

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., JULY 13, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.

THE MAIL CHANGES.

Some of the papers in the interest of the Buchanan Administration are attempting to get rid of the odium that attaches itself to the recent cutting down of mail facilities, by alleging that the fault lies with the Republican members of the last Congress. This is all gammon—a direct insult to the intelligence of the masses—and a mere glance at facts is sufficient to refute the groundless charge. The Administration having prodigiously squandered millions in its attempt to bribe Leconte through the House—in its useless, so-called Utah war, with its swindling contracts to favorites—in its absurd, but outrageously expensive Paraguay expedition—in its corrupt contracts for coal, ship-timber, &c., as exposed by the investigating committees of Congress last winter—and having refused to increase the revenue by additional protection, found itself "hard up" for funds, and that it was necessary to promptly replenish the depleted Treasury. This was made an excuse for proposing an increase in the rates of postage; but in this there was another object than the mere raising of revenue—a desire to punish the people of the North for the manner in which they had, at the polls, rebuked the Administration, its outrages and corruptions; in fact, it is said the boast was made that they would tax either the North or curtail their mails facilities. Accordingly, when the post office appropriation bill came from the House of Representatives, the Senate amended it by inserting a provision to increase the postage rates. The House, regarding this amendment as a measure to raise additional revenue, sent the bill back to the Senate, alleging that the latter had assumed a constitutional privilege of the House, which alone can originate measures affecting the revenue. The Senate refused to recede, and committees of conference were appointed, who unanimously reported against the Senate amendment for the reason already mentioned. The House sustained the report of the committees; but in the Senate Toombs and other Democratic members talked against time until the hour of final adjournment had arrived, when nothing more could be done, and consequently the post office appropriation bill failed to pass. This is briefly the history of the matter. The Democrats had a majority in both Houses, and they are responsible for the defeat of the bill. They had the opportunity to pass a bill after the old one fell; but the rules gave them the power to kill it, and kill it they did. Foiled in their attempt to increase the postage, those who control the Administration now make the failure of that bill a pretext for cutting down the mail service. We say pretext, for this reason, if they have no funds to pay a daily mail, for want of an appropriation, they can have none to pay for a tri-weekly—if they can get the mails carried three times a week, they can get them carried six times. The cost, it is true, may be increased; but if they have no power to pay in one case, they have no power to pay in the other—and if the next Congress will make an appropriation to pay a tri-weekly service, it will scarcely refuse to pay for a daily, where such facilities have heretofore existed.

PRECEPTS OF THE CASE LETTER IN PRACTICE.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, paper states that a German who had been working at Washington Furnace, in that county, recently returned to his native land to settle up an estate in which he was interested. He had lived in this country a number of years, was naturalized, and had his papers with him. Letters have been received by his brother at Portsmouth, containing information that he had been seized by the government officials and forced into the regular army, as a regular soldier, regardless of his citizenship in this country. His naturalization papers were sent back. He leaves a family here, and is thus torn from the country of his adoption and his family, to do military service abroad. According to the Democratic doctrine as enunciated by Secretary Cass, there is no help for him.

Again the tide of travel is setting away from Pike's Peak, where, it is said, 25,000 or 30,000 persons—four or five times as many as the mines will support—are congregated. These reports are from a Mr. McCoy, who left Denver City on the 24th ult., and affirms that the only claims which pay—six or eight in all—are on the Gregory road. He advises everybody to stay at home. Accounts, on the other hand, brought by the express, and reaching to the 20th ult., are what the telegraph calls "flattering."

Gov. Wise has written a letter to a citizen of Lynchburg, Va., disagreeing with General Cass on the question of the rights of foreign Governments to exact unrendered military service from our naturalized citizens who were born under their laws. He says he "would protect our naturalized citizens against military service of other powers, to the uttermost ends of the earth."

TO OUR POLITICAL FRIENDS.

