th day of March, and landed safely in Pontiac, Livingston county, Illinois, on the 1st day of April. True, I had once very agreeably spent nine months in this same town, but it was at a time when it was yet in its infancy—a town beginning—now three years have elaped since then Pontiac at that time contained a population of about 300; no churches, no respectable dwelling houses—and but a very poor apology for a Court House—Now, it contains a population of over 1000, a large and splendid Court House, with shaded and ornamented grounds, two large churches, an academy, and several splendid dwelling houses.

Pontiac is named after the celebrated chief of the tribe of Illinois Indians, noted in history for his undaunted bravery and his unlimited kindness It is the county seat of the largest and most fertile countries in the State of Illinois Livingston county, occupies an east-central position. Most of its prairie lands are high and rolling—in a word table lands. The County is well timbered and within its western vicinity are found immense beds of coal—known as the Reading Coal mines—a mineral not much inferior to the celebrated coal mines of Snow Shoe The county is principally settled by New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, and Indianians, the former and latter of which are the most numerous.

The Farming community are remarkable for their industry, energy and unparalleled liberality. A fact here to support this assertion may not be out of place. I will note it—Three years ago there was scarcely enough of produce raised within the county to ensure a safe business for grain purchasers, consequently, all the produce of the county was brought to Pontiac, and purchased by one man at very low figures, and be forwarded to Chicago, via Chicago, Alton, St Louis Rail Road, (which passes through the centre of the county,) and realized a very handsome income therefrom. Now we have several grain buyers, and there is great competition the result of which is, it has induced many farmers to sow and plant more, and induced many others who have left their lands heretofore lay idle and unimproved to go to work and cultivate those lands, and now instead of the hundreds of bushels of corn and wheat that was brought to Pontiac then—we have now the *thousand*, thus increasing in three years in a tenfold proportion.

These are facts indisputable. Notwithstanding the "hard times." Corn sells for cash in this place delivered at 38c per bu., wheat 58c, with a fair prospect of increasing rates. Considering the great abundance of such grain, this is esteemed a big price in the present financial embarrassment. A great quantity of winter wheat is raised in this county, and the present indicates a very abundant harvest this season. I know of several farmers, who have each put out 200 acres of winter and spring wheat, and from 2 to 300 acres of corn. It requires so little labor to raise grain here, and as most of the seeding, harvesting, and threshing is done by improved machines, but a small amount of manual labor is required. Hence great profits arise from the different produce raised by farmers—even at the low prices when compared with Pennsylvania rates.

There are plenty of good tillable lands in this county, with and near timber, which can be bought from 8 to 12 dollars per acre, and I know of some few well improved farms that can be bought for $15 per acre. There is, undoubtedly, a great opening here for those who wish to settle as farmers, and have a capital of from two to four thousand dollars. I feel confident that before two years pass they will double the amount of money invested.

The present crisis has materially affected some of the large land-owners, and they are now forced to sell at low figures—or else suffer their lands to be sold at Sheriff's sale or for taxes.

The general health of the County is good. No fears need be entertained on that score.

There is a great opening in Pontiac for all kinds of business and professional men.—The greatest want here is a well read shrewd and practical lawyer. We have some eight pettifoggers here, but not one of them can be safely trusted. You are overstocked in Bellefonte. Send us a Bush and a Mitchell, and I will guarantee them a handsome fortune before three years. There is no mistake about this—it is as true as truth can be written. The reason why this portion of the West offers such inducements, is plain, for years back Iowa! Iowa! has been the great hue and cry. The result has been that Eastern men have flocked to that State in over-abundance, and have entirely overlooked this portion of Illinois. Now that their fondest anticipations have not been realized, they are returning to locate among us, and ere many years we will be a "greater nation" than Iowa.

But I have written beyond the allotted space (1 column.) Forgive me, I have not yet half commenced, but hope by your indulgence to continue the subject hereafter. In the meantime, accept my thanks for your unparalleled kindness, whilst I remain

Yours in all truth, FRANK.

(For the Democratic Watchman.)

Luck in Farming.

There are but few words oftner upon the lips of a certain class of farmers than "luck." Fisher is a "lucky dog," because his corn never rots, his wheat never winter-kills, his sheep never get into his rye, and his cows never invade his orchards and meadows.—His crops are better than his neighbor's, his butter brings more in the market, and even his wife and children have a more contented look than other people. Every thing he touches thrives. What a lucky man Fisher is!

