THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

A Bit of History.

In the entire history of our State and Nation, the Democratic party has never been twice successively defeated, and the victories of its opponents have invariably been achieved by undue political excitement, and the agitation of false isms. The calm reflection of the people has never failed to repudiate those victories at the next recurrence of election day, and to declare the correctness of the Democratic creed. Based as the Democratic party is and ever has been on the vital and mutual principles that constitute a Republican Government, it assumes on every new question that agitates the public mind the only true and safe position for the perpetuity and success of American principles. From its organization the Constitution of the United States has been its infallible guide and toward that it has been pointed as unerringly as the wonderful magnetic needle turns toward the Polar Star, and maintaining its fidelity to the liberal institutions of our beloved country and adhering to the great compromises of the Constitutional compact, it could not be otherwise than that it would command the respect and admiration of all sensible, candid and patriotic men.

These reflections are called forth by the contemplation of the proud position now occupied by our party all over the Union, of the manifest change wrought among the people on the questions of the present day — and of the successful operation of Democratic principles in every branch of our Government.

Three years ago the reins of fanatical bigotry and religious intolerance were drawn over this free and happy people, and a wide spread sentiment of proscription threatened to submerge every liberal principle of conservatism and universal brotherhood that had found home upon our soil, and the golden fruits of common liberty that our philanthropic fathers had sacrificed, comfort and ease to plant upon the western world, were well nigh blasted and ruined by the political crusade generated by their degenerate sons. Although the Democracy at that time had opportunities offered to embrace doctrines of Know Nothingism, and thus be enabled to weather the storm, it preferred rather to go down beneath the waves as the defender of truth and justice, than to sail into some Elysium port as the bearer of falsehood, error and tyranny. Since that time the enlightened judgment of the people has been heard from, and that in loud and withering condemnation of the political demagogues who would deceive their fellow men into the support of dangerous and heretical theories, and endeavor to intimidate them into continued political heresy by the obligations of a secret midnight oath. To-day, there is but one State in the Union in which Know Nothingism can boast of an existence, or in which it retains its distinctive organization. And what citizen of our magnificent Nation does not contemplate the humiliation and disgrace of that sister State with feelings of mortification and regret — and is not the expression of every patriot Oh Maryland! how hast thou fallen! Its metropolis under martial law to preserve the lives of its citizens and men killed and wounded in the enjoyment of the elective franchise. Truly, the age of Know Nothingism will be forever a period of disgrace in the otherwise brilliant history of the American Nation, marked as it is in the outset with despotic origin, and in its course with riots, bloodshed and death. Yet in the midst of it all, it can be truly said, the Democratic party pursued the even tenor of its way administering the laws with justice and impartiality, holding the alien and native-born, the catholic and protestant, alike amenable to offended liberty and violated laws. It continued to regard our free land as the home of the down trodden of all nations yet guarded our Government from the mismanagement of inexperienced hands.

The next excitement that was created for political purposes, grew out of a real or pretended antipathy to the Kansas Nebraska Bill. And the particular words of that Bill that were so terribly odious to pseudo philantropists of the Greely school, were these:

"The intention of this act is not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, nor to prohibit it therefrom, but to leave the people free to regulate their own local affairs, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Not having the act before us, we quote from memory, and while these may not be the exact words, they do not vary the meaning. This is what the leaders of a certain nameless or Poly-nomial party termed a Democratic law, and there is no statute upon our country's pages that the Democratic party would more proudly own. Because the Democratic party declared that the people should make their own laws, they had sold themselves to the South, and to the Slave Power! This was the cry trumpeted by up-start stump orators, and heralded by subsidized newspapers all over the country, and like every new excitement, it met with a success in most of the Northern States that to the unobserving and inexperienced might have indicated permanent triumph; and indeed, many of the purest men of our land contemplated with unfeigned terror the prospect of inaugurating a policy that would place in the hands of the politicians of Congress the control for their own selfish purposes, an institution that more vitally affects the affairs of our Government than all others, and upon which more than all others depends the existence of the American Union.