You have doubtless observed that the managers of the Democracy are busy trying to reconcile differences, harmonize conflicting elements, heal up their divisions, and bring all their forces into line the coming fall, so as to be ready for the struggle in 1860. This activity on the part of our opponents should serve as a warning note to every member of the People's party, and impel him to do all in his power to effect a full and complete organization of our forces in this country. For several years past, we have labored under many disadvantages from want of a proper organization, to say nothing of those resulting from the lack of harmony in 1856 and 1857—the burden of carrying on the campaigns fell on a very few persons, and as these were unable to give their personal attention to all the districts, some were neglected, and in these the vote fell short of what it should have been. Notwithstanding this, we have been making headway, and perceptibly cutting down the majority against us. Now it must be clear to every one, that if we were properly organized—if we had two or three good men in each election district, who would be active in getting our voters enlisted and secure their regular attendance at the polls, every year—that the time would soon come when the ascendancy of the so-called Democracy would be at an end in Clearfield county. We trust our friends will give this matter their attention, and as the election this fall will be an important one, and as the holding of a Convention during September Court, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, has been determined on, all will at once see the necessity of early and energetic action.

WAR NEWS.—Recent arrivals from Europe brought intelligence of a great battle having been fought at Solferino, a village not far from Cavriana, on the right bank of the Mincio, on Friday the 24th day of June. The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 in the evening, and resulted in the defeat of the Austrians. No definite details have as yet been received, but it appears from the French accounts that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio in large numbers—some estimates making their force number 280,000 men—for the purpose of attacking the French and Sardinians with their whole force, but were signally repulsed. The French captured 6,000 prisoners, three flags and thirty cannon. What number were killed, is not stated, but as the accounts leave the impression that from 10,000 to 12,000 of the French were killed and wounded, the loss of the Austrians must have been very great. The day after the battle, the Austrians re-crossed the Mincio, and have since been followed by the whole French army, which met with no opposition on the left bank of the River. The defeated army probably retired to the Adige to reorganize and wait for reinforcements and the action of Prussia. The Austrians admit their defeat. A message from Cariani announces that, on the day of the battle, the Emperor Napoleon was constantly in the hottest of the fire, and that Gen. Larrey, while in company with him, had his horse killed. The French are making preparations to get together within two months 450,000 men. Another battle is considered imminent.

The Kansas Constitutional convention, which has permanently organized at Wyandotte, electing Mr. J. M. Winchell as President, consists of 35 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Perhaps, remarks the N. Y. Tribune, it is as well that Leavenworth county went wrong, since otherwise the party of Freedom would not have had sufficient opposition to stimulate it to effort. As it is, there is a good working majority on the right side—a majority larger than we have seen claimed by the most sanguine Republican journals, in or out of the Territory. Those prints which hypocritically condoned with us touching the small show made by our friends in Kansas, can now, that the majority of two has become one of nineteen, dry their eyes.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On the 6th instant, the People's party of Jefferson held their County Convention at Brookville, and placed in nomination the following ticket:—Assembly, Isaac G. Gordon; Treasurer, Henry Hock; Commissioner, C. B. Morris; Auditor, Artemus Tracy; Trustees of Academy, A. P. Heichhold, R. M. St. Clair and John B. Mechling. The nominees are all men of respectability and strict integrity. As we are in the same Representative district as Jefferson county is, we are gratified that as good and worthy a man as our friend Isaac G. Gordon, Esq., has been named for the Assembly, and we trust his nomination will be concurred in by all the counties in the District.

How's this?—The last Clearfield Republican pitches into Judge Douglas' recent letter, in fine style. In the course of his article, the editor describes what he understands to be "the essence of the Democratic faith," and finishes out the paragraph by saying that "nothing can be more demoralizing or mischievous." We are at a loss to know whether he intended to say that much or not; but if he did, we can only account for it by supposing that he is trying to refrain from a certain "irresistible habit," which he alleges we have fallen into. Such a candid admission really excites our admiration.

The trial of Jennings, Low, Mitchell and Davis, on a charge of kidnapping, arising out of the arrest of fugitive slaves in Ohio, was called up at Cleveland on the 6th, when, at the instance of their counsel, an arrangement was made by which *nolle prosequi* were entered in their cases, as well as those of the Oberlin rescuers who were in prison awaiting trial. The prisoners on both sides were then discharged.

