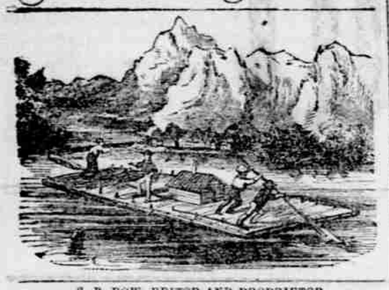
THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., NOV. 18, 1857.

LABOR AND ITS PROTECTION.

LABOR is the destiny of Man. Ever since the decree went forth that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," he has followed its imperative teachings. Upon it he has to depend, not only for "the kindly fruits of the earth" as a means of subsistence, but for all that is beautiful, and magnificent, and useful in art; and to it are we indebted for all those great and glorious results of Civilization, which so strongly characterize the present era.

Where labor is free, and receives its just reward, it disseminates a wholesome animation through all branches of business. Where it is degraded, by ownership or otherwise, it produces a sluggish and depressing effect. Free labor is the basis upon which the enterprise and prosperity of our own country have to depend, and it is, therefore, of the most vital importance that it should be properly nurtured and fostered by the government.

In the European continent, labor does not, on an average, receive more than one-tenth the remuneration it does in the United States. In consequence of this, foreign capitalists can go to our Southern States, buy the raw material there, ship it to England, manufacture it there, bring the goods back here, and sell them cheaper than our own manufacturers, who have to pay so much more for the labor necessarily consumed. The result of all this has been, that, in times when our home industry was not properly protected, there were excessive importations from abroad, and our own interests thereby ruined.

Long since, our wisest statesmen were satisfied that unless guards were thrown out to shield American Industry against the pauper labor of Europe, not only our manufacturers and laboring men, but the entire country must inevitably suffer; and hence their advocacy of a protective tariff. The principle of protection we have always advocated, and do yet, notwithstanding the jeers of would-be wise political economists: for experience has clearly demonstrated that under its workings our country has always prospered; and, on the other hand, that the free-trade policy of the dominant party has just as invariably involved us in commercial disaster. Take the present time as an example. No specious or subtle reasoning can disguise the fact that the existing low tariff is the primary cause of our present financial embarrassments.

What, then, do we want? The answer is, in brief, Such a rate of duties as will enable our manufacturers of iron, cotton and woollen goods, &c., to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers. With such a policy in operation, we can safely predict that business of all kinds will soon be restored to a prosperous condition.

TROUBLE AHEAD.—President Buchanan is just now in a pretty stew. Gov. Walker, of Kansas, having favored the Free State party by throwing out the fraudulent votes of Oxford precinct, has aroused the ire of the Pro-Slaveryites, and the Southern members of the Cabinet threaten to withdraw, and "smash" things promiscuously, if the President don't remove him. On the other hand, Col. Forney, of the *Press*, has taken a stand in favor of Walker, and if the latter is removed, he will open his battery upon the President, and no doubt many of the country journals of the Democratic party will follow Forney's lead, as they have heretofore been upholding and praising Walker's course. We incline to the belief, after looking at every thing, that Buchanan will yield to the Slave Power, which always blusters and blows the loudest. In any event, we may look for a big breeze being stirred up, which may involve in its whirl some of the other "great" men of the nation, as well as the President. There's fun ahead.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, at Philadelphio, seems to have been a corrupt and rotten concern, and its affairs grossly mismanaged. Its resources amount to $2,000,000, of which $1,500,000 are set down as bad or doubtful. Its liabilities, exclusive of capital, are said to be $2,400,000. Rich developments may yet be made. It is rumored that a Democratic politician of this State, for using his influence to have the old bank building sold for a custom house, received an ostensible loan of $10,000, for ten years, without interest, and when the bank became discredited, he lifted his note with paper of the bank, bought up at a heavy discount, and thereby made from $5,000 to $8,000. This bank, be it remembered, was a pet affair of the Democratic party, and managed and controlled by Democratic financiers.

HARD MONEY CURRENCY.—The Democratic party has for many years advocated a hard money currency. That party is now in power, and we want them to go to work and establish such a currency. If there is, as they contend, enough gold and silver in the country to supply the wants of the business community, let them carry their policy into effect. Let us have the "rocks," gentlemen. We should like to see them in circulation.

