

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 8, 1857.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

There can be little doubt but that the political canvass in Pennsylvania the present year will be warmly contested. Two sets of candidates for State offices are now in the field, and their several friends are busily engaged advancing the claims of their favorites. Although it was to have been hoped that honorable means alone would be employed in the campaign, yet there is room to suspect that the same game of duplicity that was practiced last fall, will again be attempted this year in behalf of the Locofoco nominees. It has been plainly manifest for some time past that a few factious spirits, in a few localities, pretending to be opponents of Locofocoism, would endeavor to create trouble, by playing into the hands of the Democracy. Whilst pretending, however, as formerly, that they were anxious for a concentration of all the Opposition forces upon one set of candidates, they have nevertheless been doing all that lay in their power, but fortunately with little effect, to antagonize the Americans and Republicans—and it was predicted months ago that they would oppose any candidate, no matter who they might be, that would be placed in nomination by a union convention. This prediction we find verified, and the "nursed wrath" of the trading politicians alluded to has already been let loose upon the nominees of the American Republican State Convention. The number of these political tricksters is, however, too small to excite any serious apprehensions in the minds of those who are honestly opposed to Locofocoism and its Roman Catholic allies; yet it is a fact worthy of special remark that the leading spirits are the identical fellows who, last fall, whilst pretending to oppose Buchanan, played a game which gave him the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, and secured his election to the Presidency. Every intelligent man in the community doubtless understands them fully, and will know how to treat them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

THE NOMINATIONS.—The nominations made by the American Republican Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 25th ult., seem to meet with a hearty response in all sections of the State—in the counties where the American element predominates, as well as in those where the Republican sentiment is in the ascendency. The Centre Democrat, which every body in this region knows to be a strict American journal, gives its cordial support to the ticket. The Democrat of the 24th inst. says: "The Ticket, friends, is a good one, and worthy of our hearty and most energetic support. We have not time this week to particularize; but we must say that the nominations were fairly and honestly made, by one of the most respectable and harmonious Conventions ever held in Harrisburg. This testimony we have from the lips of Democrats, who were in the convention as spectators, and who were, no doubt, anxiously hoping for a rupture in the Convention. We say that the nominations were fairly made, and that the American party was fairly represented."

DEATH OF HON. CHAS. B. PENROSE.—It is with extreme sorrow that we announce the death of the Hon. Charles B. Penrose, member of the State Senate from the city of Philadelphia. Mr. P. had been unwell for several days past, but had so far recovered that he was able to resume his duties as Senator on Friday last, and on that day took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate. On Saturday he took a relapse, and was confined to his bed with an attack of pleurisy. He departed this life about a quarter of three o'clock on Monday afternoon in the 67th year of his age. His death was very unexpected.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The election in Rhode Island has gone triumphantly for the Republicans. It stands: for Dyer, Republican, 9,521; Potter, Democrat, 4,323. For Lieut. Gov.—Turner, Rep., 5,347; Mason, Amer., 3,339; Hall, Dem., 4,652. Both American Republicans are elected to Congress. The Legislature is strongly Republican. Senate 26 Republicans, 5 Democrats; House, 61 Republicans, 8 Democrats.

THE RIVER.—The Middletown Journal of the 24 April, says:—But, comparatively, few rafts have reached this market as yet—as the water has fallen too much for those in the Shamokin Dam to run through. The prices so far, have been fair—the same as paid last year for good pine; while oak is a shade higher, and in great demand. Boards are not very brisk.—Shingles are scarce.

The removal of Mr. Keenan, Consul at Hong-Kong, is conditional. Commissioner Parker is instructed to carry it into effect, if he shall ascertain the truth of the charge, that Mr. Keenan carried the American flag at the head of the forces in the attack on Canton.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Applications for route agencies and small post offices, continue largely to increase. It has been determined, however, that no removal of the present incumbents shall take place, excepting for cause.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1857.

MR. EDITOR OF JOURNAL.—Men do not cease to become childish, when they become legislators, and many succeed, when they try to make April fools, but sometimes it is of themselves. While the Senate was in session on the morning of the 1st, two members of the House of Representatives appeared within the bar, and were announced as a committee from the House. Of course the business of the Senate was suspended to hear their message. The self-constituted committee advanced a few papers, made their bow, and retired. The Senate now discovered that they were April-fooled, and took quite a laugh upon it. But the worthy Speaker of the Senate did not let the matter end here. Shortly afterwards, the Sergeant-at-arms appeared before the bar of the Speaker, having one of this self-constituted committee (Mr. Heistand) in charge, and the Speaker announcing him a prisoner of that body, said—"Sir: you have been guilty of a gross contempt of the honor and dignity of the Senate. Nothing but the fact that this is the first of April, saves you from a severe reprimand. As it is, you can go." And the Senate had its laugh renewed.

