Raftsman's Journal.

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JUNE 2, 1858.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—Quite a number of inquiries have been recently made of us concerning the militia law passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is entirely too long for publication in a newspaper, but as it is printed in pamphlet form, it will doubtless be widely circulated. By its provisions every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, with certain specified exceptions, is required to perform military duty. The assessors of the several wards, boroughs and townships, are required to enroll all such, and to assess a tax of fifty cents upon all who are not exempt from the performance of military duty. This tax of fifty cents is to be collected in the same manner and at the same time other taxes are collected in the several counties; and is to be paid into the county treasury as a military fund, a separate account of which is to be kept by the treasurer. The State is divided into twenty divisions, corresponding very nearly with the present arrangement. Clearfield, Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin counties constitute the 14th district. Each county in the State is to constitute a separate brigade. The act also provides for an election for Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector on the first Monday of June, 1859, and every five years thereafter. The salary of the Brigade Inspector is fixed at $150 per annum, and his duties are fully and clearly defined. All organized companies are required to parade annually by regiment, battalion or company, at such time and place between the first days of May and October, as the Brigade Inspector shall order and direct, for the purpose of discipline, inspection and review. In lieu of this the commanding officer of any brigade, may order his brigade or any regiment, battalion or company to parade and encamp for a period not to exceed six consecutive days, between the first days of May and October in each year; twenty days notice of such encampment to be given to the Brigade Inspector by such commanding officer. All officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians and privates of any uniformed company or troop to receive one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually on duty, and for each horse actually used by them, two dollars per day. This extends only to six days in each year.

The New Bloomfield *Advocate* thus estimates the cost of carrying out the new military law. It says: "Suppose that we estimate the number of infantry, artillery, &c., in the State at 25,000, and the cavalry at 5,000, (in both cases a low estimate,) and suppose that there should be the full number of parades, the expenses would be $695,000 per annum!—and estimate that there are 40,000 in the State liable to military duty under the law, the revenue would be only $200,000, or less than a third of the expense. We venture to say that the expense of carrying out this law, on an average, will not be less than *half a million of dollars annually!*"

Forney's *Press*, of the 29th May, says—"It begins to be more than manifest that scarcely anybody can be elected to Congress from this corner of the continent who voted for Lecompton. The brand is on the brow of every one who did the deed, and like the 'scarlet letter,' it cannot be obliterated, while, unlike the 'scarlet letter,' it is seen of all men. Now, it may be a pleasing thing to power to see the Lecomptonites re-nominated, but it is a much more important thing to the Democrats to put nobody forward who will kill other candidates by the contact. If the Lecompton Congressmen want vindication, they should go to the Treasury for it. There are not votes enough for them in the North, and that's the long and short of it."

That's right, John—hit them again.

Montgomery's band of Kansas robbers still continue their depredations, and late advices state that they burned the town of Butler, in Kansas, on the night of the 21st May. It is also said that they have been committing robberies and outrages in Bates and Cass counties, Missouri, and a number of the citizens have petitioned Gov. Stewart asking that measures be taken for their protection.

JUDGE GILLIS, Lecompton member of Congress from this district, made *one* speech during the present session of Congress. It is characteristic of the man, and being very brief and free from political taint, and as it shows what the principal employment of the Representative of the "wild-cat" district is, we have given it a place on our outside.

Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was ousted from his seat in Congress, on the 25th, and Mr. Vallandigham, Democrat, voted in by a strict party division. At the election Mr. C. had but 19 of a majority, and the seat was contested on the allegation that certain colored men voted for him, which, however, was not substantiated.

Henry B. Anthony, Republican, was on last Friday elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Rhode Island, in place of Mr. Allen, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion relative to the effect of the new license law, as to the duties imposed upon the power intrusted with its execution. The main difficulty seems to be as to the degree of discretion which may be exercised by the granting power, as to the matter of the number to be licensed, and the inquiry as to the necessity for conferring such right to sell in each particular case. It is alleged that Judge Galbraith, of the Erie district, so interprets the new Liquor Law as to authorize every tavern keeper to procure license without publication or certificate, and he has granted licenses accordingly.

In Northampton county, the Kansas ex-Governor, Reeder, contends that the granting power is compelled to look into and to pass upon the *necessity* of the tavern, in each case where license is granted, and as the subject is one of some considerable interest, we give, below, an outline of his argument, as prepared by himself for the Philadelphia *Press*. The Court in this case, did not pass upon the point raised, as has been stated in some papers. We commend this view to such parties as are interested in the matter. We might add that it is not the view held by some of those who were instrumental in securing the passage of the law, and we believe Mr. Reeder was opposed in his argument by a member of the last Legislature, who had taken much interest in the legislative action respecting it.