Jones, the alleged murderer of old man Campbell and his sister near Pittsburgh, was acquitted last week. If ever a man deserved hanging, he does.

A CORRECT PREDICTION.

On the 1st of March, 1855, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, U. S. Senator from New York, made a speech in opposition to the proposed allowance of Credit for Duties on Railroad Iron, in which he foretold this year's financial history with most fearful and signal accuracy. We direct the special attention of all who believe our hard times to be accidental, unaccountable, or unavoidable, to the following extracts from that speech:—

"Mr. President, we are told by the Hon. Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Badger,) that we must adopt either the tariff project before us or his amendment, because the railroad interest requires relief.

"This brings me back to the precise question which I discussed here a few days ago. I think, Sir, that the restoration of the business of railroad building to a healthy state requires us either to leave it to work out its own cure, or else to adopt a remedy very different from what is here proposed—a remedy which will stimulate production of the raw material and of fabrics by manufacture. Anything short of this will fail to give any tone to the general financial system of the country, now so much deranged. The troubles with which we are contending arose from excessive importations. The project before us tends to reduce duties, and so to encourage and stimulate imports still more. It is a fever of which we are sick. You propose to add fuel to the flame that is consuming us.

"Let us look backward for instructions. In 1834, by excessive importations, by an unexampled enlargement of credits, we had brought on great fiscal embarrassments. Property of every kind was depreciated; everybody wanted relief loans; credit was paralyzed. The Bank of the United States exerted itself and gave relief; the crisis seemed to have been passed. Importations were immediately resumed, credit was again expanded. Wheat rose to two dollars per bushel; prices of all descriptions of property were inflated. The relief obtained was only temporary. The embarrassments of 1834 returned in 1837, aggravated tenfold. And then came that fearful convulsion which carried distress and ruin throughout this broad land—distress and ruin from which we have required twenty years to recover. *Sir, we, in 1854, just passed through the premonitory symptoms of a crushing pressure, which is to come on in 1857, or some year not long thereafter.* Let not this be thought strange. It is near twenty years since the last revulsion. Commercial revulsions come once in twenty years. The circumstances of our condition now correspond exactly with our condition previous to the last revulsion. Government then refused to stimulate production by a tariff of protection, and, on the contrary, stimulated importation. It went on to the the bitter end.

"Government refuses to stimulate production now by a tariff for protection, and gives fresh impulse to importation. The results must, unavoidably, be the same. Those who think otherwise rely upon the fresh contributions to our currency which are derived from the gold mines of California. I grant that those contributions may delay a commercial revulsion for a time, and may modify and break its force when it shall have come. But they can neither postpone it indefinitely, nor can they break its force so that it will leave the country harmless. What will be the limits of the influence of those contributions upon commercial revulsions in mere speculation. After the severe revulsion of 1837, produced by excessive importations, Government returned to a system of protection in 1842, and so restored the prosperity of the country. We shall return to the same policy, for the same purpose, in the present case. The only question is, whether we shall adopt that policy as a preventive, or wait until the distemper has become otherwise incurable. I am for applying protection now. Nevertheless, I stand alone. Congress is not prepared to raise the duties upon imports. All that remains for me is, to do all that I can to prevent the reduction of those duties."

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Arabia arrived at New York on the 13th, from Liverpool, bringing one million of dollars in specie. Gen. Cavaignac, of France, died suddenly on the 20th Oct. A number of heavy failures have occurred in England. The American horses Prioress and Babylon have been again badly beaten in England. The most important news has been received from India. On the 14th Sept., the British troops assaulted Delhi, and effected a lodgment, and after six days obstinate resistance, on the 20th obtained possession of the entire city. Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, among them the King and his sons, disguised as women. The British loss is not yet fully ascertained. Up to the 16th, the loss in killed and wounded was 500. Gen. Havelock has been reinforced at Cawnpore. Fears are entertained of a new outbreak at Assara. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been discovered. A plot to murder the Europeans at Kurrachee has been thwarted.

POTTER COUNTY, Pa., seven years ago, had not an officer, high or low, but "belonged to the Democracy." Now, all the officers, high and low, are Republicans. The *Journal* says that no man shall have an office, there, who does not believe in the Declaration of Independence: the people have talked it all over, and their deliberate, solemn conclusion is to give the offices and honors at their disposal to outspoken, straight forward friends of Freedom, only.

