D. W. MOORE, A. J. HEMPHILL, } *Editors & Prop'trs.*

THE COUNTRY DOLLAR.

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THE COUNTRY DOLLAR.

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TRIAL OF LORANTZ ALLMAN, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER GODFRIED, IN BRADY TOWNSHIP, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, IN SEPTEMBER 1848.

Counsel for Commonwealth—Geo. W. Hecker, Dep'y Att'y Gen., assisted by B. R. Petriken, & W. A. Wallace.

Counsel for Prisoner—J. W. Smith, A. G. Curtin, G. R. Barrett and J. F. Weaver.

Monday, Jan. 29, 1849.

The prisoner was brought into Court, and after going through the customary forms of arraignment, &c., was remanded back to prison.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The Court opened this morning and proceeded to the selection of a jury, and after exhausting the entire panel, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: Elijah Reese, Philip Hevener, Thomas McKee, George B. Smith, James McGhee, Andrew Tozer, David I. Cathcart, Christian Erhard, Matthew B. Conoway, Isaiah Fullerton, Jas. B. Caldwell and Elisha Fenton.

After which the Deputy Attorney General, G. W. Hecker, opened the case to the jury, when the following witnesses were called:—

Roswell Luther, sworn.—It was on the 17th of September that the body of Godfried Allman was found in Brady township—think it was him. He was lying on his face. There were others along, C. Zeilliock, Henry Knarr, M. H. Luther, Elias Rishel, and others—were searching for him, found it on a sort of path 12 or 15 rods from the road leading from Allman's to Marshalls, on the top of a little hill, with his head down hill. A small bundle with two shirts tied up in a table cloth was found lying four or five feet from the body, opposite his feet; he lay in the path; it was rather open woods just where the body lay, surrounded with thick woods. The but of a sappling iron-wood, between 3 & 4 inches in diameter, and 4 or 5 feet long, was standing on end against another sappling some 3 or 4 feet from his feet. This is the stick. There was a hole through the head—one hole on the back part of the head, the other above the right eye.—Saw the worms working on top of the head. It appeared to be a bullet-hole. Prisoner was not present when the body was first found.

William Rishel, sen. affirmed.—Found the dead body on the 17th of September, 1848; was searching for it; had formed a line at the fields; I walked right to it; lay on his face, full length, as if he had pitched right over his toes on to his face. The face was so much decayed that the flesh fell off when turned over, & smelt strong. On Thursday forenoon it rained hard.—The weather was warm. The body was found 10 or 15 rods from the old road leading from Allmans to Marshalls, on the line of a dim path leading a shorter distance; know the body to be that of Godfried from the hair of the head, form of body and dress; believe it to have been the body of Godfried Allman. This is the club that was standing by. I live about 60 or 70 rods from Allmans [witness here made a draft of the neighborhood and described it to the court and jury,] I was the first one that came to the body. [A cap was presented.] I believe this to be the cap that was found within 3 or 4 feet of the body, in front; know it by the cut in it; saw the worms working in the head—supposed there was a hole in his head—there was much putrid blood lying under the face. After the inquest I paid no particular attention.

Cross examined.—The blood was laying from the top part of the face down towards the throat.

Elias Rishel, Jr. affirmed.—I was present at finding a dead body in Brady township on Sunday the 17th September. It was the body of Godfried Allman. It was lying on the face. A bullet hole was thro' his head; by the marks, it had entered the back part and escaped at the forehead.—Found a bullet in the prisoner's bullet pouch; tried it in the wound through the bone of the forehead.

Cross ex.—It was about two-thirds of a bullet; kept it for two or three days, and then threw it away. The flesh and skin had fallen off the forehead—was not anxious that the ball should fit; got it to try it; was so ordered; the skull was broken where the ball came out; fitted the bullet by laying the pieces of bone together; was confused; second occasion of handling dead bodies; there was no physician present; not accustomed to casting bullets; did not weigh it; the pouch was hanging in the house; this was the only bullet in it.

By the Prosecution.—The disagreeable sensation was caused by the presence of the dead body. The skull was cracked—one piece out.

