

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 3, 1858.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.—Mr. Nill, the member from Franklin, read in his place in the State Legislature, on last Thursday, a very important bill, entitled "An act relating to the collection of taxes in the several counties of the State." The first section provides that the Commissioners of every county shall cause their clerk to make out the tax duplicates immediately after the assessments are made, certify the same, and hand them over to the County Treasurer. The second section makes it the duty of such County Treasurer, within thirty days after such receipt of duplicates, to give at least thirty days notice in one or more weekly newspapers, stating that he will attend at least two days in each township and borough, previous to the first day of August in each year, for the purpose of receiving the taxes due by each person residing in said township; if such person pay the taxes before the first day of August, he shall be entitled to a deduction of five per cent. on the amount thereof. The third section provides that in case of the taxes remaining unpaid for a period of thirty days after the first day of August, the Treasurer shall issue his warrant to the constable of the township or borough, authorizing and requiring him to collect such back-standing taxes within ten days after he has made demand for the same; if the person refuses to pay his taxes, said constable may seize and sell his goods for the taxes due, and to pay all cost of such proceeding. The other sections prescribe various penalties for the non-performance of the respective duties by the Treasurer and constables. The bill proposed to be extended to all the counties in the State, is already in operation in the county of Franklin, and has given full satisfaction to the tax-payers of that county.

OREGON.—A correspondent of the *National Era*, writing from Eugene city, Oregon, at which place he has resided for the past five years, gives a highly flattering account of the advantages to be derived by persons who may emigrate thither. The climate is mild, even and healthy, the soil is rich, and the country heavily timbered—nearly all kinds of wood growing in profusion. Mechanics of all kinds are in demand, all the manufactured articles used in the country being procured from the Eastern States. Blacksmiths charge from three to five dollars for shoeing a horse—carpenters get from three to five dollars a day, and laborers two dollars per day and their board. The proper way for emigrants to reach Oregon is by sea.

THE WAY IS TO BE DONE.—The special correspondent of the *Pennsylvania*, in a recent letter, says:—"President Buchanan is determined to reward those who are faithful, and the country may rely upon it that political traitors and renegades will receive no countenance or favor." That is—every office-seeker and office-holder must stand by the President in his efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution through Congress, if he desires to retain his office, or to receive an appointment. The postmasters at Chicago and Columbus, who were appointed but a few months since, have been removed because they oppose the Lecompton swindle. Others will, doubtless, be decapitated soon. "Things are working."

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—An informal convention of Republicans was held at Harrisburg on the 22d Feb., at which J. A. Fisher, Esq., of Dauphin county, presided, and Geo. S. King, Esq., acted as Secretary. After a full and free interchange of opinions, resolutions were adopted urging a union of all opposed to the misrule of the present National Administration, and requesting the State Committee, of which Hon. Lemuel Todd is chairman, to call a convention of all willing to unite on a State ticket, to be held at Harrisburg on some day earlier than the first of July next. We are pleased with this action of our Republican friends.

Our neighbors of the *Republican* say their paper contained no "apology for either of the participants" in the late fight in Congress. We won't say whether it contained an "apology" or not; but we do say it asserted substantially that Mr. Grow "without the slightest provocation insulted" Mr. Keitt, and in making that asseveration, did attempt to throw the blame upon the first named gentleman, as was stated before.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A gentleman occupying a prominent position among the Free State Democrats of Kansas, and who is now in Washington on matters connected with the political fortunes of that Territory, states positively that Gov. Walker has not received a single point from his recent position on Kansas affairs.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March has just been received. Its table of contents is rich and varied, and shows that the literary character of this Magazine is constantly improving. It stands, now, at the head of American monthlies.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, have relieved the wants of nearly 5,000 persons during the winter. They have distributed 23,000 bushels of coal to the poor. This is practical Christianity.

Correspondence of the "Raftsmen's Journal."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25, 1858.

