

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. BOY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 7, 1858.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—Senator Wilson, in his speech on the extravagant sums spent by the Administration in collecting the national revenue, stated that there are at Niagara 19 men employed at an expense of \$12,000 to collect \$8,000; at Oswego 23 men at \$18,000 to collect \$6,000; at Buffalo 20 men at \$17,000 to collect \$10,000; at Plattsburgh 26 men at \$14,000 to collect \$18,000; at Burlington 33 men at \$16,000 to collect \$8,500; at Wisconsin 8 men at \$7,000 to collect \$130; at Portsmouth 21 men at \$11,000 to collect \$5,000; at Newburyport 13 men at \$6,200 to collect \$9,900; at Marblehead 9 men at \$2,200 to collect \$250; at New Bedford 14 men at \$8,500 to collect \$4,800; at Perth Amboy 13 men at \$4,500 to collect \$1,500; at Norfolk 23 men at \$19,000 to collect \$61,000; at Osa-coke 7 men at \$2,900 to collect \$82; at Toledo 7 men at \$3,400 to collect \$507; at Detroit 10 men at \$3,600 to collect \$495; at San Francisco 134 men at \$402,000 to collect \$1,580,000; at Benicia 3 men at \$4,400 to collect \$2,300; at Stockton 1 man at \$3,100 to collect \$143; at Sacramento 4 men at \$3,600 to collect \$402; at San Diego 4 men at \$7,600 to collect \$30; at Monterey 3 men at \$7,050 to collect \$304. A glance at these figures will suffice to convince any man that the number of employees at these places has been purposely increased in order to afford snug places for politicians whom the party finds it necessary to reward. Two or three men would serve to do all the work allotted to 20 or 25; but the Buchanan party have no conscientious scruples about feeding a parcel of lazy fellows out of the public treasury.

THE NEED OF PROTECTION.—The effects of a low tariff upon the business of the country, encouraging excessive importations, are briefly stated in the following paragraph:—

"Nations, like individuals, cannot for any length of time buy more than they sell without running short of means. During the last year our purchases from abroad ran up to the enormous amount of over \$379,000,000, while our sales to foreign countries was less than \$22,000,000, leaving us at the close of the year \$356,000,000 poorer in gold than we should have been had our exports of the country, other than gold, equalled our imports of the products of other countries, resulting in widespread ruin. The process, since last September, has been one of liquidation. Our imports have been small, while our exports have been large in proportion, enabling us to recover a portion of the gold sent away; in the meantime, our workmen, the bone and sinew of the land, have lost in labor, either for entire want of employment or for partial employment at diminished wages, during the last six months, not less than \$100,000,000, while the manufacturers who employed them have suffered severely, many having lost their entire property."

SENATOR CAMERON FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, Harrisburg Telegraph, Hollidaysburg Register, Huntingdon Globe, and a number of other Pennsylvania Journals, have expressed their decided preference for SIMON CAMERON, as the People's candidate for President in 1860. Mr. Cameron possesses great personal popularity in this State, and his honest and independent course in the Senate has endeared him to the friends of Freedom in our Territories, and Protection to American Industry, in all sections of the Union. Should he be elected to that high office, Pennsylvania would have no cause to blush, as she has now, for the occupant of the White House. The Philadelphia Enquirer—a paper inclined to neutrality as parties are now organized—in noticing several recent nominations for the Presidency says: "The name of Gen. Cameron is also mentioned in various quarters, in connection with the first office in the gift of the American people. The General possesses many strong points of popularity."

HON. GEO. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, has been named in connection with the nomination for the Supreme Judgeship, by the People's Convention which meets at Harrisburg on the 14th. Judge Taylor is a man of fine social qualities, such natural ability, good acquirements, is an excellent lawyer and jurist, and would honor and dignify the Supreme Bench. We think that Central Pennsylvania is entitled to a representative on the Bench, other sections of the State being already well represented, and we know of no man we would sooner see occupying a position there than Judge Taylor.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in a speech in the United States Senate last spring, spoke of the laboring people at the north as "mud-sills." This contemptuous expression of a slave driving representative has roused the pride of working men, and Anti-Leocompton Democrats are organizing "mud-sill" clubs in California and elsewhere. These northern "mud-sills" if laid upon a foundation of "Protection to American Industry," will yet bear a superstructure to strike terror into the false democracy, and draw locofocoism out of its boots.

