

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 18, 1858.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia City. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette Co.

EVERYBODY IS AWARE THAT DURING THE late session of Congress, Senator Bigler did all that lay in his power to force through the Lecompton swindle. The extraordinary efforts he made to accomplish that, and his bitter denunciation of prominent Anti-Lecompton Democrats, might lead some to suppose that he was always "sound on the goose." Here, however, it is well known that during the campaign of 1856 he created the impression that he, as well as Mr. Buchanan, was in favor of "Free Kansas," and it was only by such assurances that many honest-disposed Democrats were induced to vote for the candidates of that party. Recently there has been some talk that Secretary Stanton had in his possession a letter from Mr. Bigler, written whilst Walker was Governor of Kansas, in which there were some reflections against the Administration. The following, which we find in the Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney's paper, of the 14th inst., would indicate that such a letter is in existence, for it is not at all probable that Forney would publish it without being certain of the genuineness of the extract he gives. We give his remarks and the extract just as we find them in the Press:

"SENATOR BIGLER IN AUGUST, 1857.—William Bigler, the recreant Senator from Pennsylvania, is now extracting from the Democratic party Douglas, Wise, Walker, Stanton, and all who oppose the Lecompton Constitution. His denunciation of Stanton, we understand, is particularly severe. Under these circumstances, there is an obvious propriety in printing the following extract from a letter of this same Senator Bigler to Secretary Stanton, dated Clearfield, Pa., August 14, 1857:

"Make my special regards to Governor Walker, and say to him that he has THE POPULAR HEART WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, EXCEPT ONLY THE EXTREME SOUTH. Should his programme succeed, he WILL HAVE THE MOST ENVIABLE PROMINENCE OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. The Administration is a little weak at the knees, and vines under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work."

Sure enough! "A little weak at the knees, and vines under the Southern thunder?" We wonder what the Administration will think of that opinion.

THE EPIDEMIC AT YORK.—A few weeks since a report was circulated by somebody in York that the cholera was prevailing in Columbia, Pa., which agitated the nerves of people who had to travel through the latter place. The editor of the Columbia Spy made light of the matter, and in order to burlesque the cholera excitement, stated that the "itch" was depopulating the town of York. It seems that this little bit of fun was taken in earnest, and all over the State it was believed that the people of that "ancient borough" were literally "scratching their way through the world." The last Spy explains the matter fully, and thus it turns out that the York "itch" excitement was no great scratch after all.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—The New York Journal of Commerce is of opinion that the success of the Atlantic cable will encourage the establishment of other lines, with more or less submarine wires, to other portions of the globe. Among these is the proposed route from Key West, (Florida) to Havana, thence to Yucatan across to Tehuantepec, and down to Panama, and ultimately to San Francisco.

Preparations are being made for the organization of an efficient military staff for Washington and Utah territories, preliminary to the contemplated operations against the hostile Indians, and to prevent a repetition of such defeats as were experienced by Col. Steptoe. The object of the Secretary of War is to make them fully sensible of the power of the Federal Army.

It is said that the State Department at Washington has now a cipher for secret correspondence with agents abroad, to be used in sending dispatches on the Atlantic telegraph. The Administration could readily spare several ciphers from its figures of expenditures.

CHESTER.—The locofocos of Chester county had a small fight at their county meeting on the 10th. Judge Bell and the Lecomptonites made fight against Hickman, but the friends of the latter carried the meeting with them, and the Lecomptonites left.

A force of 2,500 men will be kept in Utah. One of the Peace Commissioners, in a private letter, represents the affairs of the Territory as in a good condition. The arrival of the Peace Commissioners here is daily expected.

The Democracy of Schuykill is split, and have two tickets in the field. One faction has nominated J. W. Calk for Congress. That Calk may turn out dough about election day.

During the year 1857, 44,582,080 lbs. of rags, valued at \$1,448,125, for the purpose of making paper, were imported into the United States.

Geo. J. Crittenden says he would not accept a nomination for the Presidency.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION.

GLEN HOPE, Aug. 12, 1858. FRIEND ROW:—It is a rare thing to publish legal opinions, although they often possess interest. I send you one which has the merit of being short, and the correctness of which cannot be doubted. To arrive at a correct understanding of it, I must make a statement.