But the sober second thought of the people has had its usual effect. The election returns from every State tell us of the increasing popularity of the Democratic principles, and the gradual abandonment by the people of the sectional and dangerous measures, sprung upon them by designing and astute tacticians. In Ohio, the majority of the so-called Republican party is reduced from 50,000, to almost nothing, while the Legislature of the State is changed entirely. In Iowa, the large majority held by the Republicans for several years, has been reduced to one-fourth of their usual majority. Minnesota has come into the Union as the 32d State, with an entire Democratic crew. New York has gone Democratic by 10,000 majority, and while Massachusetts continues true to her idols, fanaticism and sectionalism are losing ground even there. Indiana and Illinois stood side by side with Pennsylvania last fall in rolling back the dark waves that rose mountain high over our mountains and valleys, and with the Keystone State they have again declared their confidence in the ancient Democracy. In our own State a meagre majority of less than a thousand obtained last fall by a close contest, has this year been multiplied by tens and twenties.

But as if to make confirmation doubly sure, the operation of the Democratic doctrine in reference to the Territories, has been tested in Kansas — the people there have spoken, and that in favor of a free State. Democracy is not sold to the Slave Power. Common rights are preserved under a common Constitution, and by Democracy practically carried out, the "virgin soil of bleeding Kansas" is devoted to free white labor, and Black Republican leaders are rebuked all over the land by an outraged people.

As years heap upon each other, the citizens of this country will be more fully convinced of the propriety, wisdom and patriotism of that simple Democratic doctrine, that "the people shall make their own laws," and successive elections will record new accessions to the Democratic party.

Truly we have reason to rejoice and clap our hands with great joy, in view of the proud position occupied by our party sustained by the masses — loved at home and honored abroad — and by its workings preserving the American name and fame from treason and destruction.

NEW YORK ELECTION. — The State election in New York was held on Tuesday the 3d inst. In the city, the Democratic ticket received a majority of over 23,000 votes. The State Ticket is elected by at least 10,000 majority.

According to the most reliable accounts, the Legislature will stand thus:

Senate — Democrats, 17. Republicans, 13. Independent, 1. Know-Nothings 1.

Assembly — Democrats, 68. Republicans, 58. Know-Nothings, 4 — Giving the Democrats a majority of ten in the Senate. Sixteen Assembly districts to hear from.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION. — *An election for* State officers, members of the Legislature, and four members of Congress, took place in Louisiana on Tuesday the 3d inst. The Washington Union received the following despatch from a private source:

"NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4. — Eustis (opposition) is elected to Congress in the first district. In the second district the contest is very close between Taylor, (Democrat) and Burke (opposition) — with the chances in favor of Taylor. In the third district Davidson's (Democrat) chances are the best. In the fourth district Sandidge (Democrat) is undoubtedly elected by an increased majority.

"The Democratic State ticket is elected by an average majority of about *five thousand*.

"The Democrats have secured both branches of the State Legislature. Their majority on joint ballot will range from twelve to twenty."

NEW JERSEY ELECTION. — The returns are scattering and incomplete, but sufficient is known to indicate that the Democracy have carried a large majority of the members of the next Legislature, besides electing their County tickets in nearly every county where they had candidates in nomination. The Democrats have elected six Senators out of eight. The Legislature will stand, 15 Democrats, 4 Americans, 1 Republican, and 1 Fusion. In the House the Democrats have 36, and the Opposition 25.

THE MINNESSOTA ELECTION. — Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it now appears that Mr. Sibley, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is elected by a handsome majority. The following gratifying letter, we learn from the Washington Union, was received in that city from a gentleman of high political standing in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, October 30, 1857.

We have elected Sibley from 500 to 1,000 majority, also, the entire State ticket by over 1,200 majority. Our Legislature, on joint ballot will have eleven majority for the Democrats, viz: Three in the Senate and eight in the House. Fully, nobly, and most triumphantly have the Democracy of Minnesota discharged their whole duty.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. — Massachusetts held her State election on Tuesday. Of course, the Black-Republicans were successful in that ancient stronghold of Federalism and Abolitionism. Ex-Speaker Banks is elected Governor by a large plurality, and the Republicans have a large majority in the Legislature. The Senate as far as ascertained, stands 31 Republican, 5 Americans, and 1 Democrats. In the House are, 146 Republicans, 32 Americans, and 34 Democrats.

MARYLAND ELECTION. — The election in Maryland on Wednesday, resulted, as might have been expected, in the success of the boasted "American" or Know Nothing party. The city of Baltimore gives a majority of 9,617 for Hicks, the K. N. candidate for Governor. As usual, there was a great deal of rioting at the polls, and several men were shot, notwithstanding the alleged efficient precautionary police arrangements of Mayor Swann.

The Tariff Humbug.