Cross ex.—The piece fell out of the head when the body was turned over; saw no bullet on the ground then.

Joseph Lines, sworn.—I came soon after the body was found. To convince myself that he did not kill himself I took a stick and scraped the leaves away, after the body was removed. Some proposed to try the bullet in the hole; saw a piece of skull bone about 2 inches long, fell out as they were carrying the body to the barn, and thought how they would try the bullet without that piece; Elias Rishel went for it; when the bone was brought to the barn it was in the bone in the skull; the bullet fit the hole. [Witness here described the manner in which the skull was cracked.]

Cross ex.—The body was not moved till I came; there might have been a hundred bullets and could not see them for worms; saw no bullet. When the body was turned over, the skin and flesh fell off on the ground. A bullet makes a larger hole coming out than going in. The smell and sight was so terrrible that no one could examine the inner part of the head; the nose was entirely eat off by the worms.

Frederick Zeigler, sworn.—I came after body was found; when they took it to the barn Mr. Lines called me in as an old hunter; saw Lyons fit the bullet; it fit as well as could be. I hunt a good deal; think I understand the nature of bullet holes.

Cross ex.—Sometimes a bullet will make a larger hole going out than entering, according to distance; a twist-cut rifle will make a larger hole escaping than entering.

Jacob Kuntz, sworn.—I helped to hunt; knew it to be the body of Godfried Allman; was present at fitting the bullet.—The piece was broke out at front part of the head—went to the house to hunt for bullets; found a gun—this is it—no load in it; found part of a bullet in the pouch; the bullet fit the hole; not so large quite.

Cross ex.—Mr. Barrett spoke of raising a subscription to have the cause fairly tried—we got up a paper—I signed one dollar. I said something like that if he would come back there the old women would hang him. I said that if I *had* to do it, I would put the rope round his neck myself.

Elias Rishel, sen. sworn.—I took up the piece of bone and carried it to the barn; I was the first one that touched the body; when first turned over the bone was in; several neighbors came, who wanted to see where he was shot; turned it back in the position in which it was found, showed the hole in the back of the head; when we turned it over the second time the piece fell out; put him in a box; went eight or ten rods when some person told me the piece was out; I went back, picked up the bone, carried it to the barn and put it in its place in the skull myself. After that several of us went to the house to hunt for gun; found one—this is it—examined pouch—found one bullet, not a full one; found a pair of moulds on a shelf above a window; the ball fit the moulds; these are the moulds; went to the barn and tried the bullet in the hole by sticking it on the point of a pen-knife and holding it in the hole—the bullet did not quite fill the hole. Did not know Godfried Allman.

Here the finding of the Jury of Inquest was presented in evidence of the death of Godfried Allman. Objected to.

Henry Lorain, M. D., sworn.—I have heard the witnesses describe the wound, and say that such a wound would produce instant death.

Christian Corp, German, sworn.—I was once at prisoner's house, and he asked me if I was going to see Louisa Marshall yet; I said I did not know, but may be I will. He asked me if I would go on Sunday evening; I said I did'nt know.—Then he told me that he would not go that Sunday evening. When I went away he followed me to the door and told me he would tell me something if I would keep it secret. I said I would. He told me he would marry that girl in two years, if he could get her. That is all that passed then.

Cross ex.—This was in the year 1848—think it was in May.

Henry Knarr, sworn.—I was at the militia training on the 23d May, with the prisoner; going home he got tired walking and set down to rest. I wanted to go on; he said he must rest, and we set down. He then told me that if he did not get Louisa one would lose his life. He was not quite sober at the time. We went on again until we came to the road that leaves the turnpike going to my house, when he wanted to rest again. We did not, but went on to my house, where he stayed all night. He went to bed as soon as we reached the house. I wanted him to eat supper, but he would not. I took him two or three saucers full of coffee to bed. He went to sleep before I was done eating. In the morning he wanted to go before breakfast. I coaxed him to stay, and he did. Before he started he told me that he had told me a little more last night than he ought to have done.

Cross ex.—Godfried was then living with Lorantz. He came 8 or 10 days before the review. He had been there two or three days at one time before & went back to Cincinnati. Godfried and Loranz lived together, and had no woman about the house.