Political issues are as plenty as Jack Falstaff's "reasons," and down in Mississippi Judge Robert S. G. Perkins has announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature, in Yazoo county, intending to run upon an anti-grand jury ticket.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

The following is Gen. Cass' second letter on the question of the right of foreign Governments to exact unrendered military service from our naturalized citizens, dated at the Department of State,

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1859.
SIR.—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Felix Le Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization, by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army by conscription, and not as in France, where the duty is designated by lot or draft. In Prussia every person is required to take his turn as a soldier.

The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before such service has consequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers. Quite recently it has risen between the United States and Prussia, and the Representatives of this country at the Court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent him May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated, that this Government opposed the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintained the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is to be observed, that in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a more political theory, to inhabit for his life-time, a country which he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government.

The United States, therefore, maintains the proposition that naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were in existence at the period of their emigration. If, at that time, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion. But this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no personal liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any nation to interfere with the naturalized American citizen, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly towards us. Jurisdiction cannot, of course, arise in the case of the naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

Signed LEWIS CASS.

THE AMERICAN FREEMAN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, published by J. F. Frennan, 121 Chambers st., N. Y., came to hand a few days since in a new dress. We like the new form of the pages and the size of the type much better than we did the old, and now regard it as one of the neatest publications in the country. Nor will it be behind in a literary point of view. Its contributors are of a superior class, and the publisher announces that he has secured the services of Albert Gallatin Mackay, M. D., of Charleston, formerly connected with the "Masonic Quarterly Review," an elegant writer, and the author of several valuable Masonic books. Terms—single copy \$3 a year, two copies \$5, five \$12, or eight \$16.

WILD SPECULATION.—A correspondent writing from Chicago, Ill., says that city has changed wonderfully within the last five years. The bubble which had fascinated so much capital has exploded; fortunes have been swept away in a breath, and schemes of speculation suddenly destroyed. Property has decreased in value as rapidly as it rose, and stores which five years ago rented for \$9,000 will now not command \$3,000. It is thought now to have reached a healthy basis, and that its further progress will be upward.

A Democratic Administration was installed into office on the 4th of March, 1853, and the Executive Department of the Government, in all its branches, has been in the possession of that party for the last six years. Mr. Fillmore turned the government over to them with a surplus of twenty millions in the Treasury. It is now bankrupt, owes a debt of seventy-five millions of borrowed money, can't pay its mail contractors, and is squandering ninety millions per annum! Who says that J. B.'s Administration isn't a smart concern!

Mr. Journal, what has become of the Clearfield Republican?—Brookville Star.

Can't say. Probably it's waiting until a mail, under the new admirable arrangement, happens to stray out your way; or, it may be, that it's holding back for some production of its friend Bigler, who has, for some time, been rusticiating and trout-fishing in this "neck of woods."

Prentiss says that if Mr. Buchanan resolves to submit his name to the Charleston Convention, he will bring the same kind of recommendation that a son of Erin once did. "Paddy, do you know how to drive?" said a traveler to the "photon" of a jaunty car. "Sure I do; wasn't it meself that upset your honor in a ditch two years ago?"

It is taken for granted that, should the Austrians be driven out of Italy, a French army of observation will have to be kept there for some time to come. Several of the French general officers, it is said, upon the strength of this conviction, have taken houses at Milan and Genoa for two years and upward.

The Emperor of Austria is one of the best linguists in Europe. It is said that he speaks thirteen languages perfectly, and that he is in the Imperial Council the only man who understands all the languages of his vast domains.

The Charleston Mercury says that the result of the Charleston Convention "will be the repudiation of Douglas and his insolent heresies, or the instant death of a party abandoning its cardinal principles."

The silent testimony of a quiet conscience is of far greater value than riches.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL."