FRIEND ROW: If you think this letter will interest any of the readers of the *Journal*, then the "injunction of secrecy" is hereby removed, and you can use it accordingly.

The proceedings of both branches of Congress, for the last three days, have been highly interesting. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Bell, of Tennessee, replied to the joint resolutions of that State, which he had presented in the Senate a short time since. The resolutions instructed the Senators from that State to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and censured Bell for voting against the Kansas Nebraska Bill, an event which occurred near four years ago. Bell defended himself and his course in the Senate, gloriously, and hurled back the insult offered him by the Tennessee Legislature in a manner that elicited great applause from the galleries. After he concluded his magnificent address, Johnson of Tenn. replied, defending the Democratic Legislature that elected him, and then made a violent and vindictive personal onslaught upon Bell. Bell was permitted to reply to him. Any one could see at once, that the gallant old man was aroused, and the reply he made to the remarks of Johnson, almost annihilated that chivalrous man. I have often heard it said that "the more brass a Bell contained the further it could be heard." I am now quite well satisfied that the maxim is correct. Bell proved Johnson to be a violent "fire-eater," extremist, secessionist, &c., and placed him in a very unenviable light, the harder to be endured, because true. Johnson could not sit still under the keen, biting and unendurable sarcasm of his distinguished rival. Bell, much to the satisfaction of the great "Union Eagle," on the chair of the Vice President, administered a cutting rebuke to all disunionists and to his colleague in particular, who was, this time, completely annihilated.

The army bill, the favorite scheme of Jeff. Davis, is evidently very distasteful to a majority of the Senate. The question was up for consideration before the Senate to-day. Several substitutes for the original bill were offered by Democratic Senators. One offered by Mr. Pugh provided for the President calling upon and accepting the services of three thousand volunteers to serve as long as necessary. The substitute was accepted by a vote of 26 to 25. The bill was read a third time; and upon the question being put, "shall the substitute for the original bill pass," it was negatived by a vote of 25 to 16, most of the Republicans voting against it. So the matter stands.

The Lecompton constitution will soon be disposed of in the Senate in accordance to the wishes of the administration; but it is not so certain of meeting the same fate in the House. I think it beyond the power of any person to tell what the result will be in the House on the "vexed question;" especially if Mr. Calhoun continues to keep us in the dark as to the result of the Kansas election.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, made a flaming speech in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. His speech was full of disunion sentiments from beginning to end. He declared that "the recognized doctrine, to its fullest extent, that a State has the right to secede from the Union and establish an independent government for itself. If the Lecompton Constitution was rejected, this would probably be done. He would not undertake to say but what Alabama might be the first to secede. If she was, wherever she went he would go, and her destiny should be his destiny." He was followed by Mr. Morris, of Illinois, a Douglas Democrat. He said that "he heard it frequently said that had it not been for Illinois, the Administration would have had no difficulty in disposing of the vexed question in its own way; but he thanked the gallant statesman and unwavering Representatives of that gallant Democratic State, that they had interposed, thrown themselves into the breach, to prevent the consummation of the gigantic fraud sought to be heaped upon the people of Kansas." He defended Douglas, generally, and said that "the Democracy of Illinois, of the whole country, on reflection, will say to Douglas, 'well done thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, and we will make thee ruler over many things.'" Is there not room to doubt their making him ruler over many things? Time will answer this question to the satisfaction of at least one great party of the country.

To-day was the time fixed for expelling Mr. Matteson from the House, for receiving bribes during the session of the 34th Congress. The matter was brought up at the appointed time. The thing is evidently distasteful to a great number of members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, led off in opposition to the resolution to expel. He considered it a stretch of power, not warranted by the constitution or laws or parliamentary usages of the country, an outrage upon the rights of the accused and of humanity, that a man should be twice tried and punished for the same offence. It is conceded by all parties that Mr. Matteson was expelled from the former House; that since his expulsion he had been re-elected; that after he was expelled he was no longer a member of the 34th Congress; and as the offence for which he was sought to be expelled was committed before he became a member of the 35th Congress, the present Congress had no jurisdiction over the offence.—He was followed by Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, who took much the same ground that Mr. Seward did. The arguments advanced by both were clear, logical and convincing. "Extra Billy Smith," (as he is called,) of Virginia, and a member from Illinois, replied to them, but with little effect. It was reserved for Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, to make the great speech on the occasion. He opposed the resolution, not because he was a friend to the accused or had any sympathy for him; but because he was opposed to the undue and improper exercise of unlimited and undefined powers, and for the reason that no man should be twice tried and