It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age.

AN ANOMALY IN POLITICS.

Whatever follies may have been committed by political parties heretofore, says the Indiana Register, their positions in regard to men and measures were generally well enough defined to enable men of common apprehension to understand what they were for and what they were against. They presented their platforms, placed their candidates upon them, and then went ahead. True, it was said of the modern Democracy, that they sometimes drew a double string on their bow, the one directing arrows northward, and the other sending missiles in an opposite direction. Still, it could be seen what they were about, and hence their movements could be met. But a recent invention of theirs goes ahead of all previous ones, for it enables them to work two bows with one string—the string of modernized Democracy—by means of which they draw a Leocompton bow and an Anti-Leocompton bow at one and the same time. Truly, the present is an age of inventions. In their State Convention, held at Harrisburg, they presented to the people a platform of principles highly painted in Leocompton colors, and in connection with it nominated candidates for State offices. That convention was said to have been controlled by Washington officials, and the predominating feature of Leocomptonism in its proceedings was imputed to that source. It was regarded and boasted of as a triumph for the President in his own State, and no doubt had its influence, as had been designed, in the passage of the so-called English bill. But the people appeared less pleased with the triumph than were Mr. Buchanan and his Leocompton friends, and in order to reconcile them to the proceeding, the Democratic presses in Districts strongly Anti-Leocompton, on hoisting the State ticket, arrayed themselves against the Leocompton swindle, and thus presented to a "wondering world" the anomaly of supporting a set of candidates as the choice of the Democracy, but repudiating the principles set forth as the basis of the party's platform. But the farce was not permitted to end there. An effort must be made to give to the whole proceeding the appearance of plausibility and straight-forwardness; and to accomplish this end it was boldly assumed and broadly asserted that the election of State officers had nothing to do with the Kansas constitution, and hence the one question had no bearing upon the other. This was perhaps true as an abstract proposition, but it does not hold good in the case under consideration, when all the facts and attending circumstances are taken together. Why was the Kansas question at all introduced into the Harrisburg convention, if it was not designed to mix it up with the State election? and why were Leocompton men selected as candidates, if it was not done to indorse the President's course in regard to that swindle, and to make them the champions of the principles which the convention proclaimed? If it be said that there is no proof of their being Leocompton men, we answer that the fact that they have acquiesced in the nomination and platform is prima facie evidence against them. The truth is, that those politicians who support the State ticket must sustain Leocompton, if they mean to be consistent and to remain within the pale of the party. The two are inseparable; and consistency requires that they be supported together or be totally rejected. Any other course will be regarded as duplicity.

FREE TRADE VS. THE LABORING CLASSES.—Our democratic leaders, says the Bloomsburg Republican are continually prating about their regard for the interests of the laboring men, and yet they turn round and persistently advocate the policy of Free Trade, than which there is nothing so ruinous to the interests of this class. The laborer to be elevated to a position of proud independence—the natural position of every human being—must have adequate protection. Industry to thrive and prosper must be encouraged. The inevitable tendency of Free Trade is to degrade the laboring man, because, like Southern Slave agriculture, with its markets all abroad, it makes him dependent on one resource alone. Protection encourages the laboring man, it fosters industry and stimulates a development of home resources and the home manufacture of home products. It tends to bring the manufacturer and consumer together. Instead of driving half our population elsewhere, and taking all our earnings to pay for foreign goods, it gives opportunity for growth and development to both.