There are now two bills before the Senate fixing the number of Senators and Representatives, and forming the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. The one was read by Jordan, it being the report of the majority of the committee appointed for this purpose, and the other by Brown, from the minority. Mr. Brown's is the Loco Foco bill, and presents no fairness to the American Republican party. He is unscrupulous in his party prejudices. Indeed, the members from Philadelphia county, Brown, Wright and Ingram, are the most disagreeable men you meet on "the hill."

By the bill reported by the majority of the committee, the ratio of taxables to a Senator is fixed at 17011, and to a member of the House of Representatives, it is fixed at 5976. By the minority report, the ratio of taxables to a Senator is 17618, and to a member of the House it is the same as fixed by the majority bill. The difference in the two bills, in the ratio of taxables to a Senator, arises from this fact. The majority bill gives to the city of Philadelphia 4 members, and the minority bill gives it five, two to what was the city proper, and three to what was the County of Philadelphia, before the act of consolidation. The number of Senators in both bills being fixed at 83, the one bill divides the whole number of taxables, (leaving out Phil.), by 29 Senators, the other by 28. This makes the difference in the ratio.

In the majority bill, Clearfield is in a Senatorial district with Jefferson, Elk and Cambria, and is numbered 21; and the return judges of this district are to meet in the borough of Clearfield.

Forest, Elk and Clearfield are put together for one member of the House of Representatives, and the return judges to meet in the borough of Clearfield.

I suppose the majority bill will pass with some amendments. By the minority bill, Clearfield is in the 14th Senatorial district, which is composed of Somerset, Cambria and Clearfield, and the counties of Clearfield and Elk elect one member to the House of Representatives.

In the evening session of the 1st inst., the Apportionment bill as reported by the majority committee, was taken up, and passed the Committee of the Whole, with the following slight amendments:—To strike Jefferson from Indiana county, and allow the latter one representative, and to add Jefferson to Armstrong county, and allow that District two representatives. Also, to strike out one of the two members from Butler county, and to separate Erie county from Crawford county, and allow each two members. On the bill coming up for second reading, the first section relative to the Senatorial Districts was negatived by a vote of 18 to 14, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Coffey, Finney, Flenniken, Frazer, Gazzan, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Myers, Sellers, Shuman and Taggart. Nays—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Crabbe, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Scofield, Souther, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright.

Messrs. Scofield and Souther moved to reconsider the vote, and to postpone the subject for the present. Mr. Browne called the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill, and the motion was lost by a vote of 16 yeas to 16 nays, Mr. Crabbe voting with the Democrats. Mr. Wright called the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the first section of the bill relative to the Senatorial districts was negatived. Mr. Scofield moved to adjourn, which was agreed to, by a vote of 17 to 15—a strict party vote, all the members being present, excepting Mr. Penrose.

Messrs. Souther and Scofield knew perfectly well what they were doing when they voted with the Democrats on the adoption of the 1st section of the bill. This section gives Philadelphia four Senators. If these two Senators had voted for the section, it would have made a tie vote, and the section would have been lost. As it is, by voting with the majority, they could move a reconsideration and try it again when Mr. Penrose is present.

In the House, the appropriation to common schools is increased from \$280,000, (what it was last year,) to \$330,000, making it almost one third greater. This is a good move in the right direction.

—What opinions are we to form in reference to Kansas? Walker goes there with extraordinary power, all the power the President can confer upon him.

In a letter to the President, he says:—"I understand that you and all your Cabinet concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide residents of the Territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud and violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions.

This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views expressed by me throughout my public career.

"I anticipate a peaceful settlement of this question, by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in the decision, and by a majority of whose vote the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment. I contemplate no appeal to the military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter, by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people. I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabinet."