EASTON, May 15, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: Of course I have not the least objection to comply with your request to state the reasoning on which I have based my argument upon the question to which you refer. The argument was made in court, and of course, is already public property; and I give it the more willingly as I have the most thorough confidence in it, and cannot conceive how it can be answered. Briefly, it is this:

The third section of the Act of 1834 provides that no tavern shall be licensed unless it is necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. This section remained in force until it was repealed by the act of 14th April, 1855, which swept away all the provisions in regard to tavern licenses, as well as all tavern licenses themselves. By the 35th section of the general license law of 31st March, 1856, this repealing act was itself *expressly* repealed. The certain consequence of this repeal of a repealing law was to revive the 3d section of the act of 1834, by the operation of a simple rule of construction known to every-body. The act of 1856 *might* have prevented this result, if it had contained any provisions irreconcilable with the section revived. The most careful examination of that act, however, can discover no such provisions; whilst, on the other hand, the 8th, 14th, and 27th sections (which I shall not stop to quote or comment upon) strongly indicate a contrary intention. Indeed, I have never heard it doubted that, under the act of 1856, the courts possessed a discretion to pass upon the necessity of the proposed tavern to the accommodation of the public; and, so far as I have learned, the courts did not hesitate to exercise it, and to receive evidence to guide them in doing so. The 27th section fixed a *maximum* number of licenses, (by reference to the number of taxables,) which they were forbidden to exceed; but, *within* this limit, they possessed, beyond all question, the power to grant or reject, according to their opinion of the necessity in each particular case. If this is so—and I cannot imagin how it can be denied—whence can the power be derived, except from the 3d section of the act of 1834, which I have already shown to have been revived and in force? This power is given there, and it it given nowhere else. Enough, however, that the power existed under the act of 1856. It was one of the "*requirements of the law*," that the applicant should satisfy the court of the necessity of his proposed tavern. The 27th section did nothing more than to impose a restraint or qualification upon the otherwise general discretion of the court, to license when necessary, by forbidding them to go *beyond* a certain number. Thus stood the law up to the act of April 8th, 1858, and I have never been more mistaken than I am now if that act has taken away this discretion from the court. The question turns entirely upon the sixth section, which is mandatory upon the court in certain circumstances. It provides that the court *shall* grant licenses, &c., &c., "whenever the *requirements of the laws* on the subject are complied with by such applicants." One of these requirements was that the application should appear to be for a tavern necessary to the accommodation of the public, &c., as I have already shown; and how this particular requirement is to be dispensed with, and all others insisted on, I am at a loss to understand. The very restraint imposed upon this discretion of the court by the twenty-seventh section of 1856, is expressly repealed by the 22nd section of the act of 1858, and the discretion itself is left untouched; so that the Legislature by thus restoring the general and unlimited character of the discretion, gave the strongest recognition of its existence, and of their purpose not to disturb it. The act of 1858 is nowhere supplectory of, or inconsistent with, this previously existing provision; and, upon this point, excuse me for quoting the language of the Supreme Court, in 10 *Barr*, 448, where they say: "It is in general necessary that the intention to repeal be expressed in clear and unambiguous language, and not left to be inferred from the subsequent statute. . . . . An ancient statute will be impliedly repealed by a more modern one, only when the latter is couched in negative terms, or when the matter is so clearly repugnant that it necessarily implies a negative; for implied repeals are not favored by the law. When both acts are merely affirmative, and the substance such that both may stand together, both shall have a concurrent efficacy."

Such was my main argument, besides two minor ones, which, however, I considered superfluous and unnecessary. In one of them, nevertheless, I have much confidence. The *provisos* of the 6th section of 1858, after demanding a compliance with the requirements of the law, one of which was the certificate of twelve citizens to the necessity of the proposed tavern, direct that nothing therein contained shall prohibit the Court from hearing *other evidence* than that presented by the applicant, and that the Court shall grant or refuse, "in accordance with the evidence." The certificate of citizens can be regarded as nothing else than *evidence* of the facts stated in it. It can be presented for no other conceivable purpose or object. It is the evidence specifically required from the *applicant* by the statute; and if the Legislature had gone no further, and the third section of 1834 had been repealed, it might fairly be argued that this evidence of the applicant must be taken as conclusive. But when they proceed to say that evidence presented by the applicant may be met by counter evidence, and that the decision shall be made in accordance with all the evidence in the case, it is plain that even irrespective of the third section of 1834, the question of necessity is opened, and the Court must pass upon it.

