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THE COUNTRY DOLLAR.

A WEEKLY PAPER: DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MORALITY, AND FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

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Notice.

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

CONTINUED.

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 31.

Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Swope, sworn and interpreted.—I came into the neighborhood on Tuesday after the Saturday that Godfried was missed; I was acquainted with Godfried, not with Lorantz, previous to coming into the neighborhood; Lorantz came to George Knarr's on Wednesday; he and Adam Knarr were standing at the fence conversing with each other. They were talking about Godfried. Knarr told Lorantz that this (meaning me) was Swope's wife—that she (I) had just came from Cincinnati. Then he asked me if I had seen any thing of Godfried, that Godfried had gone away. I told him that I did not think he had gone to Cincinnati. He asked why I thought so. I told him because he had always conducted himself respectfully, and would not leave his wife. He then commenced weeping, and again asked if I really thought he had not gone away; and when I reassured him by telling him that he would not go away as the news of his leaving his wife would follow him, he trembled and seemed very much affected. He then said, "all that I think is, that he is lying in the woods, either shot to death or beat to death," that "he had had great trouble with his brother Philip, and now had this trouble with Godfried, and when this trouble was past, then would come his sister Charlotte." Then I told him he should go to Marshall, and ask him to help to hunt; he said he thought Marshall cared nothing about it—that he was lying in the woods shot to death or beat to death. He did not say what kind of trouble he had had with his brother; did'nt ask him. This was on Wednesday.

Adam Marshall, recalled.—Godfried war married on Tuesday & left my house the next morning; started to go to rolling at Shugarts; he never came back. Lorantz came to my house on Tuesday, a week after the wedding, on hunt of Godfried, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and asked me if I knew where Godfried was. He said he went away on Saturday, with two dirty shirts. I asked him if he had his wedding clothes with him? He said he did not know. I asked him if they had had any difficulty or quarrel between themselves? he said no. I asked him if he had any disease, or was sick? he said no. I then asked him if he started to come the road usually travelled? he said no, he came the pike. I then told him he should go home the way they usually went, and take my boy along, and let him stay in the path, whilst he (Lorantz) should search the woods along side of the road, but not go out of sight of the boy. I sent the boy for the purpose of hearing whether he had taken his wedding clothes with him, and gave directions that when he should find out, he should send the boy home—that he should lead the boy past Aurandts to the pike, so that he would not get lost. He kept the boy all night, and in the morning I sent my daughter to see about him.

Cross examined.—I told Lorantz if it got late he might keep the boy all night, but would rather he would send him home. It is not quite a mile and a half from my house to Allmans; by way of the pike about three miles.

By the Prosecution.—The body was found on the near road; Lorantz told me that Godfried had started to come to my house round by the pike.