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—The Fourth passed off quietly in Greensburg. . . . One day last week, a woman with four children landed from off a train, after traveling over three hundred miles to avoid ill-treatment to herself and children, from a drunken husband. She succeeded in renting a room in Greensburg, and expects to support herself and children by fishing and sewing. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and has testimonials of good character. . . . On the night of the 5th, the railroad ticket office, at Greensburg, was broken open. The money drawer was forced and what little loose change was in it was taken out. The burglar also broke open a trunk of Miss Phillips, of Pittsburgh, and took therefrom a very valuable silk shawl, and a silk dress pattern. . . . On the 4th Rebecca Kimmiller, wife of Isaac Kimmiller, was committed by Justice J. E. Flemming, charged with murdering her child. This is the woman whom we noticed last week as having been found in Samuel Mellinger's coal bank, near Mt. Pleasant. . . . On the 29th ult., Hiram Nelson and Henry Longsdorf were committed to jail by Justice John E. Flemming, of Mount Pleasant, charged on oath of Michael Abbott with the larceny of near four thousand dollars. . . . On the 1st inst., a child, W. J. Long, an agent at Greensburg, fell from a chair, breaking one of its arms. . . . On the 2d a child of Daniel Robinson, of Greensburg, pulled a dish of hot starch upon itself, badly scalding its face, breast and shoulders. . . . A few days ago, John Reed, (known as big John) was found dead in his bed in North Huntingdon township. He retired to rest in his usual good health, and in the morning was found dead. He was a married man, and an aged man. On Thursday evening Mrs. Hunter, an aged widow of the late Col. Hunter, died suddenly at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Reed, in New Alexandria. She ate her supper, was cheerful, and in a few moments after leaving the table dropped dead. . . . One day last week the barn owned by James Stewart, and occupied by a tenant, near New Alexandria, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with all its contents. . . . The barn of Amos Brier, of Hempfield township, was also struck by lightning, and the rafters and a large portion of the roof shattered in pieces.

CENTRE COUNTY.—On the 6th, Centre County was visited by a heavy wind and rain storm. In Bellefonte, the front of the law office of John Stover was blown out, and a number of trees were twisted off. On the farm of Mr. James Armor, near that place, the wind made sad havoc among the fruit trees and grain. The room was blown off of Mr. John Hoy's barn, and the farm more or less damaged.

A barn attached to the tavern in Unionville, now occupied by Mr. George Taylor, was struck by lightning during the storm, and set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before they had done much damage. A man and boy who had taken shelter in the barn a few minutes previous to the storm, escaped. Myers and Vanvalien were both seriously affected by the lightning. Myers recovered from the stroke to repair to his home, but the shock had so confused his mind as to induce fears for his sanity. The boy, at last accounts, was utterly prostrate, with little hopes of his recovery. . . . The store of Mr. Robert Cook, in Howardsville, was a few weeks ago entered by burglars, who carried off a considerable amount of goods and ten dollars in money.

On the 4th, the house of Mr. William Riddle, near Pleasant Gap, took fire from the flue of the oven, but the fire was discovered and put out before it had done much injury. CAMBERIA COUNTY.—A married woman named Elizabeth Gray, residing in Jackson township, while returning home from Johnston on the evening of the 4th, was attacked by three ruffians, who dragged her from her horse and attempted to commit a rape, but was rescued by some persons in the neighborhood who heard her cries. The next day, an Irishman named Frank Carroll and two boys, Thomas Meloy and Bernard Moran, were arrested as being the guilty parties. Carroll was held to bail in \$700 and Meloy in \$300 for their appearance at Court. Moran was discharged. . . . Ben McCullough and Henry Johnston escaped from the Ebensburg jail on the 30th June. The former was convicted last court of a breach of the peace, and sentenced to the jail for a day and a half. . . . A son of ex-Sheriff Robert had one of his elbows dislocated and one of the bones of the arm fractured, by jumping from a car at Conemaugh station on the 4th. . . . A fight occurred at a cellar in Johnston on the 6th between two Irishmen, in which one of the parties had the end of his nose bitten off. As soon as he was spit out of the mouth of his antagonist, he picked it up and took it to Dr. Marbourg, who succeeded in stitching it to the stump. That Irishman now has something about fighting.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—On the 2d inst., the blacksmith shop of Richard Adams in Brookville was struck by lightning, but did very little injury to the building. Mr. Ellis Russell was working at the hearth at the time, and was in the act of putting a bar of iron into the fire, when the lightning ran along the bar in his hand, causing him to stagger, drop the bar and render him unconscious for several seconds. . . . On the night of the 4th, several pocket books were stolen from persons sleeping at the Jefferson Hotel in Brookville. Search being made, four of them, containing between \$300 and \$400, were found concealed under the bed-ticks. Three persons who occupied the beds, were arrested and bound over to court. . . . On the 5th, Dr. A. P. Heichhold, who had a leg for Wm. G. Heffelfinger, was severely dislocated at the knee, when he was young. An examination showed that the joints had rubbed together and that the bones were much decayed.