These points might be elaborated to meet all supposable objections, but the unanticipated length of this letter warns me to close.

Very truly yours, A. H. REEDER.

The *Daily News* of Philadelphia, is the only pretended opposition paper that opposes the call for an anti-Lecompton Convention in July. It says there is time enough, and the call is premature. This sounds so much like the *News* of 1856 with its delay and final treason that very few we hope will again be mis-led by it. The *Inquirer* more sensibly, says:—

"A MOVEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE—'A SOUND AMERICAN POLICY.'—We invite attention to the following call. It will be seen that the opponents of the National and State Administrations intend holding a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 8th of July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, and also, as we presume, a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The call is addressed to all who are opposed to the Lecompton swindle, and the despotic policy of the National Administration, in forcing it upon the people of Kansas, a Constitution in defiance of their known wishes, as well to "all who are in favor of a sound American policy, in opposition to the intrigues of foreign governments." The movement is intended to unite the entire Opposition, and we therefore give it our hearty support. It is quite time for the PEOPLE of Pennsylvania, who are conservative, patriotic and national in their views, and who desire to see adequate protection extended to American industry, to rally together in one spirit, and on some broad and comprehensive platform. That the majority of the citizens of this State are opposed to the Lecompton iniquity, is beyond all question. We believe that if a vote could have been taken throughout the entire Commonwealth, at the time of our municipal election, the majority adverse to the policy of Mr. Buchanan, would have amounted to at least twenty-thousand. And so in relation to HOME INDUSTRY AND A SOUND AMERICAN POLICY. There is no State in the Union that is more deeply interested in this question. Pennsylvania is eminently suited for manufactures, and she is rich in all the elements, calculated to render her the great manufacturing State of the Union, and thus to give her a degree of importance in the Confederacy, which hitherto she has not realized. Her coal and iron mines are exhaustless, her climate is salubrious, her children are enterprising and industrious, her position is central, and railroads run throughout her length and breadth, by which she is enabled to transport her products from one point to another, with the utmost facility. All that she requires, is adequate protection to Home Industry. This to her, is essential and vital But this cannot be secured, until a change takes place in the National Legislature."

THE ISSUE IN OCTOBER.—Our Washington masters, says Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, are in an ecstasy of alarm over the dissensions of the Democratic party. We sympathize with them. They think the Kansas question ought to be settled. We think so too. They are beginning to see, like wise men, that for every head the official axe takes off, the ballot box will demand ten; and we only regret that their vision was not cleared at an earlier day. These things being agreed upon on all hands, what is the next step? Acting like rational beings, they would, of course, withdraw their dead Lecompton from the field, a reeking carrion as it is, that smells to heaven. Animated by a desire to reunite the party, they should dismiss to the shades of private life all those worthies who have voted for Lecompton. But in this, it seems, the people are to be disappointed. Preparations are making to pour a new batch of documents, in support of the Lecompton and English iniquities into our State. Club-rooms are being opened at Washington, officered by Jones and Bigler, and filled with clerks, from which millions of *arguments*, in favor of these great wrongs, are to be disseminated to every part of the State. Even Owen Jones, is flooding his district with Stevens' report in favor of the very Senate bill which he so steadily opposed! So the issue is not only accepted, but insisted upon; and so let it be. Pennsylvania is to be made the battle-ground in October. She was the battle-ground in 1856. The theatre is the same—the actors the same, and the principle the same, with the difference that those who were elected to office upon the principle now stand forth full armed against it. These latter have many potent influences on their side. A mass of patronage held out to a mass of expectants; a host of dependants whose bread is safe only as they defend the wrong; a Senate ready to reject or ratify, as Democrats are fair or false. But we have great faith in the result. The people are aroused. The public mind is filled with light; the public heart with indignation. If there was a rapture in the strife of 1856, in honestly supporting an honest creed, what will it be in 1858, when that same creed, basely deserted, implores for rescue and for championship?