A gentleman who lives in your place, visited our town to-day at a very early hour. He told a story, which embraces all the facts in the case. It was to this purport. He had started the evening before from Curwensville for Glen Hope, and reached Rea's, about 4 miles from here, at 11 or 12 o'clock at night. Still pursuing his journey, he took the first left hand road, and in a little while, from some reason unknown at the time, his horse stopped. Supposing that an obstruction was in the road, he alighted to ascertain the difficulty. He now discovered that he was in the woods, and on searching around, that there was no road near there; but there was what appeared to him a beaten path. Satisfied that the path did not lead to the place where the boy was when he went fishing—no where—he determined to follow it. It became necessary for him to trace the track by feeling, sometimes when the foot did not give sufficient indication of its whereabouts, using his hands—he at the same time leading his horse. The track kept for a long distance down a steep hill, and his impression was that he was on a timber road and would soon reach the creek. This was strengthened when he had to lead his horse through three or four swamps, of some considerable extent, which were shoe-mouth deep and oftentimes took him in up to the knees; but his opinion changed when he found himself ascending a similar hill, for he then thought he had crossed the head of Pott's run and was travelling in a contrary direction from that he wanted to. During all this time it was as dark as—as it is self; for this darkness could only be compared with itself. His horse, like all other objects around, could be felt, not seen. No sound could be heard save the heavy tramp of the horse. Sometimes logs had to be jumped or passed round, and occasionally the midnight traveller was startled by a sudden light, similar to that which flashes from the eye of a feline in the dark, only larger and more brilliant—but proving to be "fox-fire." When on the top of the hill, to his joy he observed an old chopping, having some deadened timber standing in it. He at first thought of going through it in search of cleared fields, and then thinking that this improvement was on the road, continued to travel on. The course he took was not altogether satisfactory, as it bore away from the chopping. He soon came to what appeared to be the same place; but still he continued walking on, leading his horse. Again the road seemed to be bearing wrong, but at last brought him a third time to the same spot. Determined not to be travelling in a circle, he concluded to lead his horse through the chopping. This was impossible, because the trees which were on the edge, had not been trimmed up. He then went to the other side, and having entered the chopping, led his horse until he got to a place so surrounded by logs that he could not get backwards or forwards. Having tied his horse, he proceeded alone through the timber, across logs and over tree tops—scratched by briars and thistles, and bruised by projecting limbs and knobs until he reached an old road—travelled to the right and afterwards to the left, but found no sign of a habitation. Again he took to the chopping, continuing his former course until found it impossible to proceed further—hallooed but could get no answer, save the barking of a dog at a distance. Having concluded to return to the old road, he did so, and about the time he reached it observed light in the East. When the light increased, he regarded himself on some delicious blackberries, which were growing by in abundance, and then discovered that what he had taken to be a chopping was a part of the wind-fall of 1847, through which he had traversed with his horse about a quarter of a mile. Having succeeded in getting his horse to the road, he now took that end of it which led south east, and found in a short time that the general course of the road changed, the waters running a different direction from what he expected to find them. However, seeing a wagon track on the road, he followed it until he came to an improvement on which lived a Little—the cleverest fellow in that region—who had just arisen. Having enquired for a geography, so that he might learn his whereabouts, he was informed that he was only 43 miles from here. After partaking of a cup of good coffee and the necessities which pacify the inner man, he received proper instructions as to the road and reached here in safety.

Under this state of facts, the question was asked, "where was you when you got your white pants so confounded muddy?" and the opinion was delivered in his short and comprehensive answer—"I was lost."

[Our correspondent should have told us who this adventurer is that was "lost in the woods." We suspect, from the tenor of the account, that he is one of our town lawyers. We at all events intend to examine all the "limbs of the law" we can get hold of, to see whose are scratched by briars. This will tell the story. So, gentlemen, you had better show out at once, without such ado.

The New York Tribune publishes a rumor that Miss Isabella Cass, daughter of the Secretary of State, is soon to give her hand to Mr. Van Limburg, the Minister of the Netherlands. Baron Gabers, Mr. Van Limburg's immediate predecessor, not long ago renewed an adjourned affair of the heart, after ten years' absence, and carried off Miss Wright, one of the prizes of New Jersey.