punished for the same offence. He utterly demolished every argument that had been advanced in support of the resolution. Even its author, Mr. Harris, was silenced. He said he wanted action on the resolution, but did not care how it was disposed of. The resolution was then referred to select committee of five. Judging from present indications I should say there is but little danger of Mr. M. being again expelled, as it requires a two-thirds vote to expel a member.

Duelling appears to be all the rage here now. We had a duel between a couple of "Hot-spurs"—lieutenants in the army. One of them was seriously and dangerously wounded in the "hat." No further injuries resulted from the meeting. An ex-lieutenant of the Navy challenged against his ex-Lieutenantship, who appeared now to be in a rather bad "phiz." The last grand affair of the kind is that between Hon. Jas. B. Clay, of Kentucky, and Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee. Mr. Clay was in his seat in the House to-day, so he was not "killed" or "dangerously wounded," as reported. The affair has been amicably adjusted between the parties. The "duelling" is a profitable business for the news-boys. You will hear them on the streets, hallooing at the top of their voices, "Have States, Star, Sun, sir, got account of duel in it," "great riot," &c., &c., much to the amusement of the "congregated wisdom of the nation." It is generally believed that this is a better place for surgical students than Nashville is, as we have a number of "fresh killed subjects at the dead house" almost every morning.

Yours, &c., D....

ALLIBONE AND A \$2,000,000 FORTUNE.—The *Pittsburg Chronicle* says, it is currently reported in Philadelphia that Thomas Allibone, the much talked of ex-President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is about to receive a salvo for his offended dignity, wounded honor, the public contumely, and "all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" which have lately been heaped upon him. He certainly has had lately "quantum suff. of abuse and obloquy," and as he has proved himself free from fraud, if not from blame, we are content enough to see a reversal of the picture. According to the story, as told by the *N. Y. Tribune*, he is one of the chief claimants, by right of his wife, to the great Jennings estate, which has been, during this century, hunting heirs from Kamtskatka to Patagonia. This estate, however, is no myth, and late English papers declare that the true heir was Joseph Martin, and that Administration has been obtained by an eminent Liverpool law firm for Elizabeth Bunch, the heir-general of the family. The heirs in this country, as is well known, are numerous, and it is said by parties in Philadelphia, who have the means of being well informed on the subject, that Mrs. Allibone is one of the most prominent. As the personal property of this immense estate is equal to \$80,000,000, while the real estate is estimated at a rental of \$750,000 per annum, the valetudinarian ex-Bank President may receive a large enough slice to enable him to hold up his head once more among the Philadelphia F. F.'s.

HUMBOLDT.—The aged and illustrious Baron Von Humboldt, now in his 90th year, but still fresh in intellectual and conversational powers, attended a ball given in Berlin on the 29th ult., in honor of the royal wedding. The Baron allows neither his advanced age nor his great acquirements, and world-wide fame, to entitle him to any dispensation from the minutest and most scrupulous attention to etiquette and costume, and willingly condescends on occasions like the one in question, to assume his chamberlain's costume, and his numerous orders, with all the careful attention to exterior befitting the most youthful and modest aspirant to Court favor. His health, however, gives frequent occasions of uneasiness to his friends and admirers, though he rallies from each attack with most surprising rapidity.

LYNCHING OF A SUSPECTED COUNTERFEITER.