BLAIR COUNTY.—On the 2d inst., a fire broke out in the stable of Rev. Mr. Graham in Martinsburg, which was near being attended with great destruction of property, as at one time no less than seven buildings were on fire, but the devouring element was arrested before much damage was done. The roof of E. Patterson's store-house was burned off. Mr. Graham had a buggy, worth \$150, burned. The fire originated through the carelessness of some boys, who had gone into the stable to take a "quiet smoke." . . . Twenty-seven freight cars were thrown on the Hollidaysburg Branch Railroad last Wednesday, and smashed up, in consequence of running over a couple crows.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—James Turner is in jail for obtaining money under false pretences from John Linn, of Washington. . . . Samuel England, of East Finley, was thrown from his wagon and seriously injured, on the 1st inst. He had an arm broken, and was injured internally. . . . On the 4th, a party of young men from Wheeling and a similar party from Triadelphia, Virginia, on the line of the Hempfield Railroad, in the course of which James Denniston and John McNeal, two young men belonging to Clayville, were cut with knives by the men from Wheeling.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Lewis Lingly, a jour shoemaker, was run over by the evening train at Espy, on the 4th, and killed. . . . A storm which passed over a portion of this county last week brought down a number of houses, barns, sheds, and blew down timber, fences, and did much injury to orchards, especially in Jackson and Upper Greenwood.

GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

Profs. Wise and Lamontaine, Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde of the St. Louis Republican, ascended in a mammoth balloon at St. Louis on the 1st July, and landed in Jefferson county, New York, at 2 o'clock on the 2d, having travelled 1200 miles. Their trip was in some respects not the most agreeable. Mr. Hyde, in his account of it, says:

"Before reaching within sight of the Eastern shore of Ontario, the aerial ship lost her ascending power, and rapidly sank towards the water; the ballast had entirely given out, and the provisions, water, supplies, and some of the clothing of the passengers were thrown overboard. Still the balloon neared the lake with great velocity, when it was found necessary to take off the propeller machinery, and a pitch it overboard. These results still not being sufficient, the oars and the seats of the boats were given to the waves. All hands then left the boat and clambered into the car, sixteen feet above. Despite all exertion, the air vessel skimmed to within thirty feet of the water, and actually darted the boat into the lake. It righted itself, however, and the balloon went on with the speed of two miles a minute. Provisionally, the balloon reached the shore having travelled over fifty miles, just above the waves, which were rough and boisterous; but a terrific peril now appeared. The balloon rushed into a thick forest, and tearing down trees, and breaking branches, pursued its resistless course for upwards of a mile, dashing the occupants of the car to and fro against trunks and limbs, till at last it caught a tall spruce, and the silk rent into ribbons, when the apparatus at once came to a halt, leaving the voyagers suspended twenty feet in the air. Mr. Lamontaine was slightly injured about his limbs, but all the others reached the ground safe."

From the Philadelphia (Penn'a) Inquirer, a newspaper which has stood in the foremost rank of public journals in the United States for over sixty years.

