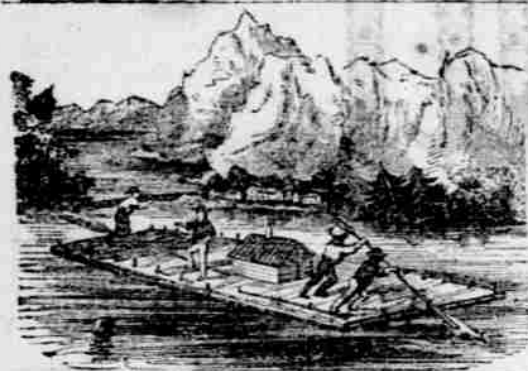


RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 11, 1857.

THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

On Last Wednesday, Mr. Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua, was shot dead in Philadelphia, by Mr. Thomas W. Smith, for alleged criminal intercourse with his wife prior to her marriage with Smith. This is another witness of the frightful prevalence of crime in our land. Virtue seems to be at a low ebb, and human life is regarded as of little value. Their destruction scarcely disturbs the moral sense of community; and so vitiated has the public taste grown that nothing appears to be relished so much by the reader, as narratives of murders, accounts of seductions, scandalous gossip, &c. How comes this? And what is the cause of this depraved taste and morbid mental appetite? If we lift the gauzy veil that is thrown over modern society, we find it has imbibed a poison, which, coursing through its various arteries and veins, has corrupted the entire body. Men, carried away by the glittering allurements of wealth and unrestrained passion, have seemingly forgotten God and the Devil, and given themselves over to the worship of Mammon and to the gratification of the libidinous tendencies of the flesh. To acquire gold and gratify their lusts, they will risk their lives and jeopardize their eternal salvation. But is it any wonder that evil disposed men grow unblushingly bold and disregard moral sentiment, when we see the libertine and bawd, the corrupt and venal brawler, whose every breath is tainted with obscenity, profanity and whiskey, upheld and associated with, by individuals who assume to be respectable, honest and even religious, thus countenancing and encouraging their vices? Can we expect crime, and vice, and immorality to diminish so long as they are purchasable commodities? We think not. And until there is a radical change in public sentiment, and our Courts become the dispensers of rigid justice, we may expect that murder and every other sort of crime will abound undiminished.

THE HARD TIMES.—We see the Democratic papers are arguing that the existing low tariff had nothing to do with bringing on the prevailing financial difficulties. There is, however, no disguising the fact that it was the primary cause of our present troubles. The banks and the state of our currency may have precipitated matters; but if we want to know what caused the expansions, contractions, fluctuations, the failure of banks and merchants, it can be summed up in few words.—We have bought more foreign fabrics than we can pay for, and permitted the industrial interests of our own country to languish; and the banks and land have been drained of specie to pay our foreign indebtedness. From last January to October, foreign merchandise to the amount of \$175,000,000 was imported. The value of our exports during the same time was about \$50,000,000. These are the figures, and it is easy to calculate the difference against us. We have run in debt this year alone, \$125,000,000. With such a balance of trade against us, it is not reasonable to suppose that a crash could be prevented. The crash had to come, and it was the inevitable effect of the Free Trade policy of the Democratic party.

SLIGHTLY "RIED."—Our neighbors of the Republican don't seem to relish our remarks, two weeks ago, on the Assembly Question, *Vel, rot of it?* We can't help that. If by their course in the election of Representatives, the Democratic party of this county has identified itself with the log-floating interest, that is none of our business, but shows that the leaders care more for the "loaves and fishes" than for the interests of the "dear people." And if the result of this election is to be regarded, as it is already claimed, as an acknowledgment that Clearfield county is in favor of log-floating, and thereby our raftsmen will be deprived of the protection of their just rights, they are to blame, and no others. This our down-town neighbors know full well, and it is this that makes them feel sore about the matter, and exhibit signs of snarliness. Still, after all that was said and insinuated concerning us, before the election, it will become them to complain if we now place matters in their proper position.