THE TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, comprising the counties of Fayette, Green and Washington, is likely to be the theater of a very pretty triangular fight the coming fall. It opens out handsomely, with Gen. Jessie Lazear, of Green, tugging for the Democratic nomination for Congress as the Administration candidate, and the Hon. Wm. Montgomery working for a re-nomination as the leader of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and if defeated in that, will probably run on his own hook. The Republicans will doubtles take the field, with a leader of their own, and when the order of battle has been formed, and the signal for a general engagement is sounded, we may expect to hear some very sharp firing from the Twentieth. Montgomery has brought out his "long tom," and is pouring his hot shot and shell into the gentleman from Green, who appears to be slow in coming to the scratch. The divided Democratic newspapers are skirmishing pretty sharply already, while the Republican papers seem to enjoy the carte and fierce thrusts of their brethren amazingly. There is promise of a general scrimmage, in which there will be as many bloody noses as were once counted at our old Washington coffee house years ago, when, late in the night, one of the Pats sprang up and exclaimed, "Twelve o'clock and no fight yet!" Out went the lights, and thwack went the fists. The fellows who "laid low" under the table were the only ones who come off unscarred. The same result is not improbable in the Twentieth District.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The New Orleans *Delta's* Washington correspondent gives the following picture of "poor little Cox of Ohio," after the passage of the Kansas Bill:—"Poor little Cox, of Ohio, has been the chief butt of the Oppositionist's scorn and inuendos; Humphrey Marshall pitched into him; and so did Campbell, of Ohio, and Haskin of New York. It seems to be known that he was weak of heart. Pitiful it was, yesterday, to see the poor creature, after Haskin had grossly insulted him, begging him to let him still call him his friend, and afterwards creeping like a spaniel to Haskin's desk, where he was waved off with a "go away I will hear nothing you have to say," and then sneaking back to his seat again. And this in the presence of thousands."

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The right side and hand of Judge Wilson were paralyzed a few weeks ago, which prevented him from attending court in Union county at the regular session. He has however nearly recovered from its effects. Twenty-nine years ago he was affected in the same way on one side of his face. . . . . A colored child of Lewis Thomas, about four years of age, was drowned in Kishacoquillas creek, at Lewistown, on Friday last, by falling from a skiff. The body was recovered a short time after falling in, but life was extinct. . . . . A number of dwellings were entered on Monday night 24th May, in Lewistown, by some experienced thief or thieves, who from the confidence with which houses are entered probably use ether, chloroform, or some other influence to quiet sleepers. At Mrs. McKee's house, on Main Street, the thief was discovered on the balcony by some of the inmates and ejected under the supposition that he was a prowler seeking a place to sleep. At Charles S. McCoy's he entered at the back door, made his way to the bed room, took therefrom Mr. McCoy's clothing, which he carried into the parlor below, rifled two portmonaies of their contents, consisting of a ten dollar Erie bank note, two fives, and four or five dollars of other money, leaving everything else undisturbed. At Mr. Benedict's he also succeeded in rifling a pocket book in the same way, but of what amount we do not know. Mr. Willis's house was also entered, and probably several others, as some one was heard in various yards and buildings. Two men who left here in the down train were arrested at Harrisburg on their arrival there, but succeeded in clearing their skirts of the charge. Two others, probably the parties, left town on foot about seven o'clock, *inquiring their way to Pittsburgh.* At Mifflintown we hear similar feats were performed, the pocket book of Hon. A. Parker having been abstracted in the same way. An attempt was made to enter the store of Blymyer & Brisbin on Tuesday night, which was frustrated by Mrs. B. being up nursing a sick child. She raised a window on hearing some noise, which caused the thief to decamp.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Ebensburg was thrown into quite an excitement, on the 26th ult, by the arrest of a horse thief, a couple of miles west of Ebensburg. A dispatch was received by the proprietor of the Cambria House, in Johnstown, announcing that two horses had been stolen the night previous, from a gentleman in West Newton, Westmoreland county. Constables Gageby and Cupp, immediately started in pursuit of the thieves. When a couple of miles from this place, on the Pittsburgh pike, they discovered two horsemen, a short distance in front of them. When just below town, they took the Indiana pike, and the Constables followed them. Coming in close quarters, one of them jumped from his horse, and took to the woods; the other made some resistance, and attempted to strike Constable Cupp, from whom he received a "sou-wester," which quickly cooled his ardor. Both horses and one thief were secured—the other made good his escape. . . . . Last week, the vicinity of Johnstown, like every other place, was visited by heavy rains; but with this additional feature that the water in the streams rose to such a height that in the lower part of Kernville, and at the "point" in Johnstown, families were driven from their houses. The water surrounded their houses about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, and in some instances came up as high as the first floor. The rolling mill was stopped in consequence of the water backing up through the sewers into the fly-wheel.