On Saturday last a company of men residing about fourteen miles from Cincinnati, seized a man named Coleman, on suspicion of dealing in counterfeit coin, and on his protesting his innocence, a rope was placed around his neck, by which he was suspended in mid-air, and after being nearly suffocated, was lowered to the ground. On recovering from the strangulation, he still refused to confess, when he was run up a second time, and suspended till the blood gushed from his nose, when he was again lowered to the earth in an unconscious state. A third time he revived, but refused to confess, when he was stripped and laid across a log and severely flogged with a whip. Finding they could get nothing from him, the company left him upon the ground, where he was found by his friends in a very precarious condition.

STRANGE PHENOMENA.—On the evening of the 12th ultimo, the inhabitants of the northern part of Washington county, were startled by the rolling of apparent distant thunder, which in some places was so violent as to sensibly shake the houses. At Paris a large meteoric ball passed over the village through the heavens and exploded. The same display of fire balls was witnessed at Wellsville across the Ohio, about the same time, accompanied with loud explosions, and a sensible shaking of the earth. Many who did not see the meteoric balls thought they were experiencing the reverberations of an earthquake.

FROZEN.—A brakeman, named John Myers, on the freight train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found at his post on the 23d ult., between Philadelphia and Parkersburg, so badly frozen as to be perfectly insensible—his hands frozen fast to the iron brake, and his body perfectly immovable. He was taken off, and with proper care was able to speak on the following morning.

THE KANSAS FRAUDS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.—A letter from Lawrence to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, February 15th, implicates Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, in some very bad transactions. We quote as follows:

The Investigating Commission for the investigation of Election frauds, sat through Saturday night. Dr. Sabin, of Brownsville, Kansas, a reliable gentleman, was one of the witnesses examined. He testified that about two weeks before the 4th of January he was in the Virginia Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo., and there overheard a conversation between Gov. Stewart, of Mo., and Frank Marshall of Kansas. Stewart assured Marshall that arrangements had been perfected by which several hundred voters were sent over into the border precincts, to participate in the election. He gave them the full details of the localities and numbers.

The Sergeants at Arms of the Commission had just returned from Johnson county with four persons who were implicated, directly or indirectly, in the enormous frauds of the 4th of January election.

Shawnee precinct, you will remember, returned over nine hundred (900) votes. C. C. Gray, one of the Clerks of Election there, was examined under oath. After some hesitation, he finally gave a full history of the affair.

He swore that there were but about one hundred and sixty-three honest votes polled. The polls closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. Early on the next morning he and the other Clerk went over to Westport, Mo., and there, in Col. Boone's store, added several hundred names to those of the bona fide voters. The names were read to them from some list, by a son of Rev. "Tom Johnson," and other Pro-Slavery men. The Judges' certificates (which had been made out on separate sheets of paper), were pasted on at the foot of these bogus returns, and they were then sent to Calhoun. Col. Danforth, of Westport, (who is known to have acted under instructions from Calhoun, and who was also connected with the frauds in the other precincts), was the investigator and director of the swindle.

The Judges corroborated this testimony fully, and swore that several hundred names had been added to the returns, after the polls were closed.

As these witnesses gave their testimony under the direct promise that they should be protected back to their homes, they were sent back quietly, early yesterday morning. They will, of course, fly to Missouri.

The Spring Hall returns showed a Free State majority. The Pro-Slavery messenger by whom they were sent in, never delivered them, and now swears that he lost them on the way.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.—A man named Streiger, near Davenport, Iowa, was some time since in the woods chopping a heavy limb from a prostrated tree. The limb struck him on the back of the neck as it fell, and bent his body down so forcibly as to break his back. A portion of the limb penetrated his thigh, making a terrible wound. The injury to his spine paralyzed all the lower part of his body. In this condition, and far from help, he used his axe as a lever, and prying off the limb, so that he could get out of the trap. He then dragged himself by the arms—his lower limbs being entirely paralyzed—a quarter of a mile, through the snow, till he came within view of the people at the house. During his tedious and painful trip the lower part of his body was entirely naked. It is very doubtful whether he can survive.