Henry Zeilliock, sworn and interpreted.—On Thursday I went along with the people to hunt for Godfried, and when we got to the woods at Aurandts I asked on which side of the road we should hunt; Lorantz said I am agreed to go any where you wish. We concluded to first search the left side of the road as far as Aurandts fence, and then turn and search the opposite side. When we reached the old road Lorantz came up to us and I asked him which way Godfried used to go? he said he never went any other than the old way (the road we were standing in.) I asked him if he might not have gone another road? he again said he never went any other but the old road. I then said he probably went the path I had blazed for him; he repeated again that he never went any other but the old road. We then left and came along the path I had blazed.—There was a heap said; I don't know what all; Lorantz said that if Godfried was not found to-day he would not go a step after him again, or something like it. Then I said to him that I did not believe Godfried had left the country; he said, sure he is not here. I asked him if Godfried had taken any money with him? he said he only had 25 cents and that was at home. We started again, Lorantz and me towards my house along the road. After we had walked a few rods he said he would tell me something if he was not afraid I would betray him. I told him to tell, that I would say nothing, and asked him what it was, have I said anything about you? He said no. Then he came up to my side and told me that he would sell me half of his piece of ground. I asked him how they had it between them, and how he could sell a piece of this land? Then he said "it is all mine—there can be no money paid only in my name." I asked how much they were in debt on the land? he said $110. We were then where the road turns off to the left towards my house, and I asked him to come along; he said "no, I will go to Marshalls." I asked him perhaps twice more to come along with me and warm himself, and each time he said no, that he was going to Marshalls. I asked what he wanted at Marshalls, and he said "if they will do what is right, I will do what is right." This is all I recollect of taking place at that time. The next Sabbath saw Lorantz at church and told him to come to me, and asked him if he had yet found anything of Godfried; he said no, nothing at all. I told him we ought to hunt to-day again, as the people were all here together; he said "I will not go a step any more." I said, sure you are his brother, and others are going and you won't; then I asked him to come along; he said if he would, he would not go far, "for in the end they will make me out a murderer." I asked who? he said "two of the Rishel's said this morning they must make another search about my place." I asked which of the Rishels? he said Philip and Elias. I said to him that it was right that there should be another search made, and that I would go for one; he said he would not go a step; I asked if he thought Godfried would come back? he said he tho't not; and then he said "we will leave this, or the people will wonder what we are talking about." We then parted. At this time he said something about the land; that the Swopes had come and wanted to buy 15 acres of it; but that he had formed other opinions and would not sell any, but would wait and see what would come.—This is all that took place at this time. I was not present when the body was found; came soon after; saw Lorantz leaning against a sappling; he was holding a bit of wormwood to his nose; I did not speak to him; he was looking at the people.

Cross ex.—At the church I called Lorantz aside and told him that —— wanted to buy 50 acres of his land; did not say that Marshall claimed it; nothing of the kind; don't know how far I live from Allmans, perhaps a mile or a mile and a half. Lorantz stood alone when I came to where the body was found; was not present when shot-pouch was brought; did'nt see it.

By the Prosecution.—It is 130 rods from Allman's land to Marshall's.

Adam Marshall, recalled.—I was not at home when Lorantz came to my house on Thursday; my people told me when I returned home that he had been there.

Christian Corp, recalled.—On Thursday when we were searching all that I know, when we came to the road Henry Zeilliock said we should now go to the right side of the road and search, and Lorantz said he tho't it was'nt worth while for Godfried always went along the old road in which we stood. I know where the body was found, but was not there when it was first found. The body was found to the right of the road where we had been standing. On Sunday I came to the spot soon after the body was found; after sometime I went to Lorantz as he stood leaning against a tree, and asked if Godfried usually went this way? he said "he always went this way—that he knew no other." While they stood in the old road on Thursday, Lorantz said he would go to Marshall's and if they knew nothing of Godfried he would do nothing more. I did not help to hunt on Sunday; came soon after the body was found; it had not been removed when I came. When we searched on Thursday, and while standing in the old road, Lorantz said Godfried always went that road, and this was the reason why I asked him on Sunday if Godfried sometimes went this way (the way on which he was found.) I saw no path; did'nt look.

Cross ex.—The reason why I asked Lorantz about this matter was that on Thursday he told me that Godfried had always went the other road.