The advocate of Free Trade then, no matter how much he may profess regard for the laboring classes, is practically the greatest enemy with whom that class have to contend in this country.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN IOWA is subsiding almost as rapidly as it rose. The infection extends from point to point, occasioning a nine days wonderment at each, and then things quietly subside to their accustomed channels. The latest discoveries of which mention is made are in Henry, Jackson and Van Buren counties. Specimens, said to be genuine, are exhibited as the result of research at each of these localities. Some experienced miners concluded to try the "long tom"—so well known to Californians—in order to make a thorough investigation. After one or two days' washing they desisted, and have as yet failed to report progress, although it is known that they found some gold. We learn that they have organized a company, and as soon as the water subsides, will make a thorough trial of the "tom." There is no doubt whatever that gold has been discovered in Central Iowa, but the imperfect means used to separate the metal from the soil, and the inexperienced manner in which operations have been conducted, leaves us in the dark as to the extent and richness of the gold deposit.—Iowa Paper.

FLORIDA.—The Republican has a letter from Tampa, Savannah, 24th ult., reporting the hanging, on the night previous, of four prominent citizens by the Florida Vigilants.

FROM UTAH.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated the 28th ult., by the United States Express to Booneville says: The Salt Lake mail arrived here to-day, bringing dates from Salt Lake City to the 12th inst. Gen. Johnston was to start for the City on the 13th with 3,000 men in columns. The army will enter the valley *via* Soda Springs on Bear River. Col. Hoffman had arrived at Camp Scott with his men and officers in good health and spirits. Capt. Marcy's command had arrived from New-Mexico with 1,500 loose mules. Commissioners McCullough and Powell had started for the city in company with Gov. Cumming and Postmaster Morrill. Col. Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory, left Camp Scott on the 10th inst. for Salt Lake City. There was quite a diversity of opinions at Camp Scott as to what course the Mormons would pursue in regard to allowing the troops to enter the valley. The mail party passed about three hundred Mormons, with horses and mules, and well armed; but they would give no information as to where they were going or what they intended doing. Fifty Mormons who had escaped from the Valley were met at Platte Bridge, wending their way to the States. Twelve companies of cavalry, or dragoons, were met near Fort Laramie, and they had passed Gen. Harney and Col. May encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Little Blue. A large number of troops were encamped on the Big Blue. Col. Morrison and his command were at the Little Blue. The mail party also must supply trains between the fourth and fifth crossings of the Sweet Water. Col. Sanders was at South Pass, and was on the eve of starting on the Exploration of the Wagon Road from that place to Fort Hall. The report that the Mormons had removed their families to Provo is confirmed. It is not known whether Brigham accompanied the Mormons or remained in the city. The Mormons have not gone either to Sonora or to the Russian possessions, as anticipated by the authorities at Washington, but would do so next Spring if any but Mormons are placed there to govern them. Wm. McCann, agent of Messrs. Russell & Majors, was drowned on the 17th inst. in Laramie Creek. A great many deserters from the army were met on the route. The streams were all very high and rising.

The Government at Washington has received a letter from Major Ben McCullough, dated Camp Scott, in which he states as his belief that one of the reasons why the Mormons deserted their habitations was to guard their women from the apprehended excessive gallantry of our soldiers; and besides, that the leaders resorted to this exodus to keep the people together, and prevent the disaffected Saints from throwing themselves on the army for protection. The Mormons, he says, do not believe that the army has orders or authority to pursue them, and hence congratulate themselves that they are out of harm's way from that source. Col. M'C. says that a small force of the Mormons is still in Salt Lake City ready to fire it, perhaps, in the event of the approach of the army. He thinks that a great mistake has been committed in permitting the Mormons to gather their crops, as this, while it strengthened them, diminished, relatively, the power of the military forces. It was still reported that the Mormons were going to Sonora, but upon this full reliance could not be placed. The belief is that the place of refuge has long ago been selected. Major McCullough and the other Peace Commissioners, Gov. Powell, were going at once to Salt Lake, but not with the army. Their powers are superior to either those of Gov. Cumming or Gen. Johnston.

POINT BONITA.—The San Francisco Herald, of a late arrival, descants upon a rumored proposition to sell to the government a piece of land at Point Bonita, for the erection of a fort, for the sum of \$200,000. The editor says it is a matter of doubt as to whether the whole county of Marin, in which Point Bonita is located, would bring that much in the market to-day. A ranch, embracing some four or five leagues of land, lying along the bay of San Francisco, was sold a short time ago for \$10,000 or \$15,000. Point Bonita is spoken of as a very proper place to erect a fortification, but is presumed that enough of land for the purpose could at any time be purchased for, at the utmost, \$1,000. The Herald appeals to the Senators and Representatives of California in Congress to prevent the consummation of the "bargain," as they are supposed to be acquainted with the value of property in that neighborhood.—Balt. Spz.