AMONG the names copied into the poll-books of the Oxford precinct, Kansas, from William's Cincinnati Directory, at the late Territorial election, is the name of Salmon P. Chase, who is thus made responsible for a Pro-Slavery ballot. For casting out the vote of Gov. Chase, Walker and Stanton are threatened with the dire displeasure of President Bushanan.

The *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph* is a spirited and interesting paper, and the enterprizing publishers design enlarging it this winter, in order to give the doings of the Legislature, which will be unusually interesting, in full, as well as those of Congress, and the general news of the day. We direct attention to their advertisement in another column.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE & PUTNAM'S MONTHLY—the only exclusively American Magazine—contains the choicest American Literature, and is decidedly the most popular work of the kind published. What has become of the November and December numbers? Can the publishers inform us?

☞Plenty—fighting whiskey, this week.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

If the bread rioters in New York propose to sack the Sub-treasury, they must expect to do it at the point of the bayonet.

A dispatch was sent to Gen. Scott requesting him to take efficient measures to protect the Custom-house and Sub-treasury. The same marines who done such terrible execution in Washington, June 1st, have been ordered to New York.

The President, on the 7th, declared that Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton would not be removed for rejecting the forged returns.

Thomas Holliday Hicks, the American candidate for Governor of Maryland, has been elected by 8,167 majority. Fillmore carried the State last year by 8,345 majority over Buchanan. The Americans have working majorities in both Houses of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation elect consists of 3 Americans and 3 Democrats. Last year it stood 4 Americans and 2 Democrats.

The Department has received no intelligence of the slaughter of troops by Indians, or the destruction of trains by Mormons. Yet it may not be improbable. The force consists of 1,500 men, with three companies of flying artillery, and are considered safe, unless resisted in the mountain defiles. It is fully provisioned for ten or eleven months.

No modification of the Tariff will be recommended in the Treasury report, because, tho' its working thus far shows the expediency of some changes, it has not been on trial long enough to show what specific changes are needed. The Secretary will urge a curtailment of all unnecessary expenditures. He will submit his report early in the Session, unless future developments suggest a further delay.

A cotton factory, at Athens, Ga., was destroyed by fire on the 11th. Loss $60,000.

Gen. Walker, has an agency regularly established in Washington, which is indirectly in communication with the Administration, notwithstanding the President's diplomatic circular to our foreign Ministers, guaranteeing absolute neutrality on the part of the U. States.

It is now understood that Geo. Plitt will supersede Mr. Seaman as Superintendent of the Public Printing, at the opening of Congress. Plitt has taken Col. Forney's residence, and Seaman will, it is presumed, retire with $100,000, after five years' service upon a salary of $2,500.

Cummings, who embezzled the funds of the Bank of Upper Canada, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Samuel D. Ross, has been convicted of robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The store of Rogers & Nash, Boston, was broken into on the 9th, and robbed of jewelry, velvet, handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c., valued at $4,000, with which the burglars escaped.

Thirty-one Irishmen left Hartford, Conn., on their return to Ireland to live, thinking their chances better in the old country.

Near Heart Grove, Ill., a person can stand on an eminence, and at one view see over 30,000 acres of corn, which ground, four years ago was unbroken prairie.

Our Minister to France, Mr. Mason, has resigned his post. His successor, Mr. Slidell, will go out to succeed him next Sprsng.

The expedition to Utah will make no hostile movement against the Mormons this winter, as the force is insufficient and no reinforcements can be sent until the spring.

There is now a prospect of an early recognition of the government of Nicaragua, the reception of Yrissari, and the negotiation of the the treaty which has already been prepared relative to the transit route.

Walker and his men have sailed for Nicaragua, in Walker's fillibuster steamer, Fashion. The party consists of about 400 men, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of munitions, and provisions for 3 or 4 months.

At Culpepper, Va., two newspaper offices and five stores were destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss $30,000.

Five of the eight Democratic papers published in Oregon have come out in favor of establishing slavery in that Territory. Among the advocates of the policy is General Lane the Democratic delegate to Congress. The Convention to form a Constitution chose a pro-slavery man for President.