Charles Zeilliock, sworn and interpreted.—I came to church on Sunday and there saw Rishell's boys and Lorantz talking together; heard from the conversation that they were going to search again that day; the towns people were there; I asked, "Lorantz, what have you here?" he said, "they are going to hunt again for Godfried to-day," and added, "if I only knew what they wanted with me—if they would only let me rest about hunting for Godfried," repeating, "if I only knew what they want with me." I then called Lorantz aside and told him that my wife had come home from town and told that somewhere down the country there was two brothers who lived together, and who had conducted themselves just as he and Godfried had; that they lived in the same manner, and both went to see the same girl just as you have been doing, at last one of them killed the other: this may be the case here, but they don't say that you are the guilty man. He then turned round very quick and walked a few very steps rapidly, when he came back to the Rishels are requested them to go and search, and to search his house first, and that after having done so they should let him rest about Godfried. Then he went immediately into the church. After church he came out and said to the people if they thought it worth while to search for Godfried they should come to his house; we went; he was ahead; when I got there the people were already searching in and about the house; Lorantz was sitting at the fire lighting his pipe; I lit mine, and said to him "Lorantz, this is too bad," to which he replied, "yes, and it is the worst for me." I then went out and found the people were trying to get under the house to search; seeing this I went back and told Lorantz to go out and show them where to open a hole; he said they might search where they pleased. They then started to search the barn; I told Lorantz of this, and that he had better go along; he again said they might search where they pleased, that he was satisfied. I went up to the barn to help search; came back and called Lorantz to come, but didn't understand what answer he made. The people then started across the new ground, and when about half-way across it Lorantz came, then, after forming in line, we went into the woods; did not go far until the dead body was found. It appeared awful to me; I said "this is too dreadful! it is too remarkable! that he had innocently and unconsciously lost his life." Lorantz was sitting at a tree and I again said "this is too hard," when he said "yes, it is hard, but not so hard for any body as it is for me." Some person said they should examine if Godfried had not an axe under him, when Lorantz said "no, he took no axe with him, both axes are at home."—This is all the conversation I recollect having with Lorantz on the subject. Lorantz then went up to the corpse and said, "O, my God! O, my dear brother, have I lived to behold this at you."

[This witness testified that Lorantz, in speaking to him of the death of his brother Godfried, used the words "he was in for it," or "into it."]

Court adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock.

Elias Rishel, recalled.—I was not at home the forepart of the week; got home on Thursday; heard nothing of the deceased being lost till then. At home they told me Lorantz was in great distress about his brother; brother Philip and I went to Lorantz to see about searching for Godfried; we found Lorantz in his clearing; George Shugart was with him; this was on Thursday towards evening; my brother asked if he was going to search any more for Godfried, and he said he was not; we told him it was necessary for him to search as there was a hard suspicion out against him in the neighborhood; at this he looked very much dashed, and couldn't look up. After this he said, "I have made up my mind that I have done enough, and that I will search no more." Shugart then left us, and Lorantz, my brother and myself, started towards home, and on the way we talked about the matter again, and he again refused to search, and said it would have been better if he had never lived, or never have shewn his face in Clearfield county. He then told us about the trouble he had had with his brothers and sisters, "first," he said, "I had trouble with Philip about the land and his getting married, and then with sister Philippina, and now I have this trouble with Godfried, and this is worse than all—this will bring shame and disgrace on the whole of us." I told him that if Godfried had run off it would not bring shame on the rest, if he would only do his duty; he wouldn't let me say so. This is all that passed until the next Sunday. I had been at Luthersburg on Saturday and the people there told me they were coming down the next day to help search; got home after night; went the next morning to Lorantz at his house to tell him about it; I found Lorantz and his sister in the house together. I asked him if he was going to meeting, and he said he was; then he and I started to meeting together, and on the way I told him there was a company coming from Luthersburg to search that day, and that he should get the people at church to join, and also, that it would be necessary for him to go along himself. To this he replied that he would not search any more. I again told him of the necessity of his going as there was a talk in the neighborhood of his having killed his brother; he then said if the people had any such suspicion of him they might take him and do with him as they pleased, "for," said he, "I have determined to search no more," and from that we passed on without saying any thing more on the subject; he stopped at Aurandts and I went on to meeting. After meeting we went to search. When the body had been taken to the barn I noticed Lorantz sitting at one side, and I thought he looked as pale as any corpse ever I saw. Did not see Lorantz in the line of search; he was at the other end from where I was.

Cross ex.—After the dead body was found Lorantz was sitting about 8 feet from it, and told Charlotte not to make so much ado as it made him feel so bad.