This was one of Senator Gwin's pet schemes, and it would have been consummated had not the exposure of similar swindles prevented it. The knowledge of his agency in this matter may have prompted the stinging appellation which Senator Wilson applied to him.

Three hundred feet of the track of the Illinois Central, below Burkeville, eight miles above Cairo, have been washed away; and across that point there is water from Charleston, Mo., to the bluffs in Kentucky, a distance of 30 miles. The uninhabited portion of Mound City is nearly all under water, more or less, and the passage from house to house is chiefly effected by means of boats and rafts. There is three feet of water in front of the Shelton House. The "Locust Mound," whence the place is named, has cracked in several places, and is now slightly caving in. A false bluff has been arranged in the hotel, which obviates the inconvenience. About half a mile of the Mound City Railroad is under water, but the trains all arrive and depart in time.

FROM KANSAS.—A dispatch from Leavenworth 28th by the United States Express to Booneville, says: "That a well-grounded report is in circulation to the effect that Gov. Denver intends vacating the gubernatorial chair soon after the election in August. The reasons which have prompted his Excellency to determine on such a course are not stated."

At Chicago the city authorities are overwhelmed with applications for employment at half a dollar per day. In Wisconsin labor is not only cheaper than ever known, but the poor toilers work more faithfully than aforesaid, knowing that fidelity is necessary to maintain their places.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

BEAR COUNTY.—A little boy, aged three years, son of Mr. Martin Morgan, who resides on the Brush Mountain, some three miles from Hollidaysburg, came to his death by the bite of a copperhead, which occurred on Friday last. The little son was in the field at the time of the sad occurrence took place. The snake bit the boy on one of his legs, the poison at once spreading through the body of the little innocent, producing death within twenty-four hours after it was done. At this season of the year parents should be careful not to permit their children to go into the woods or fields, as great risks are run. . . . A most outrageous act of violence and cruelty was perpetrated at Altoona on Friday evening last, by a German named Johnson, and his wife, upon the boys of the R. R. Company. The account we have is, that Johnson and his wife had stationed themselves at the corner next below the "Logan House" to await the passage of Kinsel on his return home, and that when he came along Johnson accosted him in an angry manner in the German language, the woman at the same time seizing hold of him, and Johnson with a knife assaulting, cutting him deeply and dangerously in the breast, striking an artery, and cutting the neck, and narrowly missing the jugular vein. But fortunately the knife broke, and poor Kinsel in some way got out of their clutches and fled to his home. But for the breaking of the knife, it is thought that he would certainly have been murdered. The occasion of the assault is reported to have been that Johnson had worked half an hour so lazily in Kinsel's garden, that Kinsel, in anger, had paid him nothing; but whether this is correct we cannot pretend to say. . . . The reports from all parts of this county are, that the grain crops are exceedingly fine, promising an abundant harvest, and the corn, potatoes &c. have come along so rapidly for the last three weeks that the drawback occasioned by the long wet spell is already overcome. In short the indications are, that we shall be favored with a year of such abundance as we have rarely seen. The Orchards only are short of a good yield, and a scarcity of fruit is set down as a fixed fact. . . . A little son of Mr. Jas. H. Bell of Hollidaysburg, aged about seven years, made an almost miraculous escape from a sudden death on Sabbath evening last, by accidentally falling from the second-story window of his father's dwelling, upon the porch floor beneath, 1 1/2 feet, his head striking first! He had climbed upon the window-sill to get a tin of the larger wash, and lost his balance, and so fell. For some time his life was despaired of, but he is now almost recovered. . . . On Friday night the 25th of June, the store of G. W. Reed, Esq., at Yellow Springs, was broken into and robbed of goods to the amount of some \$400 or 500. On Saturday the people of the neighborhood were out in search of the thieves, and we have a report that they got on the track of the villains, followed them into the mountains, and actually came within sight of them, but failed to overtake and arrest them. There was doubtless a gang of them, and as they are still at large we shall hear further of their depredations. They took from the Store a considerable quantity of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, &c.