The Clearfield Republicans, though repeatedly called on for evidence to substantiate certain allegations against Mr. Wilmot, has not been able to produce any at all, and thus implicitly acknowledges that it was guilty of "bearing false witness" against him. The editor had better confess openly at once that he had been indulging in a little Munchausenish literature, and thus ease his conscience fully of any violation of the ninth article of the decalogue that he may have indulged in, in making his charge against Mr. Wilmot.

UTAH.—Late advices represent that a large Mormon force under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were to leave Salt Lake City, well supplied with provisions and ammunition, for a campaign eastward to cut off and destroy the United States troops in some of the narrow mountain passes, in some of which, it is said, ten men could cope successfully with one hundred and fifty soldiers. Many of the Indian tribes of Southern Oregon and Utah were secretly preparing to join the Mormon forces.

THE WHOLE STORY.

The balance of trade against us during the current year, having to be adjusted in cash, is more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And what causes this excessive importation of articles of merchandise, the most of which we ought to have made ourselves? Common sense tells us that it is the Tariff policy which has prevailed since 1847. And who dictated this policy? The South—the growers of Cotton, whose great staple finds its chief market in England. And who enable this American people to control the policy of the government in respect to this most important of our material interests? The so-called Democratic party.

Three times, now, has the foundation of our national prosperity been undermined precisely in the same way. From the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815, until 1824, we had a period of free trade and large importation, and some of us are old enough to remember the distress and utter prostration of the country during that shipwrecked period, when wheat was less per bushel than oats have been in ordinary good times, and when ten bushels of oats were often sold for one dollar cash. Well, in 1824, a protective tariff law was enacted, and the country at once began to recuperate. The currency soon became good, exchange regular and very low, manufacturing establishments sprung up everywhere, and the farmers having a home market, began to prosper too. Perhaps there never was a more smooth and comfortable time since we became a nation.

Four years afterwards, 1828, so pleased were the people with the protective policy, that Congress was induced to make it still stronger. This led to violent opposition on the part of the cotton-growing portion of our people, and ended in the Nullification movement in South Carolina, and the unfortunate Tariff Compromise of 1832, by which the rates of import were slowly reduced, until, in 1840, they should be only twenty per cent. Most of us remember the crash of 1837, and the distressing depression that followed, and which was relieved by a return to the protective policy in 1842.

In 1846, the policy was again changed. In 1847, the famine in Ireland, and a general scarcity in Europe, gave us high prices for our surplus breadstuffs, and that bore us very well over one year. In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and that kept us up for a few years; but all things find their level, and they have found it, for we now see that sixty or seventy millions of gold, which cost as much labor as it is worth, is swallowed up and lost, like our time and flour, in the overwhelming flood of European fabrics which the present free trade policy pours upon us.

To sum up in a single sentence, we have never had a general breakdown under the protective policy; nor have we ever recovered from a reverse like the present except by the return to protection. These are historical facts.—*Pittsb. Dispatch.*

KANSAS.—Dates at Leocompton to October 22d, received at St. Louis, state that Governor Walker has issued another proclamation in relation to 1,200 votes returned from McGehee county, which are thrown out for the same reasons that governed his action in relation to the Oxford district in Johnson county. The proclamation states that in neither case has he gone behind the returns, and he disclaims all right to do so, but the votes were rejected in consequence of fatal defects in form. McGehee county, it appears, was returned as giving 1,202 "National Democratic" to 24 Free State votes. Parrots, Free State, is elected Delegate to Congress.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.—On the 13th ult., an election for delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakota Territory, and Alphens G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was only chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington. The example set in 1848 by the portion of Wisconsin Territory not included in that State, now in part Minnesota, in electing Mr. Sibley its delegate to Congress, is doubtless the precedent for this action by the settlers in Dakota. The inchoate Territory of Arizona has also elected a delegate to Congress.

JUDGE CATO.—A man named Ford, arrested for stabbing Bailey, a Free State man, at Leocompton, Kansas, has been allowed to escape by Judge Cato, who refused to call a Grand Jury, and so suffered the case to go by default. *The Herald of Freedom* says Cato is such a habitual drunkard that lawyers of all parties, as well as the people, complain loudly of him. He is often too drunk for a whole day to attend to business.