A fire at Brownsville, Texas, a short time since, destroyed property to the value of $200,000, and blew up ninety-five kegs of powder, killing four persons and injuring several others.

A gentleman just from Superior, up North, says that three weeks ago, he waded in snow that was knee deep, between Steven's Point and Superior.

The mountains in Giles county, Vermont, were covered with snow on the 30th ult., for the second time this fall.

A man named Jones, convicted at Columbus, Ohio, of shooting Cyrus Beebe, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Goshen Bank, of Orange county, New York, was robbed on Tuesday night a-week, of thirty thousand dollars in bills, and all the specie contained in its vaults.

There are about 700 applicants for foreign appointments, and but ten vacancies of that grade to be filled.

In the Ohio Legislature the Democratic majority in the Senate is 7, and in the House 18.

During the freshet last week, the New York and Erie Railroad track, at Corning, was washed away, so that no trains could pass, and the town of Corning was nearly swamped.

In the Genesee valley much damage was done by the late floods. At Danville, N. Y. eight dams and six bridges were swept away. Numerous culverts on the N. Y. Central Railroad have been washed away, and the track in many places inundated, so no trains can pass.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—It is reported that a caucus of members has determined to submit the new Constitution to a vote of the people, with two slavery clauses, one for and the other against, for their choice.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LECOMPTON, KANSAS, Oct. 31, 1857.

The finishing stroke to this monstrous work of iniquity has at last been introduced in the shape of a schedule report. Black, infamous, and cunning as have been the various frauds and treacheries perpetrated on the people, they no more come near equalling the scheme now proposed than the light of the moon does the full glare of the noon day's sun. Bitter and bloody as our past has been, the future will see a struggle more intense and desperate in preventing the final consumation of this hellish iniquity. I do not see any peaceful termination to this terrible drama, and for one I cannot bid the strife one moment's delay if it must come ere our liberty is assured.

The Schedule Committee, consisting of Col. Jenkins, of Marshall County, chairman; Henderson of the Leavenworth *Journal*, Hamilton of Fort Scott, Boling of Lecompton, and Reid of Tecumseh *Note Book*, made reports. Henderson, Boling and Reid, signed the majority report, while Jenkins and Hamilton brought in a minority report apparently more ultra but not so dangerous in reality as the artful scheme now proposed.

This first report legalizes all the past acts of the Territorial Legislature and provides for the security of all vested rights and privileges granted by it. It declares that Legislature to be dead. The Governor, Secretary and other Federal officers can remain until superseded by the action of this Convention. *It sets aside the 21st day of December next for the submission of the slave clause alone to a vote of the people.* By this they mean if we go into the election to entrap us To fully understand the infernal ingenuity here displayed, it is necessary to make some explanations. The ballots will be printed "Constitution with the Slave Article" and "Constitution without the Slave Article." If we vote we are thus compelled to vote for the Constitution. Whether we do or do not the Constitution will be regarded as ratified and sent up to Congress to be received. It makes no difference as to the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, if the Slave Article is ratified or not. Slavery under the Dred Scott decision and Silliman letter is regarded as existing already in the Territory, and this Constitution being silent (should the Slave Article be stricken out) on the subject, will only give perfect license and free trade to the traffic in flesh and blood. It not being regulated by law it will only come under the general rights of property. This is the position assumed by Gen. Calhoun and the Douglas wing of the convention. As the Executive has recognized this body as the legitimate framer of the Constitution and it is generally argued by the Democracy that the convention alone has the right to decide how and in what manner it shall be submitted, there can be no doubt on our mind that it will be received.

The Slave Article is merely a regulation prohibiting the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, requiring them to be treated with humanity, &c., and its being voted down will not effect in the least the question of Slavery in Kansas.

The report provides that there shall be no change in the Constitution for a long term of years, nor without a vote of two-thirds of all the legal voters. It provides a regency for temporary purposes and makes the President, John Calhoun, the regent of Kansas. He has the power to order an election for State officers, and Legislature, and by proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State. He appoints all Judges of Election in all elections till their regulation by the Legislature, receives all returns, counts the votes, decides who is elected and issues certificates.