LEHIGH COUNTY.—On Friday last, Cornelius Acker, a young man employed in the Sand washery on Clader's Island, in the Lehigh near Allentown, had his leg drawn into the wash machine and badly crushed. . . . . The corner stone of the proposed new German Reformed Church, at Zionsville, is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of June. . . . . On last Friday night some person burglariously entered the Jewelry Store of Mr. Jacob Hill, and carried off goods to the value of about $140. . . . . Two of the "fallen angels" of Allentown, were out on horseback the other day, and one of them not being a great expert in handling the reins, got her horse into a runaway gallop, and finally was capsized into a mud puddle at the road side a few miles from town. They ought never to go out unattended by at least one of the many male friends who court their friendship at home. . . . . On Monday afternoon as Messrs. J. W. Mickley and E. D. Lawall were driving in Seventh street, Allentown, the fore axle of the buggy broke off just inside of the hub, which frightened the horse into a pretty smart gait. In front of a tavern he came in collision with another buggy, which caused the occupants of both vehicles to fall out; in the fall of Mr. Lawall he unfortunately struck his chin on the wheel of the wagon with which they came in contact with such force as to break the jaw bone. The others who figured in the occurrence escaped unhurt.

GREEN COUNTY.—A few nights since, Mr. Wm. M'Mullen, of Waynesburg, was relieved of the moderate sum of $170, by some infamous scamp. No clue has as yet been obtained of the guilty person or persons, although suspicions are resting upon different ones. The Officers have been in the pursuit of an Irishman who has been prowling about for sometime, but decamped on the night of the robbery. They were unable to learn of his whereabouts. . . . . Mr. Thomas Kincaid killed, on last Saturday a week, a "Black Snake" on his fathers farm, measuring in length 11 feet 6 inches; and 12 inches in circumference.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The Carlisle *Democrat* details the following:—"On Saturday last a fight took place between two butchers, named John B. Noble and James Moudy. In the affray Noble bit off a greater part of Moudy's ear. The fight, it is said, grew out of a bet made between the parties on the weight of a beef, which Noble won. Moudy afterwards went to Noble's house and demanded his money back. Noble refused to refund it, whereupon Moudy insisted to fight, and the loss of one of his ears is the result.

BLAIR COUNTY.—A man named Turner was arrested at Altoona at the instance of the Pa. Railroad Company, on account of refusing to pay $130 freight. The matter was compromised by Turner paying up and settling costs. He was from Sandusky, Ohio. . . . . A man named Knee received some severe internal injuries on the 20th, by falling from the scaffolding of a building in Altoona. . . . . Blair county is said to be flooded with counterfeit money at present.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—A valuable horse was stolen from the stable of Dr. Grove, of Marrietta, on Sunday night last. No word has been heard of him. The Dr. offers a reward of $40 for the recovery of the horse and $40 for the conviction of the thief.

If you are a gentleman and meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street it is her part to notice you first, unless, indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first she may not choose to acknowledge you, and there is no remedy, but if she bows to you, you as a gentleman, cannot cut her.

There is a local editor out West so poor, that he never stands on more than one foot at a time, for fear that he may wear out his boots quick.

The Proprietors of the NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED GOLDEN PRIZE announce that in their issue of May 22nd will appear the first chapters of a historical tale of the south-west, entitled—*Sarah De Vaughan*, a true story of the times of Aaron Burr, by Miss Ella Southworth. They also announce, to appear in their issue of May 29th, the first chapters of another new tale, entitled *Nobody's Child*—by the well-known author, Charles Burdett. Any of our readers who have not seen a copy of this elegant weekly, will do well to send for one, as specimen copies are sent free of charge by the publishers, Messrs. Dean & Salter, No. 335 Broadwad, New York. The subsription price is $2, and to clubs of ten or more $1 50, per annum. Each subscriber, besides getting the paper for a year, receives a present, which is forwarded as soon as his subscription money is received. For further particulars, see the advertisement of the Golden Prize in another column.

THE BRITISH WAR STEAMER STYX.—It appears it was a portion of the marines of this cruiser which lately landed in Cuba. It is stated that her commander gave them instuctions to search sundry plantations from eight to fifteen miles interior from the point of landing, giving as an excuse that he had suspicion of a cargo of negroes having been landed in the vicinity, which he wished to seize. No negroes had been landed in that part of the country, so that the foraging darty contented themselves with small hen-roost plunder, and a pig thrown in to cure their disappointment. This outrage had created the greatest indignation at Havana. The Styx is the same steamer which, pirate like, has boarded so many American vessels during the last few weeks.