"WORK OR DEATH."—For several days past meetings have been held daily in the city of New York, by laborers and workmen out of employment, which have been attended with considerable excitement. Inflammatory speeches have been made in the English, German and French languages, loud threats of violence against the rich have been uttered, and cries of "Work or Death!" have been indulged in.

OHIO ELECTION.—The official majority for Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, will be 1,685. All the amendments proposed to the State Constitution have been adopted by enormous majorities. They provide for single legislative districts, annual sessions of the Legislature, the equalization of Bank and individual taxation, general acts of incorporation, etc.

The election in Maryland, on last Wednesday, resulted in the complete triumph of the American party. Several men were shot at the polls in Baltimore; but on the whole, the day passed off more quietly than usual.

The suspended country banks of Pennsylvania have all, as far as we can learn, accepted the terms of the Relief Law. Those of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh having done the same, the law is now in full operation.

NEW YORK.—The election for Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, &c., of New York was held last week, and resulted in favor of the Democracy. The Republican vote was not out by over 100,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Republicans have triumphed in Massachusetts. N. P. Banks is elected Governor, and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature is Republican.

NEW JERSEY, as usual, has gone in favor of Democracy, Lager Beer and Molly Maguire. Of the newly elected Senators, 15 are Democrats, 8 Republicans and 6 Americans.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the 1st inst., three persons, named Breen, and Slavin and his son, the supposed murderers of the Mackenzie family of six persons, on the 24th ult., were arrested at their camp in the woods, and brought to New Brunswick and placed in jail. They offered no resistance. The coroner's jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against the above parties.

Cot. Fremont has purchased the Merced and Mariposa Canal.

Letter from Kansas to the 26th ult., state that only 33 of the 60 members of the constitutional convention were present, and that nothing of general interest had been done. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton were at Lawrence on the 19th ult. Nothing was said about their leaving the Territory. *The Herald of Freedom* says that the Bank suspensions in the east were severely felt in Kansas, on account of the large amount of valueless Eastern Exchange held there. Upwards of 300 of the troops are stationed at Leocompton. A protest has been entered against issuing certificates for the Pro-Slavery candidates for the Legislature in the Leavenworth district in the Kickapoo precinct.

The depot of Illinois Central Railroad at Cairo, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire on Oct. 30th including five freight cars, and also the engine house. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Two packages of money each containing about \$1500, were also burned. One of these belonged to Adams, Graham & Co.

Advices from Texas state that a fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the 16th ult., during which 95 kegs of powder exploded, killing four men and injuring several others. The loss amounts to \$200,000.

A terrible hurricane passed over the country one mile north of Frankfort, Ohio, on the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, on the 6th, destroying houses, barns and fences. A two story dwelling was completely prostrated, and eight or ten persons were seriously injured; two of them are not expected to recover.

General Walker, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, says so far as any violation on his part to the acts of Congress is concerned, he denies the charge with scorn and indignation, and will not so far forget his duty as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate the laws of the United States, while enjoying hospitality of those within its limits. As his military organization is abandoned, about 2500 men from the various Southern States have enrolled themselves as emigrants to Nicaragua.

The Rev. Wm. F. Merrill was knocked down and stabbed in four places, in Biddeford, Maine, on the 5th inst. The assassin was not arrested at last accounts.

The difficulty, between O'Conner Brothers and the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburgh, has been adjusted, and the bank now stands in its old position as one of our safest institutions.

The Quaker City arrived at New York on 2d. An accident having compelled the Golden Gate to put back, her passengers and freight were transferred to the Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the 11th ult.

The Star of the West, which was to have left on the 30th ult., had \$1,900,000 in specie on board. The most important news brought by this arrival is a confirmation of the rumored exodus of the Mormons from Carson Valley by order of Brigham Young. It is also stated that the foundations of a new Zion are being laid in the Russian Possessions. The majority in favor of paying the State debt is large. The crops are abundant. Numerous Indian difficulties are reported. The news of the commencement of the financial crisis in the East had caused little excitement.