By the adoption of this report Gov. Walker is completely deposed, and the power thrown into the still more unscrupulous hands of Calhoun. It remains to be seen whether the federal officials will allow themselves to be decapitated in this summary manner. I think that Walker and Stanton both understood this game, and they will conveniently leave for Washington on business, at this juncture, and *never return.* It is well understood that Walker starts for the Capitol as soon as the convention adjourns. The ostensible reason is his desire to use his personal influence in the removal of Judge Cato, but it is really to carry out the plan which was already fixed upon when he came to Kansas. Like Geary, he will be a victim to the oligarchy, but unlike him, the President will probably give him an ambassadorship, or other fat office. Of one thing rest assured, Walker will be no obstacle in the progress of this work.

The Minority Report is signed by Jenkins and Hamilton, and the feature in which it differs from the other is simply, that it provides in manner or form for the submission of the constitution, or any part of it, to the people. In all other respects it is similar. The majority report will be adopted.

There was an animated debate upon its adoption, and an intense feeling of excitement prevailed. It is understood that Judge Elmore is responsible for the concoction of the infamous plan now before the convention. This man, with all his pretended conservatism, is the most dangerous member of the convention. His talent and learning give him great power, and he has used it well for the advancement of party purposes.

PROMPT JUSTICE.—One of the quickest proceedings in the administration of Justice, has just taken place in Michigan. On October 13, Wm. Crosier and Wm. Cronum, hands on board a wood boat belonging to Chicago, called the Charles Sumner, were sent on shore at Muskegong for milk. While there they heard of a dance to come of at night, and after dark they took a row boat and went ashore again. They attended the dance, and Crosier accidentally broke a window-glass. William Young and John Powers procured guns, loaded them with buckshot, and swore they would shoot Crosier. He ran away and they pursued him, but, just as Crosier was getting into the boat, Powers shot him; he fell into the water, was picked up by his companion, but died almost immediately. Young and Powers were arrested that night; on Tuesday they were lodged in jail; Thursday they were indicted; on Friday they were arraigned, tried, and convicted of murder; on Monday they were sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life, and on Tuesday night—exactly one week from the time of the murder—they were lodged in the Penitentiary.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It was decided by the Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, a few days ago that, "When an administrator or trustee deposits trust funds in his own name in a Bank or Savings Institution which fails, the loss shall fall upon him and not upon the cestui que trust." The Court held that "The liability of an administrator or trustee for funds lost by the failure of the bank or institution in which they have been deposited, does not depend upon the good faith, prudence or judgment with which he may have acted—nor upon the fact that he has deposited his own funds in the same place. He is personally responsible for the loss of the money deposited in his name, because he did not make the deposit as administrator or trustee." This is an important decision, and those whom it interests, should make a note of it.

LATEST.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention closed its labors on Saturday the 7th Nov., having completed its State Constitution and decided *not to submit it to the people.*

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Great excitement prevailed in Brookville, on Sunday the 7th inst., occasioned by the discovery of a dead body of a human being in the ice-house of K. L. Blood. The body was laid on the ice, with a board under the shoulders and head, the legs and arms spread out, the entrails taken out, and the skin taken off, evidently in a position for the purpose of dissection. A jury of twelve men were summoned, and upon investigation, returned a verdict giving the above facts, and that the body was stolen out of the graveyard, and that they believed it to be the body of Henry Southerland, a colored man, buried several days previous. Accordingly, on going to the grave the dirt was thrown out, the coffin opened, and it was found that the body of Southerland was gone; the clothes having been torn off and thrown back, and the grave filled up in regular order. Charles Anderson and John Lewis, colored, were arrested, on oath of a sister of the deceased, but were discharged after a hearing, as no evidence was elicited implicating them. It is evident that some physician or surgeon was at the bottom of the whole affair, and had retained the Lawyer's, as it was difficult to procure one to conduct the case on the part of the Commonwealth. . . . . The room used by Heichhold & Matson as a drug store, and R. M. St. Clair as a watch making and jewelry establishment, was entered on the night of the 3d inst., by means of a Key, lost some time previous, and from two to three hundred dollars worth of jewelry, &c., taken. The thief or thieves evidently were knowing ones. . . . On the 7th, the Tannery of Thomas Strawbecker, was burnt down, together with its contents, books, papers, &c. Loss about $4000. Insurance on the same $1,900. . . . . Two young ladies walking along the street, in Brookville, accidentally fell into a ditch. They were more scared than hurt.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—On the 8th inst., the house of Wm. Skelly, Sr., in Adamsburg, was entered by some scoundrel through a window, who made his way into the sleeping room, and took about 8 dollars of money from the old man's pocket. . . . . A young man named Daniel Snyder, of Hempfield tp., left home on Friday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of assisting a Mr. Harrold to kill a beef. He took a butcher knife with him. He did not return in the evening, which caused some anxiety. The next morning his friends went to Mr. H's. and found that he had not been there, but on the way home he was met going towards Mr. H's. with his throat cut. He could give no satisfactory account of the occurrence. . . . . Four persons broke out of the Greensburg Jail, on the 3d, but were recaptured. . . . . Joseph Millinger, of Mt. Pleasant tp., committed suicide by hanging himself. . . . . At Youngstown, a man subject to fits, fell in the fire, and had his head most shockingly burnt.