The small fry among our political opponents, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, continue to attribute the present monetary embarrassment of the country to what they term the "Free Trade policy of the Democratic party." They tried to hoax the people of Pennsylvania, by preaching this doctrine, notwithstanding David Wilmot was one of the most ultra free trade men in Congress in 1846, and voted in favor of the tariff bill of that year and against the pet bill of 1842.— But the people of Pennsylvania had experienced too many years of profitable labor under the tariff of 1846 and could not be made to put faith in what the opposition press said upon the subject of Protection. If the opposition parties were sincere in their advocacy of a Protective Tariff why did they nominate David Wilmot, a renegade free trade Democrat?

The whole hue and cry about Protection just now is made by the opposition to shield the Banks and speculators, and to mislead the people.

It cannot be possible, says the *Delaware Gazette*, that the Black-Republican and Know Nothing papers have forgotten that the last Congress was controlled by men opposed to the Democratic party. Do they not know that Lewis D. Campbell, one of the Black-Republican leaders in the last Black-Republican Know-Nothing House of Representatives — the second of Burlingame, of "meet me at the Clifton House" memory, — was the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means? Have they forgotten that this notorious member of their party, (Mr. Campbell,) introduced a bill which reduced the duties on goods coming into the United States below those of the act of 1846? The tariff bill of 1846 was repealed by the Black Republican House of Representatives, and the substitute for that act approached nearer the free trade standard and went into operation with the sanction of the opposition press, on the 1st of July last.

The tariff of 1846 was not in operation at all, when the present embarrassment of the country commenced. It had been a dead letter for three months.

It is true that a large amount of goods had been brought and warehoused under the tariff of 1846; but these purchases had been made with a view of securing large profits by entering them under the lower duties of the new tariff.

It is a fortunate, we might say Providential circumstance, that the Democratic party will be once more in the ascendency in the National Congress in December next. It is the only party that the country has ever been able to look to for redress in times of trouble, and to it will the people look to effect a more solid basis for the currency.

Latest Foreign News.

By the arrival at Quebec of the Indiana and at New York of the Arago, we have Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. The Arago from Havre and Southampton, brought a million of dollars in specie. The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount to eight per cent. Cotton has declined from 1-16d. to 1-8d. Corn Breadstuffs were dull. Wheat had declined from 6d to 1s. The London Money Market was comparatively easy. One or two failures had occurred. The Bank of France had also advanced its discount 1 per cent, and the Bank of Hamburgh had advanced its rate to 9½ per cent. Nothing later from India. The Queen of Madagascar had expelled all English and French residents. Among the passengers in the Arago were Mr. Belmont, U. S. Minister at the Hague, and the family of Col. Fremont.

By the arrival at Halifax on Wednesday of the Steamship Canada, we have news from Europe to the 24th ult. The steamer brings specie to the amount of one million of dollars, but no further news from India. There has been a decline in cotton and breadstuffs. It was reported that the French government intends removing the restrictions on the export of corn and flour. The Turkish Ministry had overthrown Redschid Pacha, the Grand Vizier. Monetary affairs in London were more satisfactory. The pressure had considerably abated. Many of the Continental banks had advanced their rates one per cent.

Pryor, one of Mr. Ten Broeck's American racers, has died. Lecompte had previously gone the way of all horseflesh.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Mr. Frank Green, the obliging telegraph operator of this place, for a dispatch giving an account of a sad affray which occurred last Saturday, near Montgomery station in Lycoming county, and which resulted in the death of a man named Hill, from a stab inflicted with a butcher's knife, in the hands of a person by the name of Bird. It appears that Hill, and the eldest son of the perpetrator of this melancholy affair became involved in a quarrel, and repaired to the house of Bird, who by some means got entangled in the difficulty, and as he alleges, killed the man in self defence. — Bird gave himself up to the proper authorities, and is now in jail in Williamsport.

A young man, named William Cooper, was accidentally shot by his father on Friday last, while hunting in the neighborhood of Lewistown, Pa. It appears that the father had fired his gun at a pheasant, when one of the shot therefrom glanced and struck the son in the eye, through which it is supposed to have entered his brain, and caused his almost instant death.

The Philadelphia and Sunbury Rail Road was sold at Sheriff's sale, in that city, on the 2nd of November. The Illinois Central Rail Road, the most extensive single railway improvement in the country, and the New York and Erie Rail Roads have made assignments. Their great financier President, of the New York and Erie Rail Road, at a salary of $25,000 a year could not save it.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS. — Jesse Bower Postmaster at Nippenose, Lycoming county, Pa., in place of J. J. Sanderson, resigned; Henry Brown postmaster at Hublersburg, Centre county, Pa., vice J. R. Burkert, resigned.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Clever fellow — Bree.