On Monday night Col. Fremont arrived at New York, from California, and on Tuesday morning his wife also arrived on the Arago in the same city, from the other side of the world.

A letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated Leocompton, Nov. 2, says that Walker had left there a few days before, and his destination was thought to be Washington. It is stated that Walker's object in stationing the troops at Leocompton was not exactly to protect the Convention ngr to watch and be prepared for any action his Pro-Slavery enemies might make against him, but because the Legislature, having a large Free-State majority, will probably repeal the obnoxious laws and depose the office-holders; in which case a repetition of the bloody scenes in the early history of the Territory is apprehended. The Constitution will be submitted to the people with a Slavery clause which will be objectionable to the Free-State men, and too moderate for the Pro-Slavery ultraists.

Some excitement was occasioned in Philadelphia, on the 6th, by a gang of about a dozen men armed with muskets appearing in the streets, carrying a banner bearing the inscription, "We will Protect the poor;" and with a loaf of bread pictured upon it. The Police dispersed them and captured their guns.

A horrible murder was committed in the 5th Ward, New York city, Friday night, the 6th. Four fiends, named O'Conner, Toole, Regen, and "Sailor Dan," broke into the room of a woman named Spitzlin, aged 55, and whilst one held her throat the others violated her person, and by the time they had all accomplished their heinous purpose, they had her strangled to death.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The recent earthquake which so astonished the people of western New York, was also felt in Warren county, Pa. In the borough of Warren it jarred many buildings so much as to cause alarm. It lasted about a quarter of a minute, and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound.

The Administration at Washington is perplexed as to the course it shall pursue towards Governor Walker, of Kansas, for rejecting the fraudulent votes.

On Monday last, Flour sold in Pittsburgh at \$4.50 for superfine, and \$5 for extra brands.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.
DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The farm of John Fishler, dec'd., situated three miles west of Middletown, was sold, on Saturday-a-week for \$133 an acre. Pretty fair price, we should say. . . . There are at present 40 persons confined in the Dauphin county jail. This includes those who are sentenced and those awaiting trial. . . . Four gentlemen in Harrisburg, have given \$500 for the relief of the poor in that city, during the coming winter. . . . Several laborers in Harrisburg were offered work a day or two since, which they refused, stating that their intention was to "live on the poor committee" this winter. They should be kicked out of town. . . . Joseph Poulton and Col. Keblner, of Harrisburg, shot 8 wild ducks each, at one shot, on Monday-a-week. . . . Bates and Marshall, two young men, were sent to jail on Thursday, for an assault on Porter Gastner. . . . A package of gold is in the Adams' Express office, at Harrisburg, awaiting an owner. . . . Mr. John Irwin, a clerk in the Auditor General's office, died suddenly on Thursday night, at the residence of Mrs. Leconte, in Harrisburg.

BERKS COUNTY.—On the 20th ult., a farmer went to Reading with marketing. At the side of his "truck," in his wagon, he had a place for some corn, intended to weigh his crops, as it was after night. He lay down and fell asleep, and as the wagon was either short, or the man too long, his "understandings" struck out about a-foot. . . . Some rascal in passing discovered his position, and after satisfying himself that the man was asleep, pulled off the boots and made good his escape. . . . During the temporary absence of his mother, the clothes, of a child of Jacob Hummings, caught fire at the stove, and was so severely burned that it died in a few hours. . . . On the night of the 20th Oct., in Reading three men stopped another on the street, and robbed him of a pair of boots and a pair of shoes. They were arrested the next day and committed to prison. . . . The Reading Press says the Common Council of that city have passed a resolve to authorize a loan of \$10,000, to be expended in repairing streets, during the winter, thereby giving relief to the poor.