LUZERNE COUNTY.—An Irishman living in White Oak Hollow, Jenkins township, named Francis Bems, killed his wife by beating her with a club a week or two since, while he was drunk. . . . . A man watching an eel-ware in the river near Scranton, was shot at by an unknown person, the ball leaving a red streak across the waist. . . . . A week or two since Charles Wallen while drunk, shot at his wife with small shot, but how much she was injured is not known. A day or two after he committed suicide by cutting his own throat. . . . An unknown German was drowned in the Canal near Fairmount. . . . . John Aiken, was killed recently by accident at a broken bridge in Providence tp., His widow has brought suit laying damages at $25,000.

BLAIR COUNTY.—Some young men who had been at husking at Mr. Beasy's, in North Woodbury tp., on their way home got into a fight, and a young man named Stoner, was severely cut in the face, with an iron used in husking. The wound may not prove fatal, but it is thought he will at least lose one eye. Two young men, Camerer and Campbell, were arrested for the deed. . . . . A young man named John Murphy, of York, Pa., who was engaged to be married to a young lady at Patterson, was run over by the passenger train, walking on the Railroad track, at the latter place, and instantly killed. . . . . The toll-house on the Morison's Cove Turnpike was burned to the ground on the 2d.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Near Summitville, last week, a small child was attacked and destroyed in the woods, by a bear. No particulars are given. . . . . Hugh Hughs' dwelling near Ebensburg, was destroyed by fire on Monday a week. . . . . The R. R. Co. are placing gates at the head and foot of Slackwater at Johnstown, to prevent travelling on the tow path during the winter. . . . . The building of 3 miles of the Scalp-level turnpike, was re-let last week, for $8000. . . . . The M. E. Congregation at Scalp-level, have erected a new house of worship. . . . . James Robb, of Kemville, raised a cabbage this season that measured 4 feet 1 inch in circumference and weighed 120 pounds.

BERKS COUNTY.—On the 7th inst., near Reading, a large straw stack was set on fire, by some scamp, and burnt. A stack of grain close by was saved. . . . . An Irishman, on the 7th, obtained lodgings at the public house of Wm. Rapp, in Reading, left on Sunday without paying his board bill. On entering his room it was discovered that clothing to the amount of $40 was missing. . . . . Clemens Businger, a highly respected young farmer, of District tp., was killed by the premature explosion of a blast while employed in blasting rocks.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—An affray occurred on the 17th inst., near Montgomery station, which resulted in the death of a Mr. Hill, from a stab inflicted by Mr. Bird with a butcher's knife. It appears that Hill and the oldest son of Mr. Bird went to the house of old Mr. Bird for the purpose of quarrelling with him, when old Mr. Bird, as he alleges, killed him in self-defence. Bird gave himself up to the proper authorities.