According to *The New Orleans Delta*, the South has already reopened the African Slave Trade. A regular depot has been established on Pearl River in Mississippi, where cargoes of negroes are landed and sold. The vessels engaged in this traffic hoist the French flag. Whoever else may be surprised at these disclosures, we are not. There are always villains ready to embody a wicked public sentiment in acts, before it has become sufficiently strong to clothe itself in the forms of law. The Federal Government is not Argus-eyed, as respects matters of this description. Let us see if, now that its eyes are opened, it will dare to use its hands.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

WANTED A WASHINGTON SQUAW.—The *Washington States* gives an account of the first reception of the season at the White House, from which we extract the following:

"The sons of the forest, painted and plumed in battle array, were ranged along one side of the room, and gazed with stoical apathy at the novel sight. They were evidently very vain of the attention shown them by many of the ladies; and one old fellow, very finely painted, confidentially remarked to his interpreter, when one blooming lady was introduced: 'I give em three horses for squaw—very nice squaw!'"

The Hon. George Bancroft, the illustrious American historian, has come out in a well written statement in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He favors the principle of the majority ruling, which was formerly considered good Democratic doctrine. Democracy of the present day, however, is not as it "used to be." Mr. Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, and was afterwards appointed Minister to England.

RATHER A SALTY LAKE.—There is a lake 200 miles long, between Corpus Christi and Brazos, Santiago, so salt that a skiff cannot proceed but about 40 miles from the latter place, because of large, solidified cakes extending clear across the passage—so says a writer in the *Plaquemines Sentinel*, who has visited it. The same writer adds that on the side of the mainland, crystallized salt is to be seen piled up in blocks, one upon another, and shining in the sun like glaciers.

In a Cincinnati court Mary Jane Cribbet has obtained a verdict for ten thousand dollars damages against Wm. Mathers for breach of promise under aggravated circumstances. (??)

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 23.—In Congress the Senate passed the bill to amend the act of March 3, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship-owners. Mr. Bell presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, which annulment upon his opposition to the Nebraska bill, indorse the Lecompton swindle, and intimate that it is his duty to resign. He proceeded to state his reasons for not complying with this suggestion, and, in reply to a question from his colleague, Mr. Johnson, said that he should not vote for Lecompton in consequence of instructions. This provoked a bitter personal retort from Mr. Johnson, in response to which Mr. Bell intimated that he was ready for any Senator who should attempt to brow-beat him. Mr. Bell had the floor when the Senate adjourned. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Burroughs of New York made a strong Anti-Slavery speech, in the course of which he was twice called to order for denouncing Pierce and Buchanan by Mr. Smith of Virginia, who considered it disgraceful so to treat a branch of Government co-ordinate with the Legislative. Mr. Curry of Alabama followed with a violent Pro-Slavery speech. Messrs. Morris of Illinois and Andrews of New York spoke against Lecompton. Adjourned.

FEBRUARY 24.—In Congress the Senate made the Kansas bill the special order for Monday. Mr. Bell of Tennessee continued his speech in defense of his disregard of the Pro-Lecompton instructions of the Legislature of his State, and in answer to the personal attacks of his colleague yesterday. Mr. Johnson disclaimed any intention of aspersing Mr. Bell's motives, but declined to make any further apology. After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the consideration of the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was postponed till the third Monday in March. A bill changing the present system of relief to disabled seamen was reported. In Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, the Kansas question was discussed by Messrs. Crawford of Georgia, Goodwin and Fenton of New York, Millson of Virginia, Chaffee of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, and others.