☞ Spring Lake — Monday morning.

☞ Busy — Farmers husking corn.

☞ Bound to suffer this Winter — Buckwheat cakes and corn dodgers.

☞ As far as heard from, all the Banks have accepted the relief law, passed by the late Legislature.

☞ Gen. Jackman is favorably spoken of as speaker of the next House of Representatives. — Good selection.

☞ The sun is all the more lovely after the days of darkness. So sorrows gild our joys with a sweeter halo.

☞ In Philadelphia there is a widow lady, who has twenty-five children, all living at home, and none of them married.

☞ It is now pretty well ascertained that the Bank of Pennsylvania is about as effectually smashed up as the Lancaster.

☞ Some women vote in Kentucky.— Every widow having a child between six and fifteen years, can enjoy that privilege.

☞ Advice for the Times. — Wind up your conduct like a watch, examining every day, minutely, whether you are fast or slow.

☞ Before marriage, the man is very much struck with the woman, and afterward the woman is very much struck by the man.

☞ There is a chap out west with hair so red that when he goes out before daylight he is taken for sunrise, and the cocks begin to crow.

☞ The Board of Canal Commissioners will hold a session on the 17th instant, for the purpose of making appointments on the public works.

☞ The verdict. — Every member of the last Legislature save two or three — who voted for the sale of the main line, have been elected to stay at home.

☞ We will suggested, in order to meet the public want of small change, that the government have the "ten" and "twenty" gold pieces recoined into dollars.

☞ The lovers of a pleasant essay, with a good moral, will find the article on the first page of to-day's paper, from the pen of Mrs. M. E. Mitchell, of this place, a capital treat.

☞ *The re-establishment of a National* Bank is advocated by the National Intelligencer, New York Times and other journals. Likewise a re-organization of the whig party.

☞ In Verdiersville, Orange county, Va., a little girl, deaf, dumb and puny, has lately had the typhoid fever, and when she recovered, her speech and hearing were restored.

☞ The clear addition to our stock of specie from abroad, foots up nine millions of dollars. Where is the necessity of a prolonged Bank suspension, or any increase to our tariff?

☞ A meeting was held by the citizens of Harrisburg on the evening of the 24th inst., to request the Town Council to issue small notes for the accommodation of the business men in making change.

☞ Epitaph on "Sam."

Here lies poor Sam and what is strange,
Grim death has worked a born no change,
He *always* LIED, and always *still*,
He once lied *land*, and now lies STILL.

☞ The report of the Boston money market is that the Banks are somewhat easier, having secured a further addition to their specie vaults, by drawing it from circulation. This is one way of giving aid to the people.

☞ A calf was sent through Charlotsville on Tuesday, from Rockingham, Va., that had a double head, two mouths, four eyes, &c. It could eat with either mouth. The body was like that of any other calf of the same age.

☞ Raise of Fare. — The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have raised the passenger fare over the line one cent per mile; and freight rates in proportion. We understand also that a decrease of speed in the various trains is in contemplation.

☞ Said to be times so hard in Bellefonte that *physic won't operate. Raftsman's Journal.*

The Raftsman's informant most certainly referred to the Black Republican, Know-Nothing parties, as their long visages evidently indicate since the election a very disordered state of the digestive functions.

☞ The Democracy would vote for the devil, if he were the nominee of that party. *Exchange.*

Yes, but he couldn't be the nominee. The Democrats always nominate men of their *own* party. — *Baton Rouge Advocate.*

☞ The Postmaster General has recently decided that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken out by the subscribers within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

☞ We see it stated that Barnum has cheated his honest creditors by his sham insolvency, has bought his own paper, at 5 to 25 cents on the dollar, and will soon try some new game with which to fool the credulous and silly throughout the country.

☞ It has been definitely ascertained, after careful inquiry, that the man who was a candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania against Packer is named Wilmot. *Dud Wilmot.* It is understood by his associates that he belongs to the Black Republican party.

☞ An Editor out West, advises private debtors to get themselves incorporated into Banks, as soon as possible, because when a man fails, his property is seized, and if he attempts to evade payment, he is called a "swindler," but when Banks fail they are unfortunate, and the Legislature makes it all right. Pretty true.