Now the fact is, "luck" has nothing to do with Fisher's success in life. If you will watch the man, you will find that every result he reaches, is anticipated and planned for, and comes from his own wit and work. It is the legitimate reward of his labors, and it would have been pronounced bad luck, if it had turned out otherwise. His corn always comes up, because he always selects the seed himself and hangs it up in the husks in the garret, where it is thoroughly dried. He does not plant until the sun has warmed the soil enough to give the germ an immediate start. He drains his wheat fields with tile, and the water that used to freeze and thaw upon the surface and throw the roots of the wheat out and kills them, now passes down into drains and runs off. His fields are green and beautiful in the spring, when his neighbors are russet brown and desolate. His fences are in good repair, and his animals are not made breachy by the continual temptation of dilapidated walls.—His wife and children are comfortable clothed and fed, and are not kept in a continual fret and worry by a husband and father who has no system or energy in his business.—"A time and place for everything," is his motto carefully carried out The shoemaker is always called in when his services are needed, and none of his household get wet feet, catch cold, have the lung fever, and run up a doctor's bill to twenty dollars, for a cents worth of leather at the right time, and in the right place. Fisher, in fact, does not believe in luck. He knows that health in the family, and thrift upon the farm, depend upon a thousand little things that many of his neighbors are too lazy or careless to look after. So while they are at the *tavern* or *loafing* in the village, or perhaps running a muck in *politics*, he is looking after these little things, and laying his plans for the next week, or next year. He has good corn even in the poorest year, because the extra manure it needs to bring good, long, plump, well capped ears, has been applied properly and at the right time. He calculated to have eighty bushels to the acre, and has it, good measure, and running over Talk to him about luck, and he will say to you: "It's all nonsense. Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, *looking* to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties with his sleeves rolled up, and *working* to make it come out right. He rarely fails. At least *he* never did."

Fisher is about right after all. Attend to your business right, and at the right time, if you would have good luck. S. F. K.

Howard, May 17th, 1858.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—ST LOUIS, May 17.—An express agent from Camp Scott with advices to the 10th of April, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Thursday last. He brings the important intelligence that the Mormons of Utah had laid down their arms, and that Governor Cummings had entered Salt Lake City on invitation of Brigham Young, and without the protection of a military escort.

As a further proof of the peaceful intentions of the people, large numbers had already taken their departure for the Sierra Nevada, and others were preparing to follow.

Col. Kane, the Peace Commissioner from the U. S., arrived at Salt Lake City, via California on the 25th of February.

In demolishing the walls of the old Goshenhoppen Church near Norristown, Pa., week before last, the corner stone was found in the north-east corner of the building. It is a sandstone, about one and a half feet long and fifteen inches in breadth. It contained two small coins, one dated 1695 and the other 1652. The one is supposed to be an English and the other a German coin. A small flask, containing some tasteless liquor supposed to have been wine, and a quantity of black mouldered parchment, were also found in it. This was one of the oldest Churches in the country, having been erected in the year 1744.

On Friday night last a furious storm passed over Columbus, Ohio. Van Amburgh's huge menagerie tent was blown down. The women screamed, the children cried, the lions roared, the animals made all the noise they could, and there was a general rush to escape out of the show into the wind and rain. They all received a good drenching, and went home perfectly satisfied with a sight of the elephant.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Gov. Allston, of South Carolina, has commuted the sentence of death passed on Thomas McAndrew. In lieu thereof, the prisoner is to receive 69 lashes, to be inflicted in the jail yard, as follows: 25 lashes on the 10th instant; 25 on the 17th and 19 on the 28th. Ten days after the 28th he is banished from the State forever.

RAILROAD LETTING.—A letting of the contracts for building the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road, including graduation, masonry and bridging, between Williamsport and Farrandsville, will be held at Lock Haven on the 1st of June next. This embraces a distance of about 33 miles, including two large bridges over the river.

We understand the proprietors of one of the saw mills at Wrightsville, Pa., have purchased during this spring, up to this time, about eighty rafts of timber, nearly all pine, with a small proportion of oak, at less than one-third the price paid for the article last season.

From Other Counties.

CLINTON COUNTY.—The Lock Haven Watchman says, it is with sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Thomas Bridgens, only son of Mr. M. S. Law, of this place, who met an untimely death by drowning in the canal on last Friday. He was a bright little boy, and a favorite with all who knew him. He had been missed but a few moments, when his hat was seen floating upon the water, and he was immediately rescued, but not before the vital spark had fled. The afflicted parents have the heart-felt sympathy of the whole community. . . . . The Clinton Democrat says, a partially successful attempt to cut the Boom at that place, was made on Thursday night last, by a party of men hailing from Williamsport, some of whom we should have thought incapable of such a skulking act. Twelve or thirteen of the parties concerned have been arrested by Sheriff McGhee and his Deputies, and held to bail to answer for their conduct and damages at the September Court. . . . . The Saw and Plaining Mill owned by Marcus M. Wheelock, in Lock Haven, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The fire was not discovered until it was too late to extinguish it. The loss, to the owner is probably between $2,000 and $3,000. We have not heard whether the property was insured.