CENTRE COUNTY.—On Saturday last, a very severe storm passed over the South Eastern portion of Nittany Valley. It did not extend perhaps more than a mile in width, but was very destructive in its course. Fences were blown down, large trees prostrated, and several barns were unroofed. The damage to crops was considerable. . . . The lightning struck a boy in the vicinity of Mithersburg on the 26th, and killed a number of sheep which were under it. Several young lads were a short distance from the tree at the time, and received a severe shock, but no material injury. . . . Such exceedingly hot weather it is especially necessary that people driving horses should be careful not to overheat them. Our friend Mr. John Hoy, Jr., went on a trip with his horse, and actually had a valuable horse in this way. . . . On Sunday last, Mrs. Bottorf, a lady aged about 80 years, who was stopping at Elias Musser's, near Mithersburg, complained of a headache, and was advised to lie down. She accordingly started up stairs for that purpose, and when, a few minutes after, Mrs. Musser went up to call her, she found her lying upon the bed, in the cold embrace of death.

INDIANA COUNTY.—A small house about one mile west of Indiana Borough, occupied by Mr. Jacob Long, was struck by lightning on Sunday night June 27th. The chimney was partly knocked down, a portion of the upper boarding torn off the building, and all the occupants knocked down and severely stunned. The occupants were not seriously injured, however, as we understand that all were able to be about on Monday morning. . . . On Thursday night June 24th, the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Blank, of Salsburg, was entered by one or more persons who made their way into his bedroom, and took therefrom the pantaloons of Mr. B., which they carried down stairs and extracted from the pockets of the same some twenty dollars in money. The Grocery of Mr. Blank was entered on the same night, by the same persons, perhaps, and two pocket pistols, a number of money purses, a quantity of raisins and other articles stolen.

YORK COUNTY.—The shoe manufactory of Mr. Henry Wollhoff, in Frystown, near York, was broken into on Friday night last and robbed of boots and shoes to the amount of about one hundred dollars. . . . On the same night the tool chest of Messrs. Laumaster & Bucher, was broken open at the Conesty Almshouse, and robbed of a quantity of carpenter's tools. . . . Mr. Henry Kindig, residing in Hellen township, died very suddenly, on Friday last. He was engaged with a load of lumber in a hay, and whilst on the wagon, in the field, was taken ill; he was able however, to descend from the wagon and pass over to an adjoining field, where he lay down under the shade of a tree, and in the course of an hour died, before he could be conveyed to his house. Mr. K. was sixty-seven years old, and unmarried. An unmarried sister has kept house for him for many years. It is a remarkable fact or rather succession of facts, that this is the third if not the fourth member of the family that has passed off in that sudden manner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—On Friday last, a bout noon, while a number of persons were congregated under a locust tree in Cross Creek Village, in this county, a thunder storm suddenly arose, and the lightning passing down the tree, one of the number, Chas. Jerome, was struck and instantly killed, while the others were all more or less severely shocked, some of them remaining insensible for several hours afterwards. Mr. Jerome, we believe, was a worthy man, and his sudden death has left a deep impression on the community. . . . On Sabbath evening last, two cows belonging to Mrs. Carlisle, Washington county, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—Two horses, owned by Mr. John A. Lichly, of Somerset township, were killed during the storm of last Thursday. Also, a very valuable horse belonging to Matthias Marteeny, was struck by lightning and killed, on the same day. . . . During the storm on last Thursday morning two valuable cows belonging to John O. Kimmel were struck by lightning and killed. They were in pasture at the time, and were seeking shelter under a tree.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The house of William Clark, Nippenose Valley, was struck by lightning on the 24th June. The lightning struck a brick chimney, descended to the cooking stove, entered the floor, and tore it up to a considerable extent. When Mr. Clark, who had just stepped out, entered the house, he found his wife stunned. Her head was bruised severely by a large splinter torn off the floor. She has not yet fully recovered from the injuries received.