The difficulty lies here. This "fair and regular vote" of the people of Kansas is to be taken according to laws adopted by the Bogus Legislature, and with all the appearance of fairness. Walker goes to Kansas to carry out the designs of this Bogus Legislature, in the formation of a State Constitution. I tremble for the result, but I am not hopeless. There are three or four free state settlers in the territory to one pro-slavery, and if there should not be gross fraud, and if the free state men would consent to vote, all may be well. But the design of this Bogus Legislature is to prevent all emigrating into the Territory this spring from voting by giving those only a right to vote who were settlers on the first of April, and also, of giving the border ruffians, who may run over on the 31st of March, and squat, with no intention to remain, the right to come back again on the day of election and vote for their slavery candidates.

Let us hope for the best. Buchanan knows well, that if he favors making Kansas a slave State, the whole north is lost to the Democracy, and he will hardly dare do it, and yet he must keep up the show to the south who elected him. It is possible that he may choose to appear to favor the south, by appointing a southern man for Governor, and yet design to favor the freedom of Kansas, by having done by a southern man what could not well be done by a northern man without more prejudice in the south, than if done by one of her own sons. But let us fear and watch. An honest southern man cannot be as bad as a northern unprincipled doughface.

—We must acknowledge that the bump of "hope" in our correspondent is much larger than our own. Besides the obstacles that had already been thrown in the way of the Free State men, we see it stated that the census takers were missing some neighborhoods entirely, and not taking the names of half the actual residents. Those whose names do not appear on the lists, cannot vote. It will not for a moment be supposed, then, that the non-entrance of names is designed to jeopardise the chance of having a majority in favor of a slave constitution. And as to Buchanan acting possum with the South, on this occasion, it seems like "hopping against hope."—Ed.]

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1857.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The free banking law failed in the house yesterday. I think it was a good bill, and calculated to protect the people from loss from breaking banks, and absconding and defaulting bank officers. It may possibly be reconsidered.

The Senate passed a bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 to the Farmers High School, and \$25,000 more upon condition of a like amount being raised by subscription.

A great many acts, and supplements to acts incorporating Railroad companies, are passed and under consideration. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has grown so large, that some are frightened by its shadows. A very spirited discussion took place in the Senate this week, on a supplement to a bill incorporating that company. It was in relation to taxing the real estate of the company.

The Railroad company give passes to the members of the Legislature. May not this have some influence on the votes of some. I like the spirit of that Old English Judge. A rich person in his district sent him a present of a very fine buck, with the compliments of Mr. John Doe. A few days afterwards, a case was read, Mr. John Doe versus Richard Roe. "Stop," said the Judge. "Mr. Doe, did not you send me a present of a very fine buck?" "Yes," said the cringing Mr. Doe. "Then," said the Judge, "this trial cannot proceed until I pay you for the buck," and he paid him on the spot, and then proceeded with the trial. Who is it that said, "A gift blindeth the eyes."

Since writing the above my heart was made to leap by reading the following:

"A RARE CASE.—Gov. King, of New York, returned to the President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, a free pass which that gentleman had sent him, with a polite note, saying that his official position would not permit him to use it."

In the House, a bill has been reported for the sale of the Main Line of our public improvements. The minimum price is fixed at \$7,500,000. If the Penna Railroad company become the purchaser, it must give \$1,500,000 additional, and be relieved from the tonnage tax now imposed upon it.

The bill to prevent the floating of loose logs, is yet before the committee. Mr. Souther is taking the wisest plan to secure the interests of Clearfield County.

A bill to prevent persons from throwing stumps, and drift and loose logs into the Bennett Branch of the Sinnamoning passed the Senate, but by some of those in favor of the boom and sawmill business along the river, the rat was discovered when it was up in the House, and it lies over. One man told me this morning, "It will never again see the light."

You cannot blame the people about Lock Haven and Williamsport for favoring the log-floating system; it is their interest, as it is the interest of the Clearfield people to prevent it. The people of Clearfield ought to send a force here to show how they suffer from this custom.

Navigable streams, declared public high-ways, should not be obstructed by any means.

Alas poor Kansas! What shall we think of it? The President has certainly shown a sympathy with the Border Ruffians, by appointing their leaders to office—yes, the very worst of those cut-throats he has appointed. Can a righteous God permit these things much longer? Where must we look for hope? Not to men, not to the National government, but to God, who taketh the wise in their own craftiness. Will the people of Kansas be diverted now from their hitherto fixed policy of treating the acts of the present Bogus Legislature as void, and of no force, and consent now to vote for delegates to form a Constitution under one of those acts? If they should do so, and should have anything like fair play, they can control the election and do as they please, having the numerical power. But they have always had this, and yet by fraud and brute force they have been defeated. What important events are in the womb of the future? God's forbearance with our sins, is a wonder, and the National administration, I fear, has little conscience. Why has Buchanan appointed Woodson, Whitfield, and Emory to Land offices, and retained the infamous Leecompte and Cato, if he does not design to favor Border Ruffianism? Can we put any confidence in professors, made, we fear, only to deceive? Nothing, I am assured, will prevent the National administration from throwing its whole weight in favor of the slavery propagandist, but the fear of driving the whole north from the democracy. This may do it.