MIFLIN COUNTY.—Wm. Cooper, a young man, was accidentally shot by his father, on Oct. 29, near Lewistown. The father fired at a Pheasant, a shot glanced, struck the son in the eye, and is supposed to have entered the brain, causing almost instant death. . . . John Murphy was run over, one mile east of Miflin by the fast passenger cars, going west, on Saturday-a-week. . . . David Zook, of Menno township, trapped a bear in a pen, during last week. . . . J. Rittenhouse killed two fine deer, and Dr. Belford one, last week. . . . A party of hunters captured five "coons" in one night. . . . A man applied to Rev. J. R. Hanawalt for work, stating he would be satisfied with anything affording him a home during the winter. A few days after he pocketed Mr. H's watch, and took a suit of clothes belonging to the same man, and made his escape. Pursuit was made, the fellow overtook the property recovered with some other that he had taken somewhere else, and then he was permitted to go on his way rejoicing.

POTTER COUNTY.—On the 21st ult., Mr. Gabriel Barnes, of Oswayo tp., went hunting and not returning in the evening his friends felt anxious but did not make search until Wednesday. Nothing was heard of him up to Thursday evening. On Friday about 200 persons searched all day without discovering him, and made arrangements for the next day. On separating, several persons waded Oswayo creek, and accidentally found the body of Mr. Barnes, a few rods from Mr. R. Brown's house. Mr. Barnes, it is supposed was much fatigued and was making his way to Brown's, and on wading the creek, became so chilled by the water, that he died before he reached the house.

LEWIS COUNTY.—Andrew Lindsley, who was ascending Mt. Franklin's mine, was instantly killed by falling from the bucket. . . . The Eagle Hotel in Wilkesbarre was entered last week, and overcoats, boots, clothing, &c., were taken from the rooms of the boarders, by unknown persons. . . . Chestnuts were selling in Wilkesbarre at \$2 a bushel. . . . The farmers in various portions of the county are complaining much of depletions upon their cornfields, potato patches, &c. In several instances persons were seen leveling fields laden with corn, potatoes and beans, which they had taken without leave.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. James Linn, Presbyterian minister at Bellefonte, has been seriously ill from a third attack of apoplexy. He has been laboring in the ministry, in that place and vicinity, forty-seven years. His usefulness in the Church has been almost unlimited. . . . The erection of a flowing fountain, in the Court House yard of Bellefonte is contemplated. . . . A child of George B. Lucas of Howard township, had his arm accidentally broken on the 4th inst.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Last week, the Grocery store of J. W. Hendershot, near the new furnace, was broken into and robbed of a large amount of goods. . . . On Friday night, two weeks, Robert Gilroy, of Berwick, while stopping at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, had his pocket picked of a valuable gold watch. . . . Chestnuts were sold in Bloomsburg, on Saturday-a-week, at two cents per quart, although, it is said, they are plenty.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—A man named McCarty, of Carrol township, had several of his ribs broken by being caught in the bucket of a threshing machine. . . . A boy was thrown from a buggy, a few miles west of Washington, and had a very severe wound inflicted on his head. . . . Peggy Donney, an inmate of the Poor House, fell in the fire and was badly burned, while laboring under an epileptic fit.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Mr. Scott, of the Borough of Indiana, manufactured over a barrel of excellent molasses, from the Chinese Sugar cane, raised on a quarter of an acre of ground. . . . B. B. are said to be unusually plenty in some portions of the county, and are committing heavy depletions upon the corn fields. . . . Col. Wm. H. Klotter, and Dr. J. G. Caldwell, of Indiana, have gone to Kansas.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—On the 1st inst., a fire occurred in Columbia, by which two stables and their contents were destroyed. A horse was burned in one of the stables. It is said to have been set on fire. . . . At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Bank, on the 5th, the provisions of the late act of the Legislature were accepted by a unanimous vote.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—The Cambria Iron works at Johnstown, employ about 2000 persons, and it is estimated that about 8,000 souls are dependent upon those works for their means of support.

MERCER COUNTY.—The house of Mr. Hoge, was broken into, a week or two ago, and robbed of \$450. Two men named Brennan and Crawford were arrested, and held to bail.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Bears are reported to be plenty. Six or eight having been captured in the county, last week.