ENTERPRISE IN BUSINESS EXEMPLIFIED.—The subject of business enterprise naturally commands a large share of the thoughts of the American people. Hence the theory of any new branch of business is anxiously inquired into, as well as the fact whether it pays or not. Among the establishments introducing novel features into business, in place of the stereotyped and time-sanctioned forms, the Gift Book Enterprise stands first. It has accomplished far greater success than any of the modern improvements. Advertising in the public journals, when attempted on a large scale, was condemned by everybody as injurious to the interests of trade; but as always is the case with a good idea, it prospered, until every one now advertises as a necessity. G. E. Evans, the originator of the Gift Book Enterprise System, was born at Bingham, Maine. His father is an eminent physician of that State, and his uncle, Hon. George Evans has represented Maine for many years in the United States Senate. Mr. Evans' early years were spent in Lowell, Mass., where he started the first Book Enterprise over projected since, which time he has opened over one hundred and fifty branch stores. The main establishment is No. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Evans has a host of imitators; some of them cheat the public by advertising themselves the originators of the business, and bring down condemnation, not only on themselves, but on the man whose trade they are counterfeiting. Because swindlers are ignorant, in any trade, subject us to loss, we are not therefore to censure men engaged in legitimate trade; because "Peter Funk" traders in watches deceive and cheat the public, honest watchmakers are not to be denounced and avoided; and so, because a number of "Peter Funk" concerns in the Gift Book Business, encouraged by the great success of Evans' Enterprise, sprung up in New York, and for a time cheated those who were deluded into dealing with them, there is no reason that a fair, liberal and energetic publisher should be condemned with them. No injustice could be greater.

Evans purchases whole editions of books that he does not publish himself, at the lowest figures; sells them at regular retail prices, and gives a premium with each book; in every \$10,000 worth of books he appropriates \$5,000 worth of jewelry, watches, &c., which are given away with the books, purchasers often receiving gold watches, costly cameos, silver-plated ware, silk dress patterns, &c.

Mr. Evans originated the Gift Book Business in 1854, and his great success in it is the result of the energy, the integrity, and the liberality that have characterized his course from that day to the present. In addition to the above just tribute to the merits of Mr. Evans, and the unequalled success of his popular enterprise, we take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high integrity which has ever characterized his multifarious business transactions, establishing for himself and his house a name above suspicion or reproach, and a fame which must lead his possessor to fortune and renown. This is no spasmodic effort on our part, at fulsome eulogies; it is the plain record of self-existent facts, read and known of all men in our State, to whom Mr. Evans and his business operations are extensively known. We have dealt with Mr. Evans for years, personally, and conversed with scores of others who have sent him their money and orders, and received Books and valuable Gifts in return, and it is certainly higher merit of praise than usually falls to the ordinary lot of man to be able, truthfully, to say that in no single instance have we heard of the first word of dissatisfaction expressed.

His assortment of books embraces the standard works of the languages, and every department of American literature; and through his agency, vast numbers of useful books have been spread through every part of the country, to the great advantage of the rising generation; and in this respect, he may very properly be held to be a public benefactor.

A DOUBLE MURDER.—We learn that during an altercation at a tavern in Pulaski, Lawrence county, Pa., on the 4th, two men, named James Losteretter and Frank McCord, were shot by a man named Jacob Gerhart. It seems that an old grudge existed between Losteretter and Gerhart. Meeting Pulaski they commenced quarrelling, and the parties clinched, McCord taking sides with Losteretter. During the melee Gerhart fired at each of the assailants with a double-barrelled pistol, shooting one of them in the head and the other in the abdomen, inflicting terrible wounds, from which they died.

A great deal of excitement was created in New Brighton, on Saturday the 9th inst., by the arrest of Mr. J. Glass, Postmaster at that place, on a charge of counterfeiting.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property in the possession of Wm. H. Boose, of Union township, at the same be long to me and is left with him on loan only: 1 cow and calf, 1 10-plat stove, 1 cupboard, 1 clock, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1400 shingles, 6 chairs, 1 wash kettle, 1 table, 1 grindstone, and a lot of household furniture.

Union tp., July 6, 1859-jul-31p

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber announces to his Clearfield friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above named house, located at the Railroad, in Harrisburg, Pa. He will endeavor to make this house one of the most desirable stopping places in the State Capital, by accommodating all who may favor him with their custom in the best manner possible. [July 11] BEN. HARTSHORN.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—The undersigned having made arrangements with a large manufacturing establishment to supply him with Flour, he gives notice to the public that he is prepared to furnish all who want a good article, at the very lowest price. In as large or small quantities as may be desired. He also keeps on hand constantly liquors of all kinds, which he will sell wholesale or retail. JAS. H. GALE. Tyrone City, Pa., July 11th, 1859.