John Carlile, affirmed.—Philip Allman got married, and he and prisoner had a quarrel; Philip sued Lorantz. Lorantz told me that he, Godfried and Philip had purchased the land together, and Godfried was to go to Cincinnati and earn money to pay for it, and he and Philip were to stay and work the land—and that they had severally agreed not to get married until the land was paid for. This was before Godfried came back from Cincinnati. This was the land prisoner lived on.

[Here a copy of the will made by the three brothers, was produced, dated 2d April, 1847, in which they severally agree that in case of the death of either, the property should be inherited by the survivors. Proved by R. Luther, Esq.[

Adam Marshall, sworn and interpreted.—Louisa Marshall, now the widow of Godfried Allman, is my daughter. Lorantz Allman did court my daughter before Godfried married her; did not like my daughter to marry Lorantz. Lorantz did ask me for my daughter; I did not like him. She was married on Tuesday; the next Saturday the murder was committed. Don't know the exact time Lorantz asked for my daughter; sometime between February and Easter, 1848. Godfried did not return until after Easter.

Cross ex.—Godfried asked for my daughter, I gave consent if Lorantz would come and agree to it, so that there would be no strife. Lorantz came to me. I asked him if he was agreed his brother should marry Louisa. He answered yes. This took place two or three weeks before the wedding. Lorantz was not at the wedding. Told Godfried he should bring Lorantz with him. There was none present but a sister of Louisa, himself and wife. The Rev. J. F. Inglebauch married them.

John Ferdinand Inglebauch, sworn.—I married Louisa Marshall to Godfried Allman on the 5th of September, 1848.

Solemna Merwine, sworn and interpreted.—Lorantz came to me and asked if I could let him have some butter—told him he need not buy butter, as he would get that at the wedding—he told me the wedding would not take place that day. He told me I should not mind what the people said, that the wedding was not that day. Lorantz denied that the wedding was to take place on the day that it did take place. I wished them luck, if they would remain in peace. He said, "my brother and I will never quarrel—my brother and I will never quarrel, although we farm the same place." He said there was something going on, or going to happen, but did not say what. He told me to say nothing about this.

Cross ex.—He told me that they can now plague Godfried as long as they did him—that the wedding would not take place that day. It is between two and three miles from my house to Allmans.—It is not quite half a mile from Marshalls to my house.

Mrs. —— Aurandt, sworn and interpreted.—I was at Allman's house on the Thursday previous to the wedding. I asked Lorantz if he knew when Godfried's wedding would take place; he said, "as much as I know, it will be next Tuesday." He then said, "I am afraid." I asked what he was afraid of—he said he was afraid Godfried would shoot himself—I told him I thought not, and came out. He called me back and told me to say nothing about what he had told me. When I passed along the fence down the road I found two bullets, and was alarmed after having the conversation with Lorantz.—On Saturday, the same day that Godfried disappeared, Lorantz came to my house for salt. He then told me that a bit ago Godfried had went over to his wife, and was going to bring her over on Sunday, and on Tuesday they were going to move —and added, "I am so glad and light—I don't know when I was so." This took place about sundown. Then he left for home. I live a quarter of a mile from Allmans. This was the Saturday following Godfried's wedding. On Monday he came down to our house again. I asked him if Godfried had returned yet; he said, "no he has not come yet, and if he don't come till Tuesday we shall see where he is." He said he had no rest on account of Godfried's absence. Nothing more said. He went home.

Cross ex.—He said he wanted the salt for cooking purposes. On Monday thinks he came for bags.

Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 31.

The Rev. P. P. Lane was sworn as Interpeter.

Mrs. Aurandt recalled.—On Thursday before the wedding my first conversation with Lorantz was held.

Cross ex.—He did not tell the reason why he thought Godfried would shoot himself. Can't tell how the conversation commenced—suppose from the talk about the wedding.

By the Prosecution.—When I left his house he said I should say nothing about what he had told me.

Adam Knarr sworn.—[Not examined.]