LIVELY TIMES IN ALLENTOWNS.—The editor of the Lehigh Register gives the following description of the times in that locality.—At an apple-butter frolic up town, on Wednesday evening, twenty young men were nicely "aborned," fifteen girls kissed, two engaged, and everybody at home before sun rise. That's something like business.

DISCREDITED BANKS.

Below we give a list of discredited notes of the Banks of those States which eliminate more or less in this section, and the prices paid for the same by the Philadelphia brokers.

Bank of Royalton,	100 do
Danby Bank, Danby,	25 do
Missisquoi Bank, Sheldon,	50 do
South Royalton Bank, S. Royalton,	50 do
St. Alban's Bank,	60 do
Stark Bank, Bennington,	50 do
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Cochituate Bank, Boston,	No sale.
Greenock Bank, Boston,	do
Western Bank, Springfield,	do
RHODE ISLAND.	
Bank of the South County, Wakefield,	do
Bank of the Republic, Providence,	do
Farmers' Bank, Wickford,	do
Hopkinton Bank, Westerly,	do
Mount Vernon Bank, Providence,	do
R. I. Central Bank, East Greenwich,	do
Tiverton Bank, Tiverton,	do
Warwick Bank, Warwick,	do
All other Rhode Island Banks taken at 90 p.ct.	
CONNECTICUT.	
Bank of Hartford County, Hartford,	70 do
Bank of North America, Seymour,	50 do
Bridgeport City Bank, Bridgeport,	70 do
Charter Oak Bank, Hartford,	70 do
Colchester Bank, Colchester,	60 do
Eastern Bank, West Killingly,	No sale.
Exchange Bank, Hartford,	70 p.ct.
Hatters' Bank, Bethel,	50 do
Merchants' Exchange B'k, Bridgeport,	40 do
Mercantile Bank, Hartford,	70 do
Pawcatuck Bank, Pawcatuck,	50 do
Palmyria Bank, Danbury,	75 do
Quinebaug Bank, Norwich,	70 do
Uncas Bank, Norwich,	70 do
Windham County Bank, Brooklyn,	50 do
Woodbury Bank, Woodbury,	50 do
Wooster Bank, Danbury,	90 do
NEW YORK STATE.	
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer co.	65 do
Bank of Orleans, Albion,	No sale.
Central Bank of New York, Utica,	70 p.ct.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport,	65 do
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene,	55 do
Hollister Bank, Buffalo,	75 do
Linguist Bank, New Platz,	70 do
Medina Bank, Medina,	65 do
Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda,	65 do
O. Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo,	75 do
Ontario Bank, Utica,	40 do
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo,	30 do
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo,	30 do
Troy City Bank, Troy,	70 do
Yates County Bank, Pen Yan,	No sale.
NEW JERSEY.	
American Bank, Trenton,	No sale.
Bk of New Jersey, Newark, Brunswick,	50 p.ct.
Bergen County Bank, Hackensack,	75 do
Catawact Bank, Patterson,	70 do
Union Bank, Frenchtown,	90 do
Farm. & Mechanics' Bk, N. Brunswick,	50 do
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,	No sale.
Erle City Bank, Erie,	do
Bank of New Castle, Newcastle,	85 p.ct.
Lancaster Bank, Lancaster,	95 do
Mer. & Man. Bank, Pittsburgh,	90 do
Warren County Bank, Warren,	50 do
MARTLAND.	
Cumberland Savings Bank,	85 do
Far. & Mechanics' Bk. of Kent Co.	90 do
Far. & Merchants, Greensburg,	No sale.
Frostburg Bank, Frostburg,	90 p.ct.
Mineral Bank, Cumberland,	No sale.
Valley Bank, Hagerstown,	do
OHIO.	
Miami Valley Bank, Dayton,	30 p.ct.
Dayton Bank,	do
City Bank, Cincinnati,	30 do
Canal Bank, Cleveland,	20 do
Seneca County Bank, Tiffin,	20 do
Sandusky City Bank, Sandusky,	20 do
Minton Bank, Columbus,	20 do
INDIANA.	
Bank of the Capitol, Indianapolis,	20 do
Central Bank,	do
Traders' Bank,	do
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Elgin, Elgin,	No sale.
Bank of Naperville, Naperville,	do
Bank of Belleville, Belleville,	do
Rock Island Bank, Rock Island,	50 p.ct.
E. J. Tinkham & Co's Bk, M'Leansboro,	No sale.
People's Bank, Carui,	70 p.ct.
Rushville Bank, Rushville,	70 do
Stock Security Bank, Danville,	70 do
Ashland Bank, Ashland,	90 do