CLINTON COUNTY.—A lad named M'Gowan, from Tangascootack, aged about 16 years, was drowned in the river, at Lock Haven, on June 28th, while attempting to swim from a Canal Boat, which was crossing to Lock Haven at the time, to the shore, with the low line. He was rescued from the water in a few minutes, but all attempts to resuscitate life proved unavailing.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Messrs. W. Miner Roberts and Wm. M. Watts, of Carlisle, together with four other gentlemen, have contracted with the government of Brazil, to build a portion of the Don Pedro II Railroad, embracing about 17 miles, the completion of which is estimated to cost about three and a half millions of dollars, the work consisting chiefly of tunnels through mountains.

ELK COUNTY.—A man in St Mary's, we did not learn his name, was shot a few days ago, by an accidental discharge of his rifle. The ball passed through the hand, entered the body and passed through the shoulder. We learn that the wounded man is not in a dangerous condition. This accident was the result of carelessness.

MCKEAN COUNTY.—A son of W. S. Moore, of Keating township, fell from a heavily loaded wagon, on Saturday last and both wheels passed over his body, before the driver could stop the team. The little fellow was badly hurt; but we understand hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The Easton Times gives the melancholy particulars of the decease of a respectable citizen of Williams township, aged 60 years, whose death was caused by the bite of a rabid dog. He died in the most terrible paroxysms.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. It is high time for the people of the country, and especially for the honest yeomanry who get no share of "the spoils," to awake to the startling state of our public affairs, through the mismanagement, profligacy and corruption of the so-called "Democratic party." Here are a few facts that refer, as it were, in tones of thunder for reform. They are deduced from an able speech made in Congress on the 27th May, by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio:

1st. The expenditures of the Government, for the last fiscal year, were \$83,313,939.

2d. The expenditures for the present fiscal year will be from Ninety to One Hundred Millions of dollars. The receipts for the same time will be about \$50,000,000—leaving a deficiency of over Forty Millions for which loans have been made.

3d. The expenses of the National Government are equal to \$3 to each inhabitant, or \$23 to every voter in the country. The expenses have nearly tripled since Jackson's time. While the population has increased seven-fold, the expenses have increased, up to 1857, thirty six fold, and up to this year forty-eight fold.

4th. The expenses of the first year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration are \$5,000,000 more than the entire expenses of the Government from its foundation to the close of Jefferson's Administration.

5th. Comparing the expenses of 1840 and 1857, the increase is in every department. The Naval establishment has doubled in cost, the Military has more than doubled, the Civil list has nearly tripled, the Miscellaneous appropriations are seven times greater!

6th. As an instance of this prodigal expenditure, whilst \$29,165 were in 1840 appropriated to the President, his home, garden, and grounds; \$50,200 are appropriated for 1858.

7th. The printing of Congress, a few years since, cost \$95,432 a year. The Congress of 1853-'54 spent \$1,512,918 a year, for their printing. These contracts are vast plunder-gardens.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A terrible event occurred on Sunday last at the church of the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, (United Presbyterian,) of Freeport, Armstrong county, Penna. The Reverend gentleman was in the very posture and act of prayer when the church edifice, where the congregation were worshipping, was struck by lightning. A Mrs. Ramaley was instantly killed and her two brothers, Israel and George Watson, and her unmarried sister, Miss Jane Watson, were severely but not dangerously injured. Mr. Robert Morris, who occupied a seat in front of Mrs. Ramaley, was severely injured, but it was thought he would recover.

A HERD OF COWS IN THE AIR.—The recent whirlwind at, and in the vicinity of Colesville, Md., was the most singular phenomenon, according to the accounts, we have ever read of. The Rockville "Journal" says further about it, that there issued from it a black smoke which darkened the atmosphere. One gentleman saw a herd of cows apparently up in the air, and there is every reason to believe that they were blown a quarter of a mile. It is said that the horizon was filled with fragments of clothes, shingles, limbs, &c. It rushed on at this rate till it reached the Patuxent river, and there its course was suddenly arrested.