The Worcester *Transcript* says that Aaron Burr lived an age too soon. His projected invasion of Mexico, and his inquiry as to the *possibility of taking Havana*, were made at a time when the influence of the character and rectitude of President Washington had not passed away. But had he lived under President Buchanan, with what joy would the author of the Ostend circular have received him into his counsels. The cool-headed ability of Aaron Burr, which no wickedness could shock and no complication confuse, would have been invaluable for a member of Buchanan's cabinet. He would have filled the very place, but with more ability and more power than Caleb Cushing filled in Frank Pierce's.

HIGH WATERS.—From every point in the States of Ohio and Indiana, as well as in the western portions of our own State, we receive intimations of most fearful and disastrous floods, the result of long-continued and heavy rains. Most of the tributaries of the Ohio and Mississippi have been swollen to almost an unprecedented depth, while the Southern banks of the Great Father of Waters have been crowded to their utmost tension, and in many instances have given way under its swelling volume. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were very high, and a large number of coal boats, and a considerable quantity of lumber, went adrift. The loss will exceed fifty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 26—It is shown by the testimony before the House Select Committee, appointed to examine the accounts of the late doorkeepers, that a regular and profitable business has been carried on in Washington, for years, by the booksellers, in Congresional documents, intended for gratuitous distribution among the people, but which are purchased fresh from the press. As an instance of these abuses, the Committee say that the Patent Office Report, costing the government 66 cents, are retailed by the booksellers at 15 cents a volume; and this could not be done but for the culpable negligence or misapplication of the documents for Members.

AN IRISH "CLIMBER."—On Saturday afternoon some people on Staten Island were engaged getting ship timber from a forest. A tree some sixty feet high had been dug around, and a man sent to fasten a line at the top, so as to pull it down in a certain direction. Soon after reaching his destination, to the consternation of the few spectators the tree began to fall. The man clung to the trunk of the falling tree, and landed on the ground with the tree above him. The company hastely gathered around, expecting to see the mangled remains of the climber. Judge of their surprise when they were thus saluted, 'Ah, boss an' shure didn't I bring her down nice".—*N. Y. Post.*

An English paper publishes the sketch of the life of a prisoner composed by himself in Westchester Jail. The original is in the shape of a printed book; the letters and words all having been cut of waste paper by the man with his finger nails as no knife or scissors were allowed. After cutting out the words suitable to his purpose, he carefully pasted them in proper order to form a small book, comprising 22 pages. A piece of poetry, addressed to the prisoner's wife, is included in this singular production.

Dr. Bunting, who has been experimenting with Alexis St. Martin, the Frenchman, with a window in his stomach, through which can be seen all the processes of digestion, declares that hot bread never digests at all. It is tumbled about for a long time, till it begins to ferment, when it is forced out with other useless debris. It never digests, and is never assimilated by the organs of nutrition. Its only effect is to produce dyspepsia.

☞Peterson's Detector, cautions persons against two dollar notes having for vig a ship in full sail, with her head to the right, figure 2 in die each side of vig.; head of Webster on left end, ship on right, word two in each corner, two in outline across bottom of note, deer's head between the signatures. The bills are new and printed on white paper of good quality. This bill is being altered to suit many of the "Merchants' Banks," and can be altered to almost any bank that has but nine letters throughout the country.

☞An officer of the U States steamer Georgetown writes from Bombay, that he had just attended the marriage of two children—with all the solemn rites of the church—who were each only five years old. Children are there married by their parents when mere infants. They think it is a great disgrace not to be married at five years old. A boy unmarried at six is an old bachelor.

The Board of Commissioners appointed under the English bill, convened at Lecompton on the 24th May, and after organizing, and transacting other business, fixed the first Monday in August as the time for holding the election ordered by that bill.

Our hard money, low tariff, anti-bank, anti-rag money President is at the door of Congress again, beseeching an additional government loan of twenty million dollars!

A German witness in New York, on Wednesday, testified that he had drank 106 glasses of lager beer in one day, without becoming intoxicated! Sound egg.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—are informed that they can be supplied, at the *Raftsman's Journal* office, with Blank Articles of Agreement with teachers, and School Orders.

TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Just printed and for sale at the *Raftsman's Journal* office, a lot of superior blanks, to wit:

Blank Subpœnas, Blank Executions,
Blank Summons', Blank Marriage certificates
Judgment Notes, with and without waiver.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Henry Wisor, of Bradford township, to wit:—1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 stove, 1 clock, 1 cow, 1 heiffer, 1 calf, 1 plow, and 1 harrow, as said property belongs to me, was bought at constable's sale, and loaned to said Wisor subject to my order.

JOHN BLAIR.