Daniel Goodlander, sworn.—We went to the house of Lorantz Allman on the 17th of September; Lorantz had gone to church; went to the spring to get a drink; while there Lorantz returned, picked up some wood, took it into the house and made a fire; we went to the house; some one said the house should be searched; at Lorantz's request we did so; some talked of raising the floor; did not; could see under the house; we then went to the barn and searched about it; found nothing; started up over new ground and there formed a line. Lorantz was then with us; I was taking particular notice of his actions all this time; when the line was formed Mr. Rishel pointed out the course the crows had been flying for a few days as the neighbors had observed, and when he did so Lorantz dropped his head immediately; this I and others observed. I don't know any thing more. Didn't see Lorantz again after leaving the clearing until I seen him lying on the ground where the body was found. Rishel pointed in the direction the crows had been observed to fly by the neighbors. The course he pointed out was the direction in which the body was found.

Cross ex.—I took particular notice; the dropping of the head was done when Rishel pointed out the course of the crows; the crows were not seen that day; we were in the clearing; Lorantz was about two rods from me, to one side, when he dropped his head. I live about three miles from Allmans. I was at Sabbath school that morning; there was a party of four of us went together from Luthersburg; overtook a number on the road.

William Rishel, recalled.—Lorantz sent for me on Thursday evening after they had made a search in the forepart of the day; I had been away and when I came home my family told me that he had been there and wanted to see me, saying that he could always get more comfort from me than from any body else; at the request of my family I went. When I got to his house he asked "what are you after?" I told him I thought it curious to hear him say that after sending for me, and that I had come to hear him talk and supposed I could put a word in edgwise now and then. He then began telling me about his troubles. I told him he should hope for the best as the bad would come of its own accord. He then said "your boys were here this afternoon and told me a word which I did not then understand what was meant by it, but I have since studied it out." I asked what it was. he said "they as much as told me that the people of the country thought that I had killed my brother." I told him not to think that queer, that there was more than one thought so, but I was none of them. Said he, "if they think so, I am here, and they may come and do just as they see proper with me." After some further talk he said he sometimes felt as if he would hold still if any person would come before him with a rifle and offer to shoot him. I told him he should not let such thoughts rise. He said I shouldn't be afraid that he would take his own life, for he had not given it and would not destroy it. Then he again commenced telling me his troubles with his brothers and sisters; don't mind that he related particulars; he said if he had known the trouble he has had with them he would have turned back when within half a mile of them when coming to this country; that if he had known he would have had so much sorrow he would have went where they never would have heard tell of him. I told him again to hope for the best, &c. He then told me the boys had proposed to make another search, and asked if I thought he ought to go along. I told him it would look better on his part; didn't say whether he would go or not. I asked if he knew whether his brother had taken his pocket-book; he said he didn't know; but would hunt for it in the morning. I advised him to go out the next morning, if he had no work to do, among the neighbors, and likewise to write a few lines down here to Clearfield to his sister Charlotte; he said Charlotte could not go crazier than he was then, and he would not write to her. Next morning he came to our house before I was up, and told me that he had found his brother's pocket book in the house. In this conversation I think he asked me if I thought Marshall, or Marshall's daughter, (Godfried's widow) could lay any claim to the land; not certain. He said, "there is another thing I would like to know, that is, whether Godfried was forced to marry Louisa." I replied, that will show for itself. He said the boys had told him to look for the pocket-book, but it was too dark. This conversation was held on Friday morning before sun up. The rumors of the people and the flying of the ravens on Saturday led me to wish to search for the body, as that was the only clear day between Wednesday and Sunday. My family had noticed the flying of the birds, and their course. On Sunday I went to church and raised hands; Lorantz told the people there in my presence that a search was to be made, and if they chose to go along they were welcome. He told me to break the floor open if I thought it necessary; searched round and could see under the house; went to the barn, and from thence up the hill through the new ground; there formed a line; I gave directions to the man at the end of the left wing where we would meet if we found nothing, and assigned the course of the ravens as the direction of search; I then turned to this man and told him we would put him on the right wing as he knew the woods; the line was fully formed, the men placed a rod and two rods apart; did not go far till we found the body; I saw it first; it lay on the point of a ridge; I hallooed "here he is," and saw Lorantz running 6 or 8 rods off; I was perhaps two rods off; he ran as if going to throw himself right on the body; I called to him not to touch it; Lorantz came from the centre of the line; ran towards the body, passing some 18 feet to the north of me; from the shape of the ground and the course he was going he could not have seen the body until within 3 rods of it; when I called he dropped on the ground; the body lay north-east of me; the rest of the company were west of me.