BLAIR COUNTY.—Altoona Affairs We are indebted to the Tribune for the following local items—On Friday last, Michael Harbinger, the old soldier whom we noticed last week as having cut a few "didoes" in front of the Logan House, on the Sunday previous, was arrested, in connection with Bartle Fisher, on oath of Col Elias Baker and brought up before Esquire Good, charged with stealing two horses from the stable of Mr. Baker, on the night previous. After a hearing, Harbinger was discharged, we presume on account of mental derangement and Fisher committed in default of bail On Thursday last, Charles Pierson was arrested on oath of C B Szink, and brought up before Esquire Good, on a charge of breaking open a chest in Geo. Buck's house and stealing therefrom over one hundred dollars. Pierson denied the charge and said that he could prove that the money he had in his possession did not belong to Buck His case was continued for a further hearing, which will be had this week. . . . . On Tuesday night last, as Gust Hawkesworth, an engineer on the East Line, was crossing the Branch Railroad, on his way home, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock he was attacked by two men, one of whom caught hold of him, and attempted to knock him down. Finding that the first one who attacked Gust, was not able to effect his purpose, the second came to his assistance After a scuffle, Gust broke loose from them, and raised the alarm, when the watchman in the Railroad shop, and our young friend Ed. Ickes, came to his assistance, whereupon the villains made tracks down the Railroad. On examination, Hawkesworth found that his vest had been cut in two places, evidently with a knife. This is certainly a bold attempt at highway robbery, and it is time that something be done to protect our citizens from such midnight assaults

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The Lewistown Gazette says, by the breaking of a bridge on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Rail Road a train was precipitated down an embankment, killing the conductor, fireman and engineer The name of the conductor is given as James Irvin. A young man of the name from Oliver township, in this county has been connected with a railroad running from Lafayette, and we fear the conductor referred to above is him

MONTOUR COUNTY.—The case of Mr Twiggs, tried at Danville, as an accomplice of Clark, for murder of his wife, was submitted to the jury on Wednesday afternoon, the jury found a verdict of "*Guilty of murder in the first degree.*" John Foley, Esq., of Danville and Dyer Alton Esq., of Pittston, are favorably spoken of for the Opposition nomination for Congress in that District, at the approaching election.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—SNYDER, STORM. One of the most terrific wind storms accompanied by hail and rain, which has been known for many years passed over Eldred and Oliver townships in this county on Friday last. Trees, fences and everything which came in the way was torn down; the roof of the house belonging to Isaac Hoffman in Ringgold township was torn off and a barn on the same farm, a short distance from the house, was completely demolished We have been unable to obtain the particulars relative to the storm but we hear of no lives being lost . . . . . On Saturday morning last the dwelling house of Peral Hutchins, about two miles from our borough was consumed by fire.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—WEEVIL.—Mr David Clark, of Porter township, brought into our office last Friday, a handful of earth literally alive with weevil. The field from which it was picked up, was last year in wheat which was destroyed by weevil. It was then plowed last fall and re-ploughed this spring with the intention to plant it in corn. On entering the field last week Mr Clark found the whole surface of the ground to be alive with weevil, the identical insect found last year in the wheat.—*Jersey Shore Republican.*

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—On Friday week, the large weight attached to the town clock, in the steeple of the Presbyterian Church, in Milton, fell to the floor of the basement, It made a square hole through the floor above, and carried with it one joice and a quantity of plastering. It was about 600 lbs in weight, and its fall was occasioned by the rope breaking.

A Cute Yankee.

A correspondent of one of the Boston papers, tells the following good story:

"Early one morning, the scholars of one of our district schools were agreeably surprised to find written upon the outside door, "No Scule;" and the most of them immediately made preparation to enjoy the holliday—not dreaming but that it was a genuine order. It appeared, however, that a roguish youth, a lover of mischief more than his books, had written in large letters the joyful news. *No Scule*, was the notice posted up; the idea we understand, but the spelling was bad. The after noon brought all together, and in the stern visage of the master enough was seen to convince us that all was not right—he had been outwitted, and now came the tug of war.

"He soon ordered the boys to appear before his presence, and one by one, criticized our spelling, as far as the word school was concerned. They stood the test until the hero, with his comic phiz, made his appearance, who with confidence distinctly said *S-c-u-l-e school.*" The master took him by the collar, and with a joyful expression at the success of his ruse, laid on the birch right merrily."

Mr. John Farran, an old Californian, has found a gold mine on land owned by Judge Ripley, on Flood Creek, Floyd county Iowa, and has obtained an exclusive right to work it. The St. Charles "diggings" continue to be worked, with moderate success.

COUNTERFEITS.—A new batch of counterfeits on the York County Bank, it is said, has been put in circulation in the eastern part of the State. Our readers should look out for them.