Yours truly, CURWENVILLE.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL.

The Americans of Dauphin county held a meeting in Harrisburg on the evening of the 28th March, to ratify the nominations of the American Republican State Convention, at which Hon. John C. Kunkel made a speech, the substance of which is given in the Telegraph, as follows:—

Mr. Kunkel said he did not come here to submit to the nomination of David Wilmot for Governor, but he came to hail it—not to acquiesce in it as a necessity, but to rejoice at it—not to say to his fellow citizens that as we had sent delegates to the nominating Convention we were bound by the nomination there made, but to say that in his judgement it was the very best that could have been made, and in every way fit to be made. David Wilmot was the foremost man of his age, and of the age.—Where in the history of Pennsylvania can such a spectacle be presented as the 12th Congressional district presents? Six or eight years ago that district gave six or eight thousand Democratic majority; it now gives the same majority the other way—a change in a single Congressional district of some fifteen thousand votes. How much of that change is attributable to David Wilmot himself? Must not the man who can thus wield the popular sentiment among his friends and neighbors be a true, sincere, faithful, able man? How faithfully has David Wilmot, ever since he introduced into Congress his proviso, extending the Jeffersonian ordinance to the Territories acquired from Mexico, adhered to the noble stand then taken? Others fell by the wayside, and have had their rewards in places of honor and trust from the Democratic party. But office and emolument had no charms to win David Wilmot from his principle. The highest honors and rewards were within his reach, if he had consented to abandon his fealty to Freedom at the bidding of his party. But he nobly spurned them all, for right and truth and justice, and in the hour of trial was

"Faithful found among the faithless, And faithful only he."

Take him, as the record of his life shows him, and he presents "a combination and a form indeed."

"Where every god hath set his seal To give the world assurance of a man."

Mr. Kunkel said it was urged amongst Americans who had been Whigs, against Mr. Wilmot, that he had until recently been a Democrat. It was true. But, said Mr. K., when I became an American I ceased to be a Whig, and ceased to inquire as to the antecedents of any candidate offered for my support. So would every true American.

But Mr. Wilmot had been hostile to protection, and this was made a great log-bear among Old Whigs. It was true that Mr. Wilmot had differed from the Whig party on this question, though he always conceded that the iron interest, as a national interest, should receive the fostering care of the government. But whatever may have been the views of the 12th Congressional district in the past on that subject, Mr. K., knew that in the last Congress the representative of that district voted uniformly with the friends of protection.

But it was said again, Mr. Wilmot was not an American. Mr. K. would not stand up and urge the claims of David Wilmot upon his American brethren if he did not think and know Mr. Wilmot to be the advocate of their views. When the present Executive was nominated by the American party, and was the candidate of that party alone, David Wilmot and his district gave him their full, hearty and cordial support, running up an unprecedented majority for him. However, the Convention which nominated Mr. Wilmot adopted a platform of principles, and Mr. Wilmot takes the nomination as the representative of those principles. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:

Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.

That, said Mr. K., is enough for me as an American. It embraces the vital principle of Americanism. Could such a resolution be passed in a Democratic convention? The voice of its adoption would not die upon the air before the right wing of the Democratic

party—the Irish brigade—would march off to the bowld anthem of

"Erin mavourneen, Erin go bragh!"

But when every thing else fails, the cry of the enemy would be, Wilmot is an Abolitionist! Mr. K. said he had no patience with this charge. It was false, utterly false, and those who made it knew it to be a lie. It had served its turn three in Pennsylvania, and Mr. K. thought it would now meet the contempt it deserved. Who, he asked, that did not swear, in the words of the ever-varying creed of the Democratic party on the subject of Slavery, was not obnoxious to this epithet. He, himself, had gone to Congress from one of the most conservative districts of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most conservative views on the Slavery question, and yet, because he had voted for Mr. Banks for Speaker, and for the investigation of the Kansas election frauds, he was taken and reputed an abolitionist. If one protest against the extension of Slavery, adhering to the policy that prevailed in the Federal Government, from the days of Washington to Polk, he is an abolitionist. If a christian man declared his belief that all men have God for their Father, and are, therefore, a common brotherhood, he is an abolitionist. Reeder went from the bosom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to Kansas only to be stigmatized and sent back an abolitionist; later, Geary, from the same political fold, went with the endorsement of the chief men of his party everywhere, and because he would not prostitute the functions of his office to fasten slavery on Kansas, is liable to assassination, compelled to resign, and branded as an abolitionist. All men who will not swear to the divinity of slavery—not only to the black man, but that slavery is the natural and inevitable condition of labor, without regard to color—are abolitionists.