By a Juror.—We were travelling northward.

The whole company came towards me when I hallooed; the rest all came to me; when he dropped he let out two or three groans and exclaimed "O, my! O, my!"

Cross ex.—I would not let the idea rise in my mind that he had killed his brother. There was a middling plain path further back, but no path just where the body was found. Lorantz had been through there before he came there to live; had been in this country before his brothers and sisters came; don't know how long; his sisters came directly from Philadelphia.

By the Prosecution.—When Godfried was there he and Lorantz kept bachelors' hall; Godfried returned from Cincinnati in May; they worked together; don't know of their quarrelling; I live about 70 rods from Allmans, their nearest neighbor. In that woods a man might shoot another 50 yards off. There was a thicket about 50 yards behind where the body lay sufficient to conceal an assassin; could not have been shot from the front; descending ground from where the body lay to the road, 15 rods, there another thicket; a ball fired from the road could not have hit him without glancing.

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

(*Concluded next week.*)

From the Pennsylvanian October 10th.

Dreadful Riot and Conflagration.

A most awful riot occurred on the borders of our city proper, during the past night The rowdies were the aggressors, and the colored population the sufferers.—About 8 o'clock, a gang of rowdies in possession of a furniture wagon, which they had stolen in Moyamensing, with a blazing tar barrel in it, came up Seventh street and crossing South, turned into St. Mary street. Reports had prevailed throughout the day that the California house was to be burned by these rowdies, and their formidable appearance naturally caused much apprehension among the blacks living in that vicinity. While rapidly passing down St. Mary street, stones were thrown, and a couple of pistols discharged, by which party cannot be ascertained; but a report being spread that a white man had been shot, caused much excitement on the other side.

The California House, at the corner of St, Mary and Sixth streets, had long been an object of hostility to the whites. One cause of this was that the keeper or proprietor of it, a molatto man, had living with him a white woman. Soon after the rowdies with their blazing wagon reached the corner, an attack was made upon the house. The windows were pelted in with stones, and after a desperate struggle the blacks inside were forced to retreat from the house by the back way. The active rioters were at this time comparatively few, and an half hour at least elapsed before they gained an entrance in the barroom. The blacks during this time were not idle, and made several rallies down St. Mary and Seventh streets with bricks for the purpose of driving off the whites. Pistols and guns were occasionally discharged on both sides. It was about 9 o'clock when the rioters effected an entrance into the house, and then the fixtures of the bar room were broken up and a bonfire made inside the house.

The police had arrived in large numbers at Sixth and Lombard streets, about half past eight o'clock, and three several attempts were made to dislodge the rioters but in each were driven back by the showers of stones from below, and an occasional discharge of firearms giving them warning what might be expected if they persisted. A large crowd of blacks were congregated at Lombard street, whose participation in the riot were prevented by the police. On their defeat, however, the blacks commenced tearing up the pavement at the corner, and thus supplied with ammunition they rushed down and joined in the assault upon the rioters.

About 10 o'clock the mob having torn down the gas fixtures in the California House, the gas escaping aided their incendiary object, and the whole lower story was soon in a light blaze. The battle then raged with greater fury than ever, and the pistol shots become more frequent, the light of the conflagration rendering visible to the spectators and the police all the horrors of the scene. The flames meanwhile spread from story to story until the whole building (four stories high) was completely enveloped. Previous to this, however, several fire companies had arrived on the spot, but were driven off by vollies of stones from the rioters.