Mr. Douglas has partially accepted Mr. Lincoln's challenge to stump Illinois together as candidates for the U. S. Senate; and they will speak together once in every Congressional District.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." INDIANA COUNTY.—An Irish watchman named Murphy, on the P. R. R., was run over near the Packsaddle, some time in the night of the 8th; his head was completely severed from his body. This accident tells another awful tale of the evil of drunkenness—as it was being satisfactorily proven that the unfortunate man was badly intoxicated on Sabbath evening. We clip the following items from the Register of Aug. 10th:—For some time letters sent from the Post Office in Indiana borough over the Saltsburg route have failed to reach their destination, and suspicion attaching to Milton Henderson, a young man between 18 and 20 years of age, who was employed as Mail Carrier, from here to Elder's Ridge, on Wednesday night, the 4th, Post Master Couler followed the Mail and went to Saltsburg, and there made information against the young man and had him arrested on a charge of Robbing the Mail, and brought before Justice Coleman of this borough, who in default of \$1500 bail for his appearance before the proper Court committed him to prison. . . . On last Wednesday, Robert Kelly entered into recognizance with sufficient sureties before Judge Watt for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to answer a charge of Surety of the Peace, and was released from prison where he had been spending several weeks. . . . On Friday, Joshua Davis, who was confined in prison on a charge of Assault and Battery, with intent to kill, on the body of his brother, Benjamin Davis, was brought before Judge Watt on a Habeas Corpus and released by entering into recognizance with several sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at next court. . . . On last Wednesday, John Henderson, of R., of Young township, was driving his team along the road, when by some means the horses and wagon fell over a high embankment, and one of the horses fell on the driver, and also tramped on his head and bruised him severely. It is feared he will not survive his injuries. . . . One night last week the priest of the country prison attempted to make a General Jail Delivery by well laid schemes to escape, but the vigilance of Sheriff Smith discovered their plans and defeated all their fond hopes of unrestrained liberty. . . . We learn that typhoid fever prevails to some extent in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, in this county, several families having been sorely afflicted by the disease. . . . A new Post Office has been established in the town of Young, near Cook's Cross Roads, called Cookpost, Lewis B. Shaw is appointed Post Master.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—David Elder, a farmer, living about six miles north of Punxsutawney, while drawing dogwood grubs in a clearing with a yoke of oxen, had his hand terribly lacerated by the hook of the logchain catching his hand against one of the grubs, tearing up the flesh of the hand in a fearful manner, and injuring two or three of the fingers, one of them so much as to require amputation. Dr. A. J. Johnston was called in, who amputated the finger, and dressed the several wounds. The patient is doing well. . . . A short time ago, several persons were engaged in putting hay into the barn of Thomas Reynolds, in Winslow township; the mow of which on one side is very high, near twenty-five feet from the ground, and open at that side. After mowing back the hay, two young men, George Kirker and Joseph Green commenced wrestling on the top of the mow, and finally were pitched out on the ground—the first so severely strained and hurt that his life is despaired of, and the latter having both arms broken between the wrists and elbows. . . . On Friday evening the 6th, two persons, calling themselves Andrews and Corason, were committed to our county jail on charge of passing counterfeit money. They will have a cool time of it until they remain with Sheriff McCracken until court week. They are said to have passed a number of counterfeit \$10 bills on the State Bank of Ohio, along the line of Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson counties, previous to being arrested and committed for trial.

CENTRE COUNTY.—As Mr. Harvey Mann was returning in a buggy, from Bellefonte to his residence at the Boiling Spring on the evening of the 6th, his horse took fright at some object on the road about half a mile from the town, and deliberately threw over the bank, and almost perpendicular. Mr. Mann stepped out of the buggy just in time to save himself, and left it to pursue its downward course. The horse was uninjured by his rapid descent, but the buggy was completely wrecked. . . . Some person or persons entered a pasture field in Spring township, August 1st, and stabled to the heart a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Jas. Loder, leaving him dead in the field. Two negroes, with whom Mr. Loder had some difficulty, have been arrested on suspicion, and committed to jail. We hope the perpetrators of this outrage may be brought to justice and made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Rev. Baker, of the M. E. Church, who resides in Derry tp., about two miles from this place, was attacked by a bull while crossing the field in which his cattle were pasturing. He was found some time afterwards lying in a helpless condition. We are pleased to learn that he is recovering. . . . A little son of Mr. David Humphries, residing at Conemaugh station fell from a tree near that place, on Saturday the 31st ult., and in the descent caught upon one of the limbs, whereby his intestines were injured in a most shocking manner.