SCALPING A WOMAN.—EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE.—Some weeks ago, news from Carson Valley announced the attack of a train of six men and one woman and child, on the Humboldt river, by the Indians. The men were all killed but one, who made his escape. The child was also killed and its mother shot in several places with arrows, scalped, and left for dead. All the while they were scalping her and stripping the clothes from her body, she was perfectly conscious of what they were doing, but feigned death, and let them tear the skin from her head without ever giving signs of life, knowing that if she did they would either dispatch her at once or take her into hopeless captivity. At one time, when they left her for a moment, she ventured to change her position, in order, if possible, to relieve herself from the uncomfortable position in which she was lying, but on their return they very soon discovered that she had moved, and for fear that her life might not be extinct, they took hold of the arrows that were still sticking in her body, and worked them about in the wounds, pushed them deeper into the flesh, and stamped upon her with their heels. All this she endured without uttering a groan, or drawing a breath that could be perceived by the savages, and in that condition was left as food for the wolves. Fortunately, however, a train came along before she had lain long in that condition, and dressed her wounds, and brought her along with them, and not the least remarkable fact attending the whole matter is, that she is fast recovering from her wounds; her head, we are told, is nearly well, and the arrow wounds doing better than any one expected.

KANSAS.—The Kansas Free State Territorial Executive Committee have issued an address to the people, saying that the recent victory, great as it is, does not Free Kansas. A body of usurpers, (the Constitutional Convention,) were assembled at Leocompton, concocting a scheme to perpetuate the slave oligarchy in Kansas. The address continues:—"To their action we respectfully call your attention; hold meetings in every locality and denounce them; persevere and perfect your military organization at every point; be prepared to march at a moment's warning, that when your cause and your country calls, you may promptly respond."

SCOTT AND PILLOW.—General Scott has published another card in reply to General Pillow. He says that in consequence of the ill advised publication by Congress of the report of his expenditures of secret service money during the Mexican war, five highly respectable citizens of Mexico, utterly guiltless of bribery, but liable to suspicion under those designations, have, through a distinguished channel, made application to him for exoneration.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—Brigham Young, in a communication to the Indian Bureau, says, that if he is to have the direction of Indian Affairs, and is expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians he would suggest that travellers should omit the infamous practice of shooting them when they happen to see one. Hence it is natural that they wreak vengeance in retaliation. The government should make more liberal presents. He has proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. When the fighting is over, it is always followed by expensive presents, which, if properly distributed at first, might have averted the fight.—The troops he also says, must be kept away, for it is a fact that wherever are the most of these, there we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the least security to persons and property. If these items be complied with, he has no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, no Indians would molest the persons or property of travellers. He says that the Department has often manifested its approval of his management of Indian affairs, and never its disapproval, and why should he be subjected to such annoyances in regard to funds for paying expenses, and why denied his salary? Why should the appropriations for the benefit of the Indians of Utah be retained in the Treasury, and individuals left unpaid? These are questions, he says, I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and in the meanwhile submit to such a course in relation thereto, as you shall see fit to direct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with 1 Horse, 1 Bay Mare, 7 tons Hay, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 double set wagon Harness, 1 two-horse Sled, and 60 bushels Buckwheat, in the possession of Wm. A. Dunlap, of Pike township, as the same belong to me.
H. D. PATTON.
Circusville, Nov. 5, 1857.—nov11-4f

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