Godfried Zeilliock, jr., sworn and interpreted.—I met Lorantz at George Shugart's barn; in conversing I heard him say some one was going or had gone away. I asked who? He answered Godfried. I asked, did not Godfried marry yesterday? He answered yes. I said, then he can't go away, that Louisa, his wife, would not go with him. He asked, what will she then do? I again said, Godfried would not go away; that they had land here to live on. He replied, I know him better than you. This is all I know of the conversation at Shugart's barn. This was on Wednesday morning after Godfried was married.

Cross ex.—I live 1¼ or 1½ miles from Allman's.

Mrs. Charlotte Allsbaugh, sworn and interpreted.—I live about three-fourths of a mile from Allmans'. I heard the report of a gun; I was at my house; thought it was in the direction of Lorantz's land; it was on Saturday after the wedding, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. On Wednesday following Lorantz asked me if I had seen Godfried go this way. I said no. I asked if he thought Godfried could have lost himself in the woods, if it was late when he started away from home; he said no, that he had started in time to have gone to Luthersburg, about three miles.

Cross ex.—We have shooting every day—they hunt considerably there.

By the Prosecution.—I heard no other shot that day.

Jacab Kuntze, recalled.—On the 9th of September I heard the report of a gun in the evening in the direction where the dead body was found. We were rolling logs in a clearing about half a mile off; perhaps one or two hours before sundown; my brother, my little boy and my brother-in-law were present; heard no other shot that evening.

Cross ex.—I was present when the body was first brought to the barn. I was first of the jurors. Luther said I should call the people into the barn, and require each one to lay his hand on the dead body.—Some lay their hand on his clothes, and some on his hands; Lorantz laid his hand on his breast and moved it down to his feet; he did not seem afraid.

William Rishell recalled.—I was present when they were laying their hands on the dead body. We all did it. I was standing at the head of the corpse; Lorants came on the left side, laid his hand on the bare bone of the face, and then moved it downwards till he came to the hands as they lay across the breast, when he took hold of them and gave them a shake.

George Ogden, sworn.—On the 16th of October I took my wife to show her the ground where the dead body was found; I picked up a stick to show her the spot where the face lay; turned up a few leaves and there discovered a bullet—this is it—I had it in my possession till I gave it to the counsel. [The witness here showed the bullet to the jury.] The prisoner cast bullets at my house last March or April; run a large quantity, and used my ladle and nippers for necking them; run two separately, and kept them by themselves; put them in his vest pocket, the rest he put in his bullet-pouch. In casting the two he curled up a hair for each one and placed it in the moulds before pouring in the lead. He cut all the necks off with my nippers. These are the nippers—those are the moulds—that is his rifle; those moulds correspond with the rifle, and are the same he used.

Cross ex.—I kept none of the bullets he cast. I live a mile from Allmans'. I hunt some; was not hunting that day; was at a lick that night three miles from Allmans'. My wife was curious to know where he was killed; didn't scrape to hunt for bullets; showed with a stick and thus turned up a leaf or two and exposed the bullet to view. I let it be known. I was at the barn when the jury sat. I keep a gun; it takes a smaller ball than this gun.

Mrs. Christiana Ogden, sworn.—Lorantz came to our house and got my husband's ladle and nippers, the last of March or first of April. He run two bullets and first put hairs in the moulds, and kept them separate from the others. I saw him myself. He used the nippers in cutting off the necks. I was curious to see the place where the body was found. On the 16th of October went with husband; he had been chopping, and told me to come; when we got there he picked up a stick and scraped the leaves away and found the bullet—that is it—we both seen it at once; I saw it before he picked it up, and before he said any thing about it.

Cross ex.—I had been anxious to see the place; we left soon after finding the bullet; I have seen the bullet since. I was at the barn when the inquest was held.

By the Prosecution.—Every body went to the place where the body was found.

Cross ex.—A great many went before, and a great many after we went.

Henry Corp, sworn.—[Not examined.]

Wm. Rishel recalled.—This is the stick that was found on the ground a few feet from the body.

Elias Rishel, Jr. recalled.—I got this axe in the clearing where Lorantz had last been at work. [Witness here showed the axe and stick to the jury—the marks of the nicks of the axe in the curf corresponding with the nicks in the edge of the axe.] The clearing lies rather between the house and where the body was found.