GIFTS.—SPLENDID GIFTS TO PURCHASERS OF BOOKS. AT THE ORIGINAL, AND THE ONLY GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE. Established in 1854—Head Quarters for the United States at the Publishing House, of G. E. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Catalogues sent free. I have repeatedly called the attention of the public to my large stock of liberal offers, to which they have always responded. I am now offering a new catalogue, with more satisfaction than ever, call attention to my largely increased inducements to purchasers. Being very heavily engaged in publishing, I exchange my own publications for those of other houses, and am enabled to procure all my books at the original cost of the publisher, and thus can and do supply the majority of the other houses engaged in the Gift Book trade with their books cheaper than they can procure them from other publishers. I can do this, also, by my large stock of new and various jewelry, for cash, furnish them with their gifts, at lower rates than they can buy them from the manufacturers. Having such an advantage in buying, I can insure my customers a great deal better Gift than their books than any other house, and can give my agents a larger commission. A valuable Gift will be delivered with each Book at the time of sale. Gifts worth \$500, at the lowest wholesale price, will be impartially distributed with every \$1,000 worth of Books sold. Send for a catalogue, which will be mailed free to any address, containing the most valuable collection of Standard productions in Literature, Philosophy, History, Geography, Travels, and the Sciences, with all the favorite works of Fiction and Romance, and every other department of Literature, classified as described below. Send for it for if you don't wish to order books, you will obtain a valuable book of references at no cost to you. The desirable books in print, and will cost you nothing. Particular attention is requested to the list of my publications, which will be found in the latter part of my Classified Catalogue. It contains a large number of desirable popular works, and various authors; among which are all of T. S. Arthur's best works, well known as a moral instructive and pleasing author, also interesting biographies, travels, &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS.

Agriculture—All the standard works on all standard works upon general Agriculture, Cotton planting, Flowers, Gardening, Farm Implements, Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Fowls, Bees, &c., &c. Almanacs—Ladies' (a great variety), Floral, Cap, Quarto, Royal and pocket size, and all the latest Annuals—A large and elegant assortment. Bibles—A splendid assortment of pocket, pew and Family Bibles, in every style, from \$1 to \$50. Prayer Books—A complete assortment, in every form and style, and at all prices. Hymn Books—As used by the different denominations, (plain and fancy bindings.) Biographical—Works of Irving, Bancroft, Weems, Sparks, Bancroft, and every other standard author. Botanical—By Comstock, Gray, Lincoln, Derby, Wood, &c., &c. Cookery—Receipt and Cook Books by Mrs. Hale, Leslie, Wildfild, McKenzie, &c., &c. Grammar—All the standard authors. Dictionaries—Webster's English, French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Italian, &c. Cyclopedias—All the standard authors. Geographical—The latest and most improved school and other Geographical Atlases, and every other. Geology—The works of Hugh Miller, Harris, Hitchcock, Lyell, and many others. Historical—By Prescott, Irving, Bancroft, Robertson, Hume, Gibbons, Macaulay, and others. Juvenile—Embracing every description of illustrated books for children. Law and Medicine—All the standard works of these professions. Mechanical and Scientific—The most approved works on Mechanics, Architecture, and the exact Sciences. Poetry—English and American. Octavo and literary editions of the standard Poets; pocket and cabinet editions, plain and illustrated, bound in every style to suit the taste of all. Works of Fiction—By Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, and all the approved Writers. School and Classical, Travels and Adventures, Games, Sports and Pastimes, and all the latest and Theological, Musical and Glee Books. Odd Fellowships and Free Masonry. Miscellaneous—Our Miscellaneous Department embraces everything not included in the above classification, of an interesting and instructive character, that is in print. The Gifts consist of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Ladies' Splendid Black and Plain Dresses, Patterns, Parlor Timepieces, Silver-plated ware, costly cameos, and every other article of value. The Gifts are of Gold, Silver, and Steel, and are of the most valuable and durable material. The Gifts are of Gold, Silver, and Steel, and are of the most valuable and durable material. The Gifts are of Gold, Silver, and Steel, and are of the most valuable and durable material.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. To Agents I can give more liberal inducements than can be afforded by any other house. In addition to larger commissions, it is much easier to get subscribers for my enterprise than any other. The "peculiar" and "strange" character of the Gifts, and better Catalogue to select from. A better assortment and Quality of Gifts—More punctuality and correctness in filling orders.—By acting as agents for me, persons wishing a valuable library can procure it gratis. They are seeking an easy method of earning a livelihood, and can find it. For full particulars, send for a catalogue. My large capital, together with my long experience in the business, and consequent familiarity with all its details, gives me an almost incalculable advantage over all other parties. All I ask is a trial. Send me an order, and you will be convinced that there is no exaggeration. Do not forget to send for a catalogue. Persons visiting the city, are requested to call and examine for themselves. G. E. EVANS, Head Quarters, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch Store, 45 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BOOK BUYERS. My attention has been called to statements made through the public journals, by a New York Gift Store, which are calculated to deceive; whereon I presume to advertise themselves as the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, which was first successfully established, and I may say honorably established by myself. This concern, who are pretending to be the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, are indebted to me, not only for their first ideas of conducting the business, but for stock to commence with, and a place to commence in. Their statement, that this is "the fifth year of their location in New York," is also false. It has been thought, on account of the name connected with this New York Gift Store, that it was a branch of my Original Enterprise; but it is not so, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not in any way responsible for their deceptive advertisements, nor for the manner in which New York Gift concerns are conducted. And holding the position I do, as the Originator of the Gift Book Enterprise in the United States—having established it and brought it to its present high position, by constant labor, unwearied application, and large expenditure of money, I deem it my duty to the public and myself to expose these pretended "originators," who are attempting to impose upon the people, and to deprive me of the profits of these parties have been referring, without authority or permission, to the largest and most widely known publishing house in the United States. I am informed by this firm, which is located in this city, that not only have they never given permission to this New York Gift Store to refer to them, but they utterly disclaim any knowledge of their business or standing. The foregoing can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any person or persons, by the most reliable proofs.