England is fast drifting towards a republic in form or government. Jews are admitted to Parliament, and the property qualification for membership is likely to be abrogated. A bill has passed the Commons to extend the right of suffrage to all tenants in counties who pay a rental of £10, the same as in the boroughs; and also a bill to repeal church-tithes. It is curious that just in proportion as England approximates towards a republic, in about the same proportion does the rancor against her increase on this side of the Atlantic.

A man who gave his name as John Johnson was arrested in Waynesburg, on Thursday, the 17th ult., by Sheriff Adams (the constables being absent), and taken before Justice Webb, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. On searching his carpet-sack, between thirty-one and thirty-two hundred dollars in counterfeit money were discovered. Three hundred dollars of the amount were of gold and silver. The rest in bank bills.

Longwood, the place on St. Helena where Napoleon spent his exile, and the scene of his death, has been purchased by the French Government.

THE CROPS.

CROPS IN OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND KENTUCKY.—The Toledo Blade of the 28th gives a summary of news respecting the condition of the crops in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky, from the general tenor of which it draws the conclusion that, although the crops may be much injured—in some places perhaps entirely destroyed—from which the loss to individuals will be heavy, yet, that taken as a whole, the amount of grain raised in the West the present year will fall but little if any short of an average crop, and that in wheat particularly the quality will be finer than has been raised for years. The weather is now very fine for ripening and harvesting wheat, and for making corn and potatoes grow. We believe that some of those who have been croaking the loudest will be disappointed by finding themselves blessed with fair crops.

CROPS IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Palatka, June 24th, says:—"Having recently returned from a trip that gave me an opportunity of seeing a large portion of the crops of Madison, Hamilton, Columbia, and a portion of Alachua and Putnam counties, in this State, I am glad to say that there has not, for many years past, been so good a promise of an abundant yield of corn and cotton as there is this season up to this time. The corn crop is mostly made and is beyond any casualty, except that of a storm. The cotton is yet liable to its great enemies, the caterpillar and red bug—but the stand is better than usual, and the plant vigorous and healthy."

PROSPECTS FOR CORN IN OHIO.—Perhaps there never has been a more gloomy prospect for corn in the Scioto valley, than at this present time. The waters have about subsided and the farmers are stirring around to see if they cannot get an early variety of corn and yet raise a crop. A quantity of corn from Cleveland has been shipped here, said to be very early in maturing known as the Canada. Others have procured a variety known as Jackson corn. This latter variety was brought into Jackson county by a gentleman who moved there from Virginia.—Potts Republican.

Congress has adjourned and gone home without helping the country the first dollar. The time has been squandered in quarrelling about Kansas, and providing for a sinking treasury. An enormous debt is accumulating, and yet party spirit will not bend to the crisis, and provide for its demands. One thing is plain, that the country can never prosper, to a very large degree, till it learns to protect its own industry.—Christian Chronicle.

The man McAuley, who claimed to be Robt. H. McAuley, of Portsmouth, Ohio, but whom the wife of Robert repudiated as bogus, has at last been proved to be a William McAuley, a horse thief of Cincinnati.

The harvest reports from France are generally of an encouraging character. In the south the yield is expected to exceed the crops of that of last year by one fourth to a third.

There is in the United States a sufficient length of railroads, not including the double tracks, to extend entirely around the world.

New Advertisements.

GRAIN CRADLES.—A few of Feerer's grain cradles for sale by MERRELL & CAIRFIELD July 7, 1858. Clearfield.

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts with George J. Kyles, are hereby notified that he has resigned his present appointment by the Court his committee, and that the said accounts must at once be presented to him for settlement. ROBERT MITCHELL, Clearfield, July 7, 1858.—6t.

FARM AND TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.—The undersigned committee of George J. Kyles, offers for rent the large farm in Clariford township, at the intersection of the roads from Grahamtown, Tyrone, Morrisville, Philadelphia, and Clearfield, consisting of 250 acres or 100 acres cleared—with a large and commodious House, a large barn and other buildings thereon. A fine orchard of choice fruit trees. Any information can be obtained by applying to H. Swoope, Esq., Clearfield, Pa. or to the undersigned. July 7, 1858. ROBERT MITCHELL.

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