Cross ex.—Never saw both making rails together; don't know whether Lorantz chopped right or left-handed; know them middling well; found the axe in the clearing, 15 rods from the path; this axe Lorantz worked with; Godfried had an axe, but it was sharp; brooms are made out of this wood, but this stick is too large and twisty.

By the Prosecution.—The stick looked as if it had been cut for several days before the body was found.

Adam Knarr, recalled and interpreted.—Lorantz came to my house for a horse to go down to Punxsutawney to see whether his brother had gone down there on his way to Cincinnati, for no person knew where he was. I told him I had too much grain to sow yet, and could not let him have a horse, and told him I did'nt think it was any use in going to Punxsutawney. I then advised him by all means to get the people together and hunt the woods; that Godfried may have got sick and be lying in the woods, and he was his brother; that we would hunt for a brute beast, and should certainly hunt for a brother. Then Lorantz wept. I told him he should dot cry, but hunt his brother, and then he will have discharged his duty. He said, "Truly this is so—but all persons will find that he is over in the woods somewhere, and he was either beaten to death, stabbed to death, or shot to death, not far from the road." He added, "see what a trouble I have with my kinfolks—it would have been better for me had I never seen any of them." He again said, "you know what a trouble I had with my brother Philip, and then the trouble I had with sister Philippina, and now this great trouble with my brother Godfried—and when this trouble is past, all will see that I will have trouble with my sister Charlotte." I then told him that I insisted on his searching for his brother; and he told me that he would go to old Mr. Marshall and ask him if he knew any thing about him, "and if he don't know where he is then I shall not turn myself around about him." He then left me, and I took to the plough.—This was on Wednesday before Godfried's body was found.

Cross ex.—Lorantz did not say he would go to Marshall to get him to search that side of the country, and he would stir the people out on this side—but that if Marshall knew nothing of him he would do nothing more. I live about one mile from Allman's.

Charlotte Allman sworn.—I was not at home; did'nt know brother Godfried was lost; did'nt know anything about it till I came home on Friday; came to a neighbors house, John Aurandt's, at noon; Mrs. Aurandt told me Godfried was married on Tuesday and went away on Saturday, got lost, and nobody knew where he was. I asked if brother Lorantz was at home; she said yes. Then I went home; crossed the fence to shake hands with him: I asked if Godfried was lost; he began to cry; asked who told me. I said I did'nt know any thing about it only what Mrs. Aurandt had told me. "Yes," he said, "he went away on Saturday and has'nt come back yet, and nobody knows where he is. "I asked if he had taken his olothes with him; he said none but what he had on and two dirty shirts. I asked him if he thought he had gone away any place; he said, "I think that he has not gone away, but believe that he is in the woods dead—he is killed—I think he is lying in the woods killed" I asked how he thought he was killed? He said he supposed he was either clubbed to death, or beaten to death. I asked who he thought killed him? He said C. Merwine. I asked why he thought he would kill him? He said, "because he laughs when he looks in our brother's face." I asked if there was fire in the house? He said he thought there was. I went in, made a fire, and got supper. Then it was night. Lorantz then told me he was going away this evening, and would not be home till to-morrow evening. I asked him where he was going? He said he was going to Geore Shugart's for his oxen—don't know how far—he said to-morrow he was going to work for Godfried Zeilliock. I told him I did not like to stay there alone. He said I might either go or stay as I pleased. I went away and left every thing, and did'nt see him till Saturday evening, when I did'nt speak to him.

Cross ex.—I went to J. Aurandt's that evening.

Court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

TO BE CONCLUDED.

Daring Robbery and attempt to Murder.—As Mr. Parsey Burroughs, aged about 20 years, son of Lieut. Burroughs, of the revenue cutter Hamilton, was passing Chelsea bridge, between 8 and 9 o'clock last Friday night, he was attacked by three men, who knocked him down, robbed him of all the money he had—a small amount—and then threw him over the bridge into the water. Fortunately his outcries were heard by two men who were out in a boat and who rescued him just in season to save his life. They also saw the robbers running, two of them towards Charlestown, and the other towards Chelsea—the latter leaving ten cents at the toll-house for his toll, and not stopping for his change. Mr. Burroughs was taken to the Marine Hospital, and is now doing well. The back of his neck shows wounds apparently inflicted by a slug-shot, and he was, beside, nearly choked to death.—*Boston Transcript.*

ARRIVML OF THE CANADA.