☞ The Republican Know-Nothings are again howling over alleged election frauds by way of accounting for the awful shaking the dry bones of their organization recently got in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey and Louisiana. Poor fellows, no wonder they are "snappish!"

The Pittsburgh Bank Difficulties.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5. — It is announced, by authority, that a full, satisfactory, and honorable settlement and payment of all disputes and accounts, and suits that lately existed between the Merchants' & Manufacturers' bank and the Messrs. O'Conner, Brothers, & Co., bankers, of this city, has been effected. This settlement will place the bank in its old position, as one of our safest and most popular institutions, and will be highly satisfactory to the depositors, stockholders, and billholders. Messrs. O'Conner, Brothers, & Co.'s banking business will go on as usual. The latter firm gave bonds, stocks, and real estates of the nominal value of $215,000, to secure the balance of $188,174 claimed by the bank.

The New York Court show no mercy to the villians convicted of garroting. Recently, one of these midnight prowlers, named John Hemningham, who had choked down a man on his highway, and robbed him of five dollars, was sentenced to *forty years* imprisonment. The culprit is only 21 years old, but will be tolerably advanced in life when his term expires.

The Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania have brought suit against Thomas Allibone, the late President, for the sum of $200,000 and upwards, upon a charge that Allibone is an absconding debtor.

Tragedy in High Life!

A BANK PRESIDENT SHOT DEAD!!

The Murderer arrested — Examination before the Alderman — Coroner's Inquest — Verdict of the Jury.

In Philadelphia on the 4th inst., about half past five o'clock, a most melancholy affair occurred at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in Chestnut street, above Tenth, by which Mr. Richard Carter, President of the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Pa., was instantly killed by balls from a six-barreled pistol in the hands of a man by the name of Thomas Washington Smith. It appears that Mr. Carter arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, and entered his name on the books at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. C., was sitting in the front parlor of the St. Lawrence, on the first floor, and near the table in the same room was sitting Mr. Jas McCandless, of Allegheny city. Mr. Thomas Smith came into the parlor, and took a seat upon a settee beside Mr. Carter, and commenced a conversation with him in a low voice. The conversation was continued for nearly a half hour, and in so subdued a tone that Mr. McCandless, who was reading near by, was unable to say anything about the subject of their conversation.

Mr. Candless' attention was called to the parties by the report of a pistol, and on turning his head, he saw the accused shoot again. Mr. Carter then got upon his feet, but instantly fell to the floor, when two more shots were fired at him by Smith. The only exclamation made by Carter was, "oh! oh!!" and when persons rushed to his assistance, he had fled. Smith, after firing the pistol, put it in his pocket and pulled out a large bowie knife, some ten or twelve inches in length, and said that he would give himself up to the proper officers of the law.

He then deliberately walked out of the house, and started down Chestnut street, with a moderate pace, followed by Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, one of the proprietors of the St. Lawrence Hotel, and another gentleman. Smith still held the bowie knife in his hand, and when the gentleman with Mr. Campbell, approached him, he (Smith) said that if he (the gentleman) touched him, it would be at the peril of his life. The two followed Smith to Ninth and Chestnut, when Officer Albright, of the Reserve Corps, was met, and Smith pointed out to him. On the approach of the officer Smith at once gave up his weapons, and walked quietly to the Central Office.

The deceased is about 45 years of age, has a wife, but no children, and is highly respected, as far as we could ascertain, by all that were acquainted with him. There are various rumors in reference to the cause of the difficulty, one of which is based upon a statement made by Smith, that a ward of Carter's, a born Smith had married, had been unkindly treated by Carter.

HE SENDS FOR HIS COUNSEL.

He expressed a desire that H. C. Townsend Esq., should be sent for, as he had consulted him upon the subject. Another legal gentleman, who was in the office during the investigation, said the deceased had called upon him a few days ago and consulted him in regard to a divorce. He did not think at their interview that Smith had the remotest idea of committing a murder.

TESTIMONY OF MR. W. S. CAMPBELL.