FEBRUARY 25.—In Congress Mr. Crittenden presented to the Senate a letter from Gen. Shields, together with his credentials as Senator from Minnesota, and urged immediate action. A motion to lay the subject upon the table was lost. Mr. Toombs submitted a resolution referring the question to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether Minnesota be now a State. The Army bill was then taken up. Mr. Johnson's substitute, providing for the employment of volunteers, after having been amended by making the number 3,000 instead of 4,000, was rejected. Mr. Hunter proposed another substitute, which Mr. Pugh moved to amend by a provision authorizing the President to accept of the services of volunteers, not exceeding 3,000, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The amendment was adopted, but the bill in its then form was rejected by a vote of 16 to 35. A reconsideration was moved, but not voted upon. Messrs. Seward and Cameron voted in the affirmative. After listening to a personal explanation between Messrs. Bell and Johnson of Tennessee, the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, Mr. Quitman reported a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of Texas, and giving the President power to call out four additional regiments of volunteers. The case of the Hon. O. B. Matteson was called up. After considerable discussion, the resolution directing his expulsion was referred to a Select Committee.

FEBRUARY 26.—The House postponed till Thursday next the consideration of Mr. Hoard's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether Executive influence had been exerted to control votes. Mr. Grow gave notice of a bill permitting the Government to be sued by its creditors in the United States Courts. In Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Smith of Tennessee made a long speech about Kansas, in the course of which, in answer to a question from Mr. Giddings, he expressed himself ready to vote for a bill requiring the President to withdraw the troops from Kansas. Other Democrats agreed to do the same, whereupon Mr. Giddings gave notice of a bill to that effect. After Mr. Giddings had spoken a few earnest words on behalf of Freedom, the House passed the Indian Appropriation bill, and a bill appropriating \$408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations respecting the abolition of the Sound dues. Adjourned till Monday.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who writes himself "A European," says that the secret of the attempts made upon the life of Louis Napoleon, while a wanderer, was a sworn member of a secret Society known as the *Carbonari*. This Society never forgives a renegade member, and Louis Napoleon has been tried by the chiefs of the Society, formally condemned to death, and received notice of the doom which surely awaits him.

DANGERS OF A SCARLET PETTICOAT.—As two young ladies were walking along Sixth street, one afternoon, in St. Louis, when near a crossing by St. Charles, a couple of oxen were being driven down, and the quartette met. The ladies made a run to cross, and one of them raising her dress, showed some eighteen inches of a red skirt; at this one of the oxen took umbrage and gave chase, the demoiselle only escaping by running into a house, the door of which was fortunately open.

The Pacific Hotel, at St. Louis, was burned at 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning the 20th ult. About 100 persons were in the house, 30 or 40 of whom are missing. Many leaped from the windows, and were horribly mangled. Others, unable to reach the windows, were burned in their rooms.

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PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—As Mr. Henry Armstrong, of Canonsburg, was returning from church on Tuesday night, the 8th ult., his horse, by a mis-step was precipitated over the end of a bridge crossing the millrace at the lower end of main street in that place, and fell some ten feet, breaking his back. The rider, strange to say, though falling partly under the horse escaped with a few slight bruises. The horse was shot the next morning. . . . On Friday the 12th ult., a small girl, aged about eleven years, daughter of Samuel Lytle of Dry Run, near Monongahela city, got horribly burned, from the effects of which she died on Sunday morning about 2 o'clock. She and some other children were in a room by themselves engaged at play, when her clothing by some means caught fire; and there being no adult persons in hearing, they literally burnt off her body. Medical aid was immediately procured, but all to no purpose.

YORK COUNTY.—Five children—three boys and two girls—who were returning home from school in Manchester township, on the 16th Feb., ventured upon the ice on the Codorus, but, it not being of sufficient thickness to bear their weight, four of their number broke through, and before assistance could be rendered three of them were drowned. The fifth child, a little girl, gave the alarm to some young men from York who were fishing near by, among whom was Mr. Henry Hubley, who hastened to the rescue of the children. Mr. Hubley, at the risk of his own life, with much difficulty succeeded in bringing the other little girl safely to shore. Two of those who perished were sons of Mr. Baylrod, and the other a son of Mr. Philip Leber.