My attention has been called to statements made through the public journals, by a New York Gift Store, which are calculated to deceive; whereon I presume to advertise themselves as the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, which was first successfully established, and I may say honorably established by myself. This concern, who are pretending to be the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, are indebted to me, not only for their first ideas of conducting the business, but for stock to commence with, and a place to commence in. Their statement, that this is "the fifth year of their location in New York," is also false. It has been thought, on account of the name connected with this New York Gift Store, that it was a branch of my Original Enterprise; but it is not so, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not in any way responsible for their deceptive advertisements, nor for the manner in which New York Gift concerns are conducted. And holding the position I do, as the Originator of the Gift Book Enterprise in the United States—having established it and brought it to its present high position, by constant labor, unwearied application, and large expenditure of money, I deem it my duty to the public and myself to expose these pretended "originators," who are attempting to impose upon the people, and to deprive me of the profits of these parties have been referring, without authority or permission, to the largest and most widely known publishing house in the United States. I am informed by this firm, which is located in this city, that not only have they never given permission to this New York Gift Store to refer to them, but they utterly disclaim any knowledge of their business or standing. The foregoing can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any person or persons, by the most reliable proofs.

My attention has been called to statements made through the public journals, by a New York Gift Store, which are calculated to deceive; whereon I presume to advertise themselves as the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, which was first successfully established, and I may say honorably established by myself. This concern, who are pretending to be the originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, are indebted to me, not only for their first ideas of conducting the business, but for stock to commence with, and a place to commence in. Their statement, that this is "the fifth year of their location in New York," is also false. It has been thought, on account of the name connected with this New York Gift Store, that it was a branch of my Original Enterprise; but it is not so, and I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not in any way responsible for their deceptive advertisements, nor for the manner in which New York Gift concerns are conducted. And holding the position I do, as the Originator of the Gift Book Enterprise in the United States—having established it and brought it to its present high position, by constant labor, unwearied application, and large expenditure of money, I deem it my duty to the public and myself to expose these pretended "originators," who are attempting to impose upon the people, and to deprive me of the profits of these parties have been referring, without authority or permission, to the largest and most widely known publishing house in the United States. I am informed by this firm, which is located in this city, that not only have they never given permission to this New York Gift Store to refer to them, but they utterly disclaim any knowledge of their business or standing. The foregoing can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any person or persons, by the most reliable proofs.