I am the proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel; I was in the office, some distance from where the shooting occurred. It may be well to state here that the front parlor is on what is called the ground floor although it is somewhat elevated from the ground. In the front room, where the shooting took place, is a sofa on the east side of the room and behind the folding doors communicating with the back room: still back of this room is the office where the witness was. My attention was attracted by two reports of a pistol. I looked through the parlors and saw Mr Carter on his feet making a plunge. My impression was that he was trying to catch the man that shot him; he then fell, and whilst down I saw the man shoot at *him* twice with the pistol. He was standing at the same time almost over him as it were. I started for the parlor when the shooting was going on, and by the time I got there the man was coming out of the door. I let him pass me and followed him to the street, keeping close behind him, expecting to meet an officer, at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets he crossed to the N. E. corner, where the officer caught him; the officer asked him if he had any arms, when he handed him the knife: the officer asked if he had any more when he pulled out the pistol and asked for the protection of the officer. I then went to the Hotel and had the body of Mr. Carter carried up stairs. It was about half past five o'clock when the shooting took place. Mr Carter arrived at the hotel to-day. I never saw the prisoner before.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from injuries received by pistol shot wounds fired by the hands of Thomas Washington Smith, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, on the 4th of November, 1857.

THE PRISONER.

Mr. Smith is a man of stout build, swarthy complexion, with black hair and whiskers, about thirty three years of age.

HIS STATEMENT.

He says that his place of residence is in Cecil county Maryland, that he has an uncle and sister living in Newcastle Delaware; also, that he has numerous friends in this city; that he some time ago became acquainted with a young lady, who was the inmate of a seminary, in a place which he does not name. He became deeply attached to her, and learned that she was the ward of Mr. Carter, and an heiress also. He made the acquaintance of the deceased, who fully gave him permission to marry the girl, corroborating her story at the same time in every particular. They were shortly afterwards married, when he (the prisoner) took his wife to his home in Maryland. Four months afterwards, he states, she gave birth to a child, the paternity of which she, after much solicitation, acknowledged to be attributable to the deceased. He also alleges, that while this girl was at school as his adopted daughter, under the professional protection of Mr. C., there was an improper intimacy between them, and that the child belonged to Mr. C. He also learned that there had been illicit intercourse between his wife and Mr. C., since there marriage on more than one occasion, and having been cruelly deceived by a man in whom he had the utmost confidence, and smarting under the wrongs to which he had been subjected, he *determined upon revenge*. He expressed no regrets or fears of the responsibility incurred by the perpetration of such a terrible deed. He states that, in their conversation yesterday, he asked Mr. Carter to take some measures to blot out his (the prisoner's) disgrace; that the deceased told him it was no disgrace; and that he himself intended soon to visit the prisoner's sister. This Smith considered as unendurable, and shot him upon the spot.

STATEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN.

Our reporter met a clergyman this morning, who stated that he had known Carter for upwards of twenty years, that his antecedents were very bad; some years ago he was involved in a seduction case, but the idea had been entertained that he had become the subject of a marked reformation. Several years ago, the father of Elizabeth McAuley entered into partnership with Carter, in the iron business, at Berwick, where they had a furnace and several mines; subsequently, by means of fire, Mr. McAuley was reduced to penury. Miss McAuley was an attractive young lady, and manifested decided aptitude for learning. Accordingly, Mr. Carter took a great interest in her welfare, and said that it would be a great sacrifice to society if such an intelligent young lady should pass through life without an appropriate education. He professed to adopt her, so as to relieve her father of so heavy a responsibility, but it was generally suggested that the transaction was bogus and a work of deceit. Carter sent her to School at Wilmington, where Miss Smith, the sister of the unfortunate prisoner, is engaged as a teacher. From this institution she was in the habit of coming to Philadelphia, and staying at the Girard House, and other leading hotels, for several days, during which intervals she was under the special control of her adopted father, Mr. Carter. Suspicion was awakened by these movements. It is also stated that Carter and his adopted daughter travelled in company to different portions of the country.

It is supposed that Mr. Smith became intimate with Miss McAuley at school in Wilmington, while on a visit to his sister, who is a most estimable lady, and to whom Smith was greatly attached. As regards Smith's character, it is said to be stainless. When very young he lost his father, who disappeared very mysteriously, and was never heard of since. It was clear, shortly after this event, that Smith's mind had become unsettled. His transactions bore a whimsical aspect; he changed from one business to another, and was peculiarly eccentric in his general habits.

The event of his marriage, no doubt, contributed to his mental embarrassment, and revenge lurked in his bosom ever since he discovered the treachery of Carter. What has transpired at the St. Lawrence Hotel was but an act of the drama, which, changing it into a tragedy, has been long anticipated by those cognizant of the whole circumstances of the case, and who were acquainted with the parties.

The reason adduced by some