DAIRY COUNTY.—A serious, and probably a fatal accident occurred at Altoona on the evening of the 18th. Catharine Beech, a young lady between sixteen and eighteen years of age, was engaged in assisting a lady friend to the cars with her children, baggage, &c., when she was suddenly run on by the Way Train eastward and was thrown on the track, the locomotive cutting and mangling the calves of her legs in a horrible manner, which will probably produce death. Conductor Cramer, seeing her situation, endeavored to save the unfortunate girl by catching her, when she seized him, almost throwing him both beneath the wheels of the locomotive. . . . Wm. Handlin, an English miner, died last week of mania a potu.

MONROE COUNTY.—The sentence of death was passed, on the 20th ult., on Wm. J. Clark for murdering his wife, by administering poison. He asserted his innocence before the Judge pronounced sentence. . . . The trial of Mrs. Twigg, for the murder of her husband in the same manner, has been put off to the May term. The poisoning took place nearly a year ago, and it is alleged that it was committed in consequence of a criminal intimacy between Mr. Clark and Mrs. Twigg.

CAMBERG COUNTY.—Mrs. D. J. Morrell was thrown from a sleigh, near Ben's Creek Furnace, on Wednesday the 17th ult., by which she received a severe wound on the cheek. A party of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves in a sleigh ride, and in passing over a breaker the sleigh pitched so violently as to throw Mrs. Morrell out, nearly under the horses' feet, by which she received such a wound as to require the aid of a Surgeon to dress it.

INDIANA COUNTY.—The *Register*, of the 23d Feb., says:—"Mr. James S. Vango, of Vango county, it appears, is the lawful heir to a fortune, left in England by an ancestor, amounting to twenty-three hundred thousand pounds sterling! Mr. S. was in this county about a week ago, completing the evidence necessary to enable him to get possession of the money."

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—In Greensburg, Tuesday night, a son of William Row, confederator, aged ten years, whilst sledding on the street, ran into a wagon, fracturing one of his legs and injuring his head.

TIoga COUNTY.—A little girl, three and a half years old, of Mr. A. Knowlton, of Gaines township, was so recklessly burned by its clothes taking fire at the stove that it died in a few hours.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—E. J. Bachus, of Shirlersburg, recently fined James A. Doyle five dollars for sitting in his seat during time of prayer in the M. E. Church.

We notice that Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Col. Bliss, U. S. Army, and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married on the 11th inst., to Philip P. Dandridge, Esq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Orleans.

It is said that the French Government has decided to take an active part in the affairs of the extreme east. It contemplates fitting out an expedition on a large scale, and the troops to pass through Egypt, en route for China.

A Utah correspondent writes to a New York paper that "Bishop Johnson, of Springfield, has seven wives, four of whom are sisters, and his own nieces." This is mixing up matters pretty freely, even for a Mormon bishop.

Benton.—"Old Bullion"—assigns as a sufficient reason why Senator Douglas will never be President, that his coat-tail was too near the ground.

The State Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg to-morrow, March 4th.

The difficulty between Hon. James B. Clay and Gen. Cullom has been amicably adjusted.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Alonzo."—Yes, if accompanied by your proper name.

"Lines" from Pennsville, will appear as soon as possible.

New Advertisements.

FRESH BUTTER AND CHEESE, for sale by [march] THOS. ROBINS.

CHEST STEEL MILL AND CROSS CUT SAWS, of the best qualities, made by Diston, for sale by WM. IRVIN.

Curwensville, March 2, 1858.

TWENTY BUSHELS WHITE BEANS, for sale at the "corner store" of WM. IRVIN.

March 2, 1858.

SUPERFINE AND EXTRA FLOUR for sale by Curwensville, March 2. WM. IRVIN.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. One who can finish and turn preferred. Apply immediately to H. HAYS MORROW.

Clearfield, Pa., March 3, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elihu Mort, late of Telford township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned, or to L. J. Crum, Esq., Clearfield, Pa.

HOMER W. MOTT, Administrator.

March 3, 1858.