Boggs Tp., May 31st, 1858—jun2

FLEMING HOTEL, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE GOOD INTENT,) CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield County, Pa.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has recently taken the above well-known stand, and that he has entirely refitted and refurnished it in a style adapted to the age, and the wants of the entire travelling community. HIS TABLE will always be provided with every luxury the markets and surrounding country will afford. HIS BAR will be supplied with the choicest wines and liquors. HIS STABLES, which are the best and most commodious on the road within a day's travel, will always be in charge of careful and attentive hostlers. In short, every department of his establishment will be supplied with all the comforts and conveniences the weary traveller could desire. WM. A. MASON.

Curwensville, June 2, 1858.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CORNER OF FIRST AND MARKET STREETS, CLEARFIELD, PA.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public in general, that he has taken the above house, (formerly known as the *Hemphill Hotel*,) and that the house has been recently refitted, improved and newly furnished; that extensive stabling has just been completed; and that he is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call in the most pleasing and agreeable manner. He is amply provided with everything to render his house a desirable stopping place, and will endeavor to entertain his guests in a manner that cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction. The house is situated in a pleasant and quiet part of the town, and no expense or attention will be spared to make it one of the best houses in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. His bar will be supplied with an assortment of choice liquors. [june2-'58] H. HAYS MORROW.

HO! YE HUNGRY AND THIRSTY! The appeasing of hunger and the quenching of thirst, is a matter that has attracted the attention of many wise heads in various ages of the world. What conclusions they have arrived at, and what theories they have propagated, it is needless to mention here. In these latter days men have conceived the idea that the "inner man" can be at least bountifully supplied by means of restaurants. With this laudable purpose in view, and a desire to gain a livelihood, the undersigned has fitted up an elegant saloon in the basement of Merrell & Carter's new building on Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. One of the rooms is neatly furnished with carpets, stands, &c., and is designed for the accommodation of ladies. He has had considerable experience in the business, and therefore flatters himself able to render satisfaction. During the summer he will constantly keep on hand the best quality of Ice Cream and Cakes of various kinds. He will also keep a large stock of Candies, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisens, and fruits of all kinds generally kept in such an establishment. Sardines, Spiced Oysters, Bologne Sausage, Crackers, Boiled eggs, &c., can be had at all times. Also, Ale and Lager Beer, Cider, Lemonade, and all kinds of Summer drinks; together with a large assortment of Cigars and Tobacco. The public are respectfully solicited to extend a liberal patronage, and to call in and try the articles on hand. [june2] R. B. TAYLOR.

CONSTABLES can be supplied with Blank Sales, by calling at the *Raftsman's Journal* office, Clearfield.

BANK NOTE LIST.

The following are the rates of discount at which the notes of the banks given were purchased last week by the brokers of Philadelphia:

	disc.		disc.
MAINE.		VIRGINIA.	
Mousom River Bank.	60	Bank of Kanawha, Kanowha Salines	—
Rockland Bk, R'kl'd	½	Solvent banks,	1
Canton Bank, China,	—	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Ellsworth Bank,	75	Bk of Penn'a, Phil'a	65
Exchange Bk, Bangor	80	Phil'a banks,	par
Grocers' Bank,	½	Allentown Bank,	par
Maratime Bk, Bangor	20	Anthracite bank,	½
Sanford Bk, Rockland	—	Bk of Chester co.,	par
Hancock Bk, Ellsw'th	—	Bk of Delaware co,	par
Bank of Hallowell,	80	Bk of Germantown,	par
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Bk of Montg'y co.,	par
Solvent banks,	½	Bk of Pottstown,	par
VERMONT.		Bk of Catasauqua,	par
Danby Bank, Danby,	—	Columbia Bank,	par
Bank of Royalton,	½	Doylestown Bk,	par
Bk of South Royalton,	—	Easton Bank,	par
Stark Bk, Benningron	½	Fr. & Mech. bk Easton	par
St. Albans Bk, St. Alb	½	Far. Bk of Bucksco.	par
Missisquoi Bk, Sheldn	½	Far. Bk, Lancaster,	par
Woodstock Bank,	½	Far. Bk, Reading,	par
MASSACHUSETTS.		Lancaster Co. Bank,	par
Western Bk, Springf'd	3	Lebanon Bank,	½
RHODE ISLAND.		Mauch Chunk Bk,	par
Farmers' Bk, Wickford	—	Miners' Bk Pottsv'e,	par
Bank of South County, Wakefield,	35	Stroudsburg bank,	par
Tiverton Bk, Tiverton	—	Wyoming Bank,	½
Warwick Bk, Warw'k	6	Harrisburg Bank,	½
Rhode Island Exchange Bk, E. Greenwich,	½	Bk of Chambersburg,	½
Mt. Vernon Bank,	½	Bk of Middletown,	½
Hopkinton Bank,	0	York Bank,	½
All solvent banks,	½	Bk of Gettysburg,	½
CONNECTICUT.		Bk of Pittsburg,	½
Merch Ex. Bk, Bridgp	90	Citizens' Bk, Pittsb.	½
Bridgeport City Bk,	½	Exchange Bk, Pittsb.	½
Colebester Bank,	—	Iron City Bk, Pittsb.	½
Bk of Hartford Co.	½	Mechanics' Bk, Pittsb	½
Hatters' Bk, Bethel,	½	Monongah'la b, Browns	½
Exch. Bk, Hartford,	½	Frankl. bk, Washingt.	½
Charter Oak Bk, "	½	Far & Dro bk, Waynesb	½
Mercantile Bank "	½	Bk of Northumberl.	½
Uncas Bk, Norwich,	½	Bk of Danville,	par
Quinebaug Bk, "	½	West Branch Bank,	½
Wooster Bk, Danbury	½	Lock Haven Bank,	par
Woodbury Bank,	1	Lewisburg Bank,	½
Pawcatuck Bank,	½	Far. Bk Schuylkill co.	½
Bk of N. Am. Seymour	20	Allegheny Bk, Allgh'y	½
Paliquioque Bk, Danb	½	Bk of Lawrence co.,	1
Granite Bk, Volunt'n	—	Honesdale Bank	1
Pequonnock Bank,	½	Mer & Man Bk, Pittsb.	½
Windham County Bk,	½	NEW JERSEY.	
NEW YORK.		Bk of N. J. N. Brunsw	½
Agricultural Bk, Herk	10	Bergen County Bank at Hackensack,	35
Addison Bk, Addison	½	Morris County Bank	20
Bk of Orleans, Albion,	60	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Central Bank of New York, Utica,	—	Farmers' Bank, Elizabeth City,	5
Chemung County Bk	20	Solvent banks,	2½
Dairymen's Bank,	5	TENNESSEE.	
Elmira Bank, Elmira	½	Agric'l Bk, Brownsv.	—
Hollister Bk, Buffalo,	5	Western Bk, Memphis	—
Hamilton Ex. Bank,	50	Bank of Nashville,	20
Huguenot Bk, N. Paltz	½	Exc. Bk, Murfreesboro'	3
Medina Bk, Medina,	½	Shelbyville Bank,	—
Niagara River Bank,	½	Lawrenceburg bank,	20
Ontario Bk, Utica,	60	Bank of Trenton,	45
Ontario Co. Bk, Phelps	5	Bank of Claiborne,	45
Pratt Bank, Buffalo	20	Bank of Jefferson,	45
Oliver Lee & Co's Bk "	½	Bank of Knoxville,	45
Reciprocity Bk, "	35	Bank of Paris, Paris,	3½
Sackett's Harbor "	35	Bank of Tazewell,	45
Western Bk, Lockport	25	Bank of the Union,	3½
Yates Co. Bk, Pen Yan	—	Buck's Bk, M'Minnv'e	3
MARYLAND.		City Bank, Nashville	3
Mineral Bk, Cumb.	—	Northern Bk, Clarksv.	3
Cumb'l'd Savings Bk,	—	Traders' Bk, Nashv.	3
Solvent banks,	1	Bk of Commerce, "	3½
KENTUCKY.		Occoee Bk Cleveland,	50
Bk of Ashland,	1½	Bank of Middle Tenn.	3½
Solvent Banks,	1½	Dandridge bank,	50
OHIO.		Bank of Tennessee,	3
City Bank, Cincinnati	50	Planters' & Union Bk,	3
O. Life & Trust Co., Cin	—	INDIANA.	
Senaca Co. Bk, Tiffin,	—	Bank of the Capitol,	50
Sandusky City Bk, Cl	20	Traders' bank,	60
Bk of Macomb County	—	Tippecanoe bank,	60
Dayton Bank, Dayton	10	Central bank	50
Miami Val. Bk, "	10	Bank of the State,	1½
State Bank,	1½	Free banks,	3½
WISCONSIN.		ILLINOIS.	
Rock River Bk, Beloit	2½	Bank of Elgin,	2½
Farmers' Bk, Hudson,	2½	Rock Island bank,	2½
Fox River Bk, Gr. Bay	2½	Peoples' bank, Carmi	25
Badger State Bk,	2½	Hamilton County Bk	2½
Solvent Banks,	2½	Bk of the Commonw'h	2