LYONING COUNTY.—One day last week, Wm. Sheadle, son of Daniel Sheadle, Esq., of Nippenose Valley, met with a sad accident. It seems that while in the act of fastening the hook on the inside of the barn door, his foot slipped, and the hook caught in a ring, which the lad happened to have on the second finger of his right hand and tore off the finger at the second joint, taking with it the flexor tendons which was severed from its insertion at the elbow.

VENANGO COUNTY.—Mr. Charles Raymond, son of A. W. Raymond, of Franklin, was severely injured last week, while engaged in taking down the hot-blast of Valley Furnace. He, in company with several other workmen, had just loosened a large piece of metal, which fell upon the platform that supported the ladder on which he was standing and the whole structure gave way precipitating Mr. Raymond to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. He was insensible for some time, but fortunately no bones were broken, and he is now rapidly recovering.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—A curious case of conspiracy has come up in New Castle. A Jew grocer had a lot of eggs and butter he wished to close out. He induced a farmer to take the eggs, go round a square, and stop in front of a neighboring grocery. The Jew ran out, exclaiming, "What you got there?" "Eggs," said the farmer. The grocer was filled at what appeared interference with his business, and bid for the eggs; the Jew went a little higher, in the same way, sold it, and was so elated with his sharp practice that he "peached" on himself. The consequence is that he and the farmer have been held to answer a charge of conspiracy.

WARREN COUNTY.—The employees on the railroad, between Irvine and Warren, have struck for less hours work. They desire to work but ten hours per day, and the employers insist on their working ten and a half.

We make room for the following communication, without holding ourselves responsible for its contents, and with this explanation, that it was written by an influential and responsible Democrat.

MR. WILCOX AND HIS APOLOGISTS.

Mr. Row—Dear Sir:—The time is approaching when the people of this District, will be called upon to choose two Members of the Legislature. Several gentlemen have already put themselves upon the track, thus showing their willingness to serve the dear people in the capacity of members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. I understand the celebrated Mr. Wilcox, of Williamsville, Elk County, in the State of Pennsylvania is again likely to become a candidate, on account of the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road, in this District. This gentleman heretofore has had a great neck of mutton representing his legitimate constituents, having commenced his career in 1844, when he with others defeated the Hon. G. W. Woodward, for United States Senator, and during all last winter acted more like a member of the New York Assembly than that of Pennsylvania. So far as the interests of Clearfield County were concerned they were about as well misrepresented as there is any man in, and I hope the people of Clearfield will ask him to stay at home. I am well aware that Mr. Wilcox has had some defenders in Clearfield County. Last fall an immaculate document went forth to the people of this county assuming quite a dictatorial character, by Wallace, Lorain & Co., directing them in the path of their duty, and also "A Friend to Merit" wished to have him elected speaker of the Assembly. Strange! It is not in our power, both these authorized documents had to be run through two editions, to satisfy the dear people, and especially the Democrats, that Mr. Wilcox was nothing but the genuine article for a Representative. And this was not all? A branch of the United States Senate, and a footman from the Post office Department at Washington, were dispatched to this district in order to assist to elect Mr. Wilcox. This was done; and now we have the authority of the Clearfield Republican, the official organ of Mr. Wilcox, for saying that there was less done for the interests of Clearfield County at Harrisburg last winter than ever before. What became of the mighty influence of Mr. Wilcox after he got to Harrisburg? I will tell you? Through the influence of Gen. Jackson & Co. he was incorporated into the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Company; and thereby Clearfield County lost her "representative" legislator. But I will now proceed to look into some of his (Wilcox's) public acts last winter. On Friday the 29th day of March last at Harrisburg! Mr. Gritman, a member of the Legislature from Luzerne County, offered to that body the following preamble and Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine and investigate the state and condition of said banks, with power to send for persons and papers, with a view to ascertain if said banks have not violated or avoided the laws of this Commonwealth regulating banks; said committee to report to the Legislature, within ninety days after adjournment of the same, to the Governor of this Commonwealth. The House proceeded to the second reading of the resolution by the following vote: Yeas 66, nays 20—and prominent among the nays, we find our excellent people's friend Mr. Wilcox. The question being upon the final passage of the Resolution: Mr. Ebur moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed for the present; which was defeated by Yeas 82 Nays 57. Here Mr. Wilcox voted Yea, for the postponement of the question.