This ship, with the foreign mails, reached New York yesterday at two o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d of September, and London to the 21st. The intelligence of interest we annex.—*Pennsylvanian.*

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 5th instant, states that the Polish General, Prince Michael Radzivill, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, had arrived the day before from Warsaw, on a special mission, supposed to relate to the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, which the Porte had hitherto firmly withstood, in spite of the explicit demand of the Russian and Austrian ministers. The English and French ambassadors were understood to have advised the Turkish government not to yield. The number of Hungarian refugees in the Ottoman territory is 63, including several generals and superior officers.

The United States' Legation obtained from the Porte a firman, permitting a corvette to pass the Dardanelles. The corvette proved to be a frigate, which the Legation was desired to remove as quickly as possible. This is said to be the second attempt of the Americans to clude the treaty.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Berlin *Constitutional* correspondent positively affirms that the Austrian government has, on the ground of existing Cartel treaties, the tenor of which is very strict, imperatively required the Turkish Government to close its frontiers against the Hungarian insurgents, and to deliver up the insurgents who have already taken refuge in the territories of the Porte—including Dembinski, Kossuth, Perczel, and Messaros. The Behslau *Gazette* further informs us that the Emperor of Russia had, in conjunction with his allies, and "in the interest of European tranquillity and security," undertaken to insist, in very categorical terms, on the surrender of the Hungarian refugees by the Turkish government.

The news from Hungary confirms the opinion expressed by our correspondent at Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria is disposed to deal severely with the defeated insurgents. Even the fate of Gorgey was very doubtful for a time. His Imperial Majesty having felt at first strongly inclined to send him before a court-martial. A remonstrance on the part of the Czar is said to have dissuaded the Government from carrying out this design. Meanwhile it is certain that the fugitive leaders of the Hungarian revolution have no mercy to expect, and already a long list of names is drawn up, to be forwarded to the authorities in all parts of the empire. The list contains 60 personal denunciations, or *steck-briefe*, including the names of Bem, Kossuth, Madame Kossuth, (born Meczlengi,) Petofy (described as a poet,) and Perczel.

According to the calculations of experienced engineers, an army of 70,000 men is absolutely necessary, if the siege of Comorn is to be carried on with any chance of success. Fearful loss of life must ensue should an attempt be made to take Comorn by force of arms, and even if it should be determined to starve out the garrison, a year would perhaps elapse before it could be effected, as the beseiged have such vast stores of provisions.

The accounts of the state of Hungary are deplorable. "A short time since," observes the correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*' "Hungary succombed to armed force. It is now on the verge of financial ruin, owing to the bank note crisis. According to the *Deutsche Reform*, 62,000,000 of Kossuth's notes are in circulation, besides the legal paper money, and the sudden annihilation of this vast currency is already producing its effects.

The *Deutsche Reform* has news from Moldavia to the effect that the corps of Hungarians from 3000 to 4000 strong, which had crossed the frontier, was encamped at Widin. Bem & Kossuth were under the protection of this small army, a fact which effectually disposes of the report that the former had been captured by the Russians. An application on the part of the Austrian authorities to the Pacha of Widin for the extradition of this corps had been refused, until the receipt of further instructions from Constantinople. The insurgents above mentioned are provided with tents by the Turks, and live very comfortably.

It is said that the Emperor has remitted the fine inflicted upon the Pesth and Buda Jews by Gen. Haynau.

Two Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar, one by hanging; and the estates of two were confiscated.

It is announced that the Turkish Ministry has positively refused to deliver up the Hungarians who have taken refuge in their dominions. The Russian Ambassador at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel, Mesmerasses, and [illegible] companions. A Russian general [illegible] at Constantinople on the 15th. [illegible] mission—that special mission [illegible] ly the Sultan into compliance [illegible] all the [illegible]