Mr. K. did not fear the use of opprobrious epithets. They were poor arguments, and had no longer power with the people. He would not hereafter stand up to defend against such charges. They were lies, and he would not waste time in argument about them. He meant in this canvass, instead of being put in the defensive to carry the war into the enemy's camp, to arraign the Democratic party—not for sympathy with the negro, but with a design to enlarge the house of bondage until it shall embrace the free white laborer of the North.

Mr. K. referred to the opinions recently put forth by the Richmond Enquirer on behalf of the Democratic party of the South, that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the laboring man, whether white or black, and that the great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of mechanics and laborers unfit for self-government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. The great contest, Mr. K. said, was, whether free society or slave society should prevail in the territories, and in this struggle these monstrous doctrines were avowed by the Democratic party. Did they meet with rebuke from the Democratic press of the North? No; rather with acquiescence. It is for a departure from the ancient landmarks, for a settled design to force Slavery with fire and sword upon Kansas, for the bold avowal that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the white laborer as well as the black, that the Democratic party will have to answer in this canvass, and in the overwhelming voice of popular indignation their miserable shibboleth of abolitionism will be unheard. Mr. K. referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. It was a mere dictum of that Court—extra-judicial, and carried no force. Even if it had been pronounced upon the very case, there would still be higher authority—for higher than acts of Congress, higher than decisions of Federal Courts, was the Constitution of the United States—itsself the supreme law of the land.

Mr. K. then pledged to the nomination of David Wilmot and the whole ticket his earnest and hearty support under all circumstances.—It would be a proud day for Pennsylvania and the North when the ballot boxes should proclaim David Wilmot Governor of Pennsylvania. He hoped and expected to see that day. The National Democracy claim to have repudiated and ejected David Wilmot for the crime of loving liberty too well. It will not be the first time in political annals that "the stone which the builders rejected, became the head of the corner."

THE FASHIONS.—The prevailing mode in New York for the spring is noticed in the New York papers from which we collate a few items:

Flounces trimmed with fringe, are very generally worn. Delicate colors, pearl, stone and lilac are most in favor. Skirts are very full and very long—a most excellent thing in the present condition of the streets. The rumor that hoops were about to be collapsed seems to have been unfounded, judging from the testimony of living witnesses. The prophets have gone down, but the hoops haven't.

Basques and opera sleeves are still worn.—Wide pagoda sleeves, slit up in the inside of the arm, are in vogue for dinner and evening dresses. Sleeves for morning dresses are made large and open, and are confined by a band at the wrist, or finished with a gauntlet cuff, with puffs and ribbon trimming.

Black lace jackets promise to be favorites for the coming season. These are of black tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet, or are formed of rows of black lace insertion, edged with narrow lace. Canezous of clear white muslin, trimmed with bretelles of need- le work, will be much worn. Collars are moderately small. Undersleeves for full dress are of tulle, with puffs and a deep frill of rich lace, and are invariably trimmed with ribbon.

Long basques, reaching almost to the knees, are and will continue to be worn. These are of velvet, silk, and cloth, and are in black generally, though we observe a growing tendency toward more fanciful colors.

Bonnets have long fronts, with drooping crowns and shallow caps; some are veritable gipsies. Leghorn is the favorite material now.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—On the 26th March, Mr. Peter Makin, of Blacklick township, while engaged in felling timber, and in the act of running from a falling tree, fell across his axe, and cut himself so severely that he died in a few hours afterwards.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The Western fever is high here. Over one hundred families are preparing to leave the upper or southwestern townships of Fayette, in a few days. This alone would take from the county a population of nearly five hundred. Many of these are good industrious citizens, and will prove awful customers for any border ruffian who interferes with them.

PIKE COUNTY.—McGurk who was arrested for the murder of young Waddel, has confessed that the boy had been shot in bed, and his body subsequently burned and the remains thrown into a creek. McGurk charged another laborer, Quick, with having committed the deed, but an examination only served to deepen the impression that McGurk was himself the guilty party. The lad's bones were found in the creek.