Mr. Abrams moved to amend the resolution by allowing the committee five dollars per day for their services, the usual mileage, and to limit them to the period of sixty days for the performance of their duties. Mr. Gritman hoped the amendment would not pass. If he was on the committee he did not want any more money than that allowed him as a member. The attempt to fix extra compensation to the resolution would defeat it, which ought not to be done. There were facts enough, he was informed, to be had in the village of Harrisburg, to demand an investigation. He repeated that the amendment ought not to pass.

Mr. Calhoun said a resolution of similar import was voted down the other day, and he submitted, therefore, whether it was in order. But what good could come out of it. This Legislature will not be in session more than twenty-five days, and he would like to know what could a committee do in that time. Bank men were shrewd. They could, if they choose, cover their tracks so as not to be perceptible to any committee of five, six or seven of the legislators.

Mr. Williston declared that an attempt had been made, he was informed, to levy black mail of these banks. Not members of the Legislature, but outsiders. He therefore submitted an amendment to the amendment to the effect, that a committee of the Legislature be appointed to inquire if persons have attempted so to levy black mail, and to give the names. Mr. Goepf was of the opinion that a remedy now exists by the general laws of the Commonwealth, to make a much better inquiry into the condition of the banks. He therefore thought it unnecessary. But if a committee was appointed, it ought to be paid, and therefore, if the committee was appointed, he would vote to pay them for their services.

Mr. Abrams said the amount to be paid to the committee to restrict the object of his amendment. Under his proposition it could not exceed more than fifteen hundred dollars, while under the resolution of the other day it might be much larger. That was the object and the only object he had in view.

Mr. Miller coincided with the gentleman from Tioga, (Mr. Williston.) He had been told that the banks were threatened by certain parties, that if money was not forked over such a resolution would be passed. Such an one has been offered twice. He did not charge the gentleman from Luzerne, (Mr. Gritman) with being a confederate of these men. He

was, perhaps, an unwilling fool in their hands. Mr. Gritman said if he (the gentleman from Cambria,) knew anything of blackmailing let him speak out. He knew that for himself he had voted from pure motives, at the suggestion of his constituents, and not from any outside or borer.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Williston and Miller. Pending the discussion of which, Mr. Williston moved to amend, by adding to the end of the resolution the following: "And that said Bank Committee be instructed to inquire if any persons have attempted to levy black mail on said banks, or either of them and report the name or names of such persons to this House."

Which was decided out of order. The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Abrams. Mr. Rhodes moved that the House do now adjourn; which was not agreed to. Mr. Hillegas called for the previous question, which was sustained.

And on the question, Shall the main question now be put? it was agreed to. The question again recurring. Will the House agree to the amendment offered by Mr. Abrams. It was negatived. The resolution then passed finally, by the following vote: Yeas 48 Nays 33. Here we find Mr. Wilcox to the very last voting nay upon the final passage of the resolution, notwithstanding his opposition to them. Justice still has taken place—there were honest members enough still to pass the resolution.

There is no individual in this County who, more than I, deprecates the course of Mr. Wilcox upon this question, as well as a host of other questions, not necessary for me now to notice. Here was an act of the Legislature (like in his seat and name charges of reckless frauds)—open and defiant violations of the laws of the state in relation to Banks and Banking, and yet our Member, Mr. Wilcox, says by his vote, that he is pleased with the course of the above named Banks, and desired that his immediate constituents might be robbed of their daily earnings by receiving their worthless issues. Neither Mr. Wilcox nor his friends can plead ignorance in this matter, as it was well understood by every person at Harrisburg last winter, that the above Banks, and the committee not named, were a vile fraud upon the people, and the sequel shows the fact to be such—the greatest fraud inflicted upon the people of this part of the state since the enactment of the notorious Bankrupt Law.