Subsequently, several hose carriages arriving in Seventh street, they ran off sufficient hose to lead the water down St. Mary street, so as to play upon the roofs of the houses west of the building on fire. These were put in the hands of the colored people and they used them with some effect, but the fire soon spread to two frame dwellings adjacent to the California House, which were soon completely destroyed.

Scarcely any cessation of the battle occurred during the whole time from 9 o'clock up till 11 o'clock, when we left to prepare this hasty sketch.

Later.—On re-visiting the scene of riot at 12 o'clock, we found that the fire had extended up St. Mary street, burning two brick dwellings and a carpenter shop back. The heat had also set fire to the frame tavern on the lower corner kept by Mr. McIlvain; and thence fire communicated to the Montgomery House adjoining and a stable in St. Mary street, belonging to Mr. Bell. The Hope Engine was put into service for the purpose of preventing damage to this and the Montgomery House, but the crowd above rallied, and taking possesion of the engine, ran it up St. Mary street, and carried of the tongue.—Shortly after, the firemen rallied their friends and succeeded in re-capturing the engine and removed it from the ground. Considerable injury had been done to it.

About 12 oclock, the State House bell gave the signal for calling out the military, and this being understood by the rioters, a small suspension of hostilities, though occasionally discharges of fire arms continued as late as half past 2 o'clock.

Among the firemen that repaired to the scene on the first alarm of fire being given was the Good Will Engine Company.—This company ran down to the fire along with the Vigilent, Phoenix and some other companies. The Good Will and Vigilent Engine were foremost, and while preparing to go into service a volley of fire-arms was leveled at them, by which Charles Himmelwright, a paper stainer, was shot near the heart, causing death in about three minutes. He was a member of the Good Will. John Hollock, also a member of that company, was struck by a ball on the forehead, inflcting a most serious wound. He was taken into the Apothecary store at Fifth and Spruce streets where his wound was dressed. In consequence of this outrgae the firemen made a rush down the street, chasing the mob, but were soon compelled to retreat and draw off their apperatus, in consequence of being without fire-arms.

More of the Riot.—This morning, [11th] we regret to state, we are called upon to notice more about the riot of Tuesday night, which continued at intervals throughout the greater portion of yesterday. The supposed cause of the outbreak we have already laid before our readers, and our object in this account is to give the facts as they have come under our notice.—Our detail, yesterday, was up to five o'clock in the morning, and from that time to six, there was no demonstration on the part of the rioters, other than great crowds of persons in and about Sixth street.—From Spruce to Shippen, many of whom were well loaded with stones, brickbats, and other weapons. At six o'clock, the State House bell commenced pealing the "eight taps," (the signal for riot,) and again the whole neighberhood was in a great consternation. The outbreak this time appeared to be in consequence of the colored portion of the rioters cutting away and destroying the hose of the Morris Hose company, while in service—endeavoring to save from the fiery element the adjoining property. The signal having been given, the participants hurled in thick volumns, brickbats and stones, at the humane firemen, while many of them used fire-arms. Soon after, however Mayor Swift and Sheriff Lelar, with a large number of the police, came to the scene, and finally, after two men had been arrested, they succeeded in restoring order.

The military, which had been down at the scene of the first riot, had returned upon the restoration of quiet, and it was some time before they could be collected again for the surpression of the renewed disorders. About 6 A. M., however, they began to assemble in Independence Square. Many delays occured, and it was nearly 9 o'clock, when a body of five or six companies, with their ranks but partially filled, marched to the scene of action. The whole were under the command of General Patterson and Col. Bohlen. Their approach to St. Mary street soon became known to the rioters, and by the time they came upon the ground they had disappeared into their various haunts. The companies were assigned positions at the various avenues leading to the scene of riot, so as to command every approach completely. The military are provided with ball catridges, and have full au-