CENTRE COUNTY.—A Miss Hoover, of Gregg township, aged about 18, was killed by the falling of a tree during the storm on Wednesday, March 25. She had been to Fisher's store, and on her way home met with her unexpected and untimely end. — A meeting of Foremen was held in Bellefonte on Friday, March 27th, and we are informed was well attended by persons from Centre and Clinton counties, who are engaged in the business. Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., delivered an address.

ELK COUNTY.—The dwelling house of Daniel Dennison, Esq., of Jay township, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning, March 19. Nearly all the furniture, together with \$75 in money, and a number of valuable papers were consumed, the loss will exceed \$1000, no insurance. Mrs. Denison was badly burnt in attempting to save the money and papers which were deposited in an upper room of the building. The fire originated from the stove-pipe that passed through the roof. — Thompson Steel, of Ridgway, a few days ago, shot a very large wild cat in the neighborhood of Eagle Valley Mill Pond.

INDIANA COUNTY.—On Monday the 30. March, as a son of Maj. Gallaher was about crossing the Railroad track in the borough of Indiana, on a fine horse, the locomotive began to whistle and started off, which so frightened the horse that he pranced about, reared up several times and then fell dead. — George Glasgow, the colored individual who had been confined in jail for some time, and who, last week, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, succeeded, on Saturday night, the 28th, in scaling the wall and making his escape. — The Western fever is raging in Indiana county, a large number of persons having already gone to Kansas, Nebraska, &c., and others are preparing to go. — On the 20th March, whilst Mr. E. C. Ferguson was examining a gun belonging to Mr. Jacob Mark, of Diamondville, it was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered Mr. Mark's thigh above the knee and came out at the hip bone. The wound is severe but is not deemed fatal.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Hollidaysburg Register says: Next Court in this county will commence on the fourth Monday (27th day) of April, and the trial of McKim will in all probability take place in the course of the week.— Mr. Hammond, District Attorney, is engaged in preparing the case on the part of the Commonwealth with an industry and energy deserving much praise; and the community are pleased with the announcement that he is to be assisted by W. A. Stokes, Esq., the able counsellor of the Penna Railroad. D. H. Hoffus, Esq., we understand is engaged for the defence. — Petitions are in circulation in this place, asking the Legislature of our State to make an appropriation to defray the expense of the trial of McKim, on the ground that it will be very heavy, that neither Norcross nor McKim were citizens of the county, but were passengers travelling through on the Railroad, &c. — Thrope, the man who was stabbed at Wiker's in this place week before last, by Calhoun, we understand is now not expected to live, inflammation in the wound in his side having supervened. Calhoun has not yet been arrested. — On Thursday, March 26, a Mr. Joseph Horner, of York county, emigrating to the West, had his pocket picked of \$800 whilst asleep in the cars, somewhere between Altoona and Greensburg. The money was in an outside pocket. His loss left him entirely destitute.

GREENE COUNTY.—The Waynesburg Messenger says: On Friday night, March 20th, James Kearney, generally known as "Irish Jimmy," who has been living about Carmichaels for some time past, went to a still-house and had his jug filled with whiskey. He then went into the woods, kindled a fire against the root of a tree, and lay down to spend the night. Some time in the night, and likely while Jimmy was in a state of insensibility the tree burned down, and falling across the poor man, mangled him in an awful manner, and even burned the hair of his head and the whiskers of his face. Strange as it may seem, the unfortunate wretch survived all this, and retained strength sufficient to call some neighbors to his aid next morning, when the fallen tree was pried off him, and the broken bones were seen protruding through the flesh. When last heard from he was still living. — On Wednesday 18th, Mr. Stephen Darbin, of Richhill township, was killed by the blowing down of a tree, which caught him in the fall. After breakfast, in the morning he went out to work in the field. At dinner his wife blew the horn for him, but as he did not come in, she became uneasy and went in search of him, and found him dead under a tree where he had been at work. He was a worthy citizen and has left a wife and several children to mourn his sudden and violent death. — A fire broke out in Carmichaels, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st, destroying the tavern stand of Miran Cori, and the dwelling and tailor shop of Mr. Jas. Mordock. A strong wind prevailed at the time, and it was only by the almost superhuman efforts of the citizens of the town and vicinity, that a large portion of the town was saved from the flames.