In a few days after the passage of the above resolution a committee of three members was appointed to investigate the affairs of the institutions named in the resolution, after the adjournment of the Legislature. They have discharged their duty and have made a report accordingly. The following synopsis of the Committee's report is taken from a late number of the North American: "The first of these Pennsylvania banks, all of which were chartered at the legislative session of 1857, is the Tioga County Bank. The letters of incorporation state that the subscription amounted to 10000 shares, and the committee found that 1040 of these had been subscribed, and the first instalment paid in a single day, by certain Buffalo financiers, of whom Wells D. Walbridge, for himself and various females, took 640 shares, while Edward E. Thayer, of Buffalo, took 200 more, and J. Porter Bradley took the remaining 200. Thayer belongs to a nest of financiers of that name in Buffalo, one of whom opened the bank, and at once entered discounts to the amount of \$20,000, all to Buffalo parties. G. P. Steers, of Buffalo, who was elected teller of the bank, says that upon taking charge of it there was a deficit of \$6,373. The discounts now amount to \$89,006 38, nearly all of which has been to Buffalo parties, and all, except one note of \$1100, in sums of from \$5000 to \$8500. The Thayers and Walbridge figure either as drawers or endorsees in nearly all of these. It is clear that this bank was purely speculative, the subscription notes having been immediately discounted. The same parties appear to have been the operators in the new Bank of Crawford County. To this concern, 1534 shares of stock were subscribed, of which 1210 were by the Buffalo gang, and the rest by J. Porter Bradley, as one of the same party, except about forty-four shares. This subscription is in Tioga County Bank notes, being chiefly the \$20,150 discounted at the organization of that concern, except about \$500 paid in specie. The bank has a circulation of \$34,055 against \$2,796 84 in gold and silver, and its discounts reach \$127,917 62, of which \$63,800 has been to parties out of the State. The teller states that he and the President ordered at the same time the engraving of the notes for both this and the Tioga County Bank. The Thayers again figure as the parties taking the stock of the new Shamokin Bank, of which the whole subscription was 1640 shares, while they and their associates took 1520 shares. One of the Thayers settled for all the stock subscribed by persons not residing in Shamokin, and paid no money except \$7000 in gold and \$28,000 in notes of the Tioga and Crawford counties banks. Immediately upon the organization of the bank, the books show that \$41,015 50 of discounts were granted to J. Jackson, of New York city, and Underhill & Lockhart, \$38,000 being in one item to Jackson. The endorsees of these notes are J. W. Underhill and R. K. Underhill, while the teller of the bank is Robert Underhill. The circulation amounts to \$26,480 and the cash to \$5572 05.

The cashier, David A. Robinson, formerly of Buffalo, explains that the money paid in as capital stock of the bank, was discounted to the parties named, and the notes were left as the capital of the bank. A person named Street, on pretence of being a man of means, who intended subscribing \$40,000 to the stock of the bank, was entrusted with \$20,000 to arrange a system of exchange with the banks of western Pennsylvania, in notes of which he appropriated the money to his own uses, but was afterwards arrested, and obliged to disgorge. J. Jackson, who figures as a principal operator in this bank, alleged himself to be worth \$19,400, which on investigation turns out to be moonshine. J. R. Robinson was another of the wretches in this institution, and appears as the party to whom the discount amounting to \$28,000 was transferred on check. About \$2000 of the bills of the Shamokin Bank were obtained from it by Robinson, and used to pay the first instalment of a subscription of stock by him to the McKean County Bank. How this money was procured does not appear, but it was not by discount, as it was to be returned to the bank.

Among the persons acting with the Thayers, and belonging to the Buffalo party in all these banks, were W. Meech, several named Gauson, C. H. Payne, and M. Carson. These appear again in the stock subscription to the Bank of Phoenixville, which, had an organization taken place, would have had 1200 shares taken by Buffalo and vicinity, 198 by Phoenixville. Some of these subscriptions to the amount of 1000 shares were taken for others by parties who only held powers of attorney to subscribe 500 shares. They altered the figures at the time of subscribing. The first payment on the \$2000 stock was made in notes of the Tioga County Bank, which was objected to by the commissioners, and an investigation ensued,

ending in the subscriptions being declared bogus, and withdrawn. A startling revelation is made by the committee relative to the bank note reporters. Proof seems to have been afforded that some of these publications are regular black mail sheets, which note banks in good or bad standing according as the conductors are fond. Letters and circulars are described as being sent to banks, requiring immediate correspondence or a personal visit, to make certain arrangements on pain of disagreeable consequences.

Altogether this report is calculated to surprise the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and put them on their guard against speculators in bogus banks. All these institutions have been manufactured by one gang of Buffalo operators, and are of the worst species of wild cat. Fellow citizens of Clearfield County, I should like to know what your opinions are after reading the foregoing reports? and knowing the opposition of our member to having any such investigation? Will you further allow yourselves to be duped by him? He helped to rob the state of her public credit, and give them to his pet institution the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, which is about as rotten as the above Banking institutions; the affairs of which he refused to have investigated.