ERIE COUNTY.—Three notorious burglars and robbers who have been committing sundry depredations in the western part of the county, have been arrested and placed in jail. . . . . On Friday a-week, W. J. Shields, of Waterford, had one of his wrists caught in a rolling mill at Vincent's Tannery, wounding it severely. . . . . The Chesnut crop is large in this county. Large quantities are shipped east.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—During a thunder storm on the 7th inst., a stable belonging to Charles Power, in Meadville, was struck by lightning, and consumed; a cow belonging to Wm. M'Namara standing in the barn was killed, and a large lot of hay was burnt.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Theaton, a darkey, fell over the stone bridge in Hayti, and cut his head badly on the rocks below. . . . . A man named Greer, was injured by the accidental discharge of a revolver, in the hands of another person.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—The workmen employed by the Iron Dale Company were discharged last week. . . . . The work of laying the rails on the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad is progressing rapidly.

MONTOUR COUNTY.—The Danville Poor house has proved too small for the great number of applicants, and new buildings are being erected as additions.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Mr. Abraham Thomas, of Blairsville, had a number of bushels of potatoes and beets stolen from his garden, last week.

FASHION AND FOLLY.

Some time since we published a brief account of a New Orleans gentleman suddenly and unexpectedly walking into the room of his wife, who was stopping at a fashionable hotel in New York, and finding her in the loving embrace of another man—one Gardiner Furniss. The lady's name is Woodman. Her husband had her confined in an asylum, alledging that she was insane, but really to keep her out of the other man's clutches. Week before last, Furniss had the bold and unexampled impudence to make application to one of the New York courts, praying for the release of Mrs. Woodman. Whilst the proceedings were going on, a brother of hers appeared in court, and requested that the action in the name of his sister should terminate, as he had arranged matters amicably with her husband, and she was to return to her father's house in Mississippi. This terminated the case, and upon her release Mrs. W. made an affidavit, by which it appears that Furniss, who assumed to be her friend, having acquired a power over her reputation through her weakness, had for more than a year followed her in Paris, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other places, and seduced and robbed her, and if it could be done in no other way, he would beat and torture her without mercy, break into her room, and raise disturbances at hotels and private boarding houses. In Paris she loaned him $600, and coming to America he borrowed, stole and extorted from her money, jewels, and other valuables.

Some twenty odd years ago, Mr. Woodman left his home in Maine, a poor boy, to seek his fortune in the South West. He became clerk to an apothecary in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and soon won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His employer dying, left an involved estate, which was sold by the sheriff and the clerk bought the drug establishment. He prospered, married a beautiful and accomplished daughter of a wealthy farmer, and three years ago they removed to N. Orleans, where, being fond of gaiety, she plunged into the vortex of fashion. Business called the husband to Paris, and she went along. Afterwards he took her there again, and left her to amuse herself in that gay and wicked matropolis, whilst he returned to his counting-room. Rich, gay and fascinating, she was soon surrounded by a class of soulless scoundrels, among them Furniss, who drew her from the path of virtue. She left for New York—he followed, and by some strange infatuation she suffered loss of reputation, robbery and brutal treatment, keeping it from the knowledge of her husband until a business friend notified him of her conduct. What a commentary upon fashionable follies! The heart-broken husband deserves our sympathy.

We have been thus explicit because we see it stated that Furniss has asked Mr. Buchanan to appoint him Secretary of Legation to the Hague. He is the most impudent scoundrel we have heard of recently.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—Rumors of the destruction of a portion of the Utah expedition are afloat. A letter was received at Washington on the 13th inst. by Gen. Cass from the Chief Justice of Utah, who accompanies the expedition, dated October 13. It states that two trains, with seventy-eight wagons, were assailed by the Mormons, at night, on the 5th October, in a narrow pass near Sweet Water, about 280 miles from Fort Larimie, and completely destroyed. No lives were lost. Col. Smith, with a force of forty men, was near by, but was not attacked. These trains appear to have been comparatively unguarded, and to have been scattered along the route, not expecting a surprise. They therefore fell an easy prey to their assailants. Col. Alexander's party was in advance and had at last accounts passed beyond Green River. It is thought that he may be saved, if he have the courage to retreat, but as to do that would involve a disregard of his orders to advance, it seems doubtful whether the responsibility of disobeying them will be assumed. Serious apprehensions of his fate are entertained. Misgivings are felt concerning the safety of a heavy sutler's train with a half million dollars worth of supplies, which was behind that destroyed. If the heavy snows should have turned it out of the route taken by the other train, it is not improbable that it escaped sharing its fate. Otherwise its situation is very precarious.