He helped to have two Boom Companies consolidated into one at Williamsport to secure more unanimity and capital against the interests of Clearfield County, by those companies; which were defeated as they have been; have always defeated our rights as Harrisburg by corruption! Our rights have been disregarded—we have been cheated and defrauded under every pretext that could be brought against us—sold like sheep from the shambles, by men who seem to control matters about Harrisburg—among whom I am sorry to say, some of our prominent citizens seem especially engaged—having forsok their first love, and are consequently against us.

It seems strange that the resolution of Mr. Gritman should meet such persistent opposition from Mr. Wilcox when three of those rotten swindling machines would have their worthless currency circulating throughout our section of the State—the Tioga County Bank & McKean County concern almost at his door; two such notorious fraudulent concerns—known to be such by Mr. Wilcox at the time—are enough to have the honest portion of our citizens exclaim "what can we do?" I would say to you never trust those who exhibit so little interest for your welfare; and deliberately assist to perpetrate a great fraud upon you! both in capital and principle, which seems to have been the studied purpose of Mr. Wilcox at Harrisburg last winter! after he became the chattel of the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road. Having trespassed too much upon your courtesies already, I shall close for the present. Yours,

AUGUST 4th, 1858. CLEARFIELD.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY.—It appears that there are two Democratic parties in Old Berks, and that one of them don't endorse James Jones. The meeting in the Court House was a double one, and Glancy was only endorsed on one side. Some of the Democratic lawyers in Reading should examine the dorsal integument of their party machine, in order to let the party know if the endorsement be legal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one Iron Grind Mill, in possession of Thomas E. Iron, of Chest township, at the residence of Thomas E. Chest tp., Aug. 18-58-3t. J. LUCIS J. BURD.

NOTICE.—GLEN HOPE & NEW WASHINGTON BANK CO.—At a meeting of this Company held on the 22d June, 1858, a resolution was passed that an assessment of \$2.50 be levied on each share, payable on the 1st September. By order of Board, Aug. 18, 1858. JAMES DOWLER, Pres.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property in the possession of John Riaz, of Burdette tp., to wit: 1 brown horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 two horse wagon and 1 horse, and 1 red cow; as the same belong to SAMUEL SEBRING. Burdette tp., Aug. 13, 1858-an18-3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property in the possession of Henry Pentecost of Burdette township, to wit: 1 cooking stove and pipe, 2 acres of wheat, 1 acre of potatoes, 2 shoats, 2 beds and bedding, 1 chair, 1 table, 1 lot of dishes and tin-ware, 1 looking glass, 1 book case and desk, and 1 red cow; as the same belong to me. SAM'L SEBRING. Burdette tp., Aug. 13, 1858-an18-3t.

FIRST IN, FIRST SERVED. Boots & Shoes always on Hand. (Four weeks make.)—J. SEPPH GOON, thankful for past favors, and grateful for the assistance of the citizens of this vicinity and his old friends and patrons in particular, that he has removed to the FIRST ROOM IN THE EAST END OF MARKET STREET, PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., and will continue a large assortment of every variety in the BOOT AND SHOE LINE. Custom work attended to with dispatch. The very best stock will be used and no pains spared in the manufacture of durable work. All of which can be obtained of said J. Goon, very low for the Ready Rhine. Clearfield, August 14, 1858.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—PROSPECTUS.—Volume Fourteen begins September 11, 1858.—MECHANICS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.—The Scientific American is published weekly, and contains the most valuable and interesting information for the inventor, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the farmer. It is the only weekly publication of the kind now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation in all the States of the Union. It is not only a source of information, but a guide to the inventor, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the farmer. It contains the most valuable and interesting information for the inventor, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the farmer. It is the only weekly publication of the kind now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation in all the States of the Union. It is not only a source of information, but a guide to the inventor, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the farmer.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$2. One copy, six months, \$1. Five copies, six months, \$4. Ten copies, six months, \$8. Ten copies, one year, \$15. Fifty copies, one year, \$22. Twenty copies, twelve months, \$28. In advance. Specimen copies sent gratuitously for inspection. Southern and Western money, or Postage Stamps, taken for subscriptions. EP' Letters should be directed to MUNN & CO., 128 Fulton Street, New York.

Messrs. Munn & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors without charge. In regard to the novelty of their improvements. Aug. 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts with George J. Kiser, are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court his commissioner, and that the said accounts must at once be presented to him for settlement. ROBERT MITCHELL. Clearfield, July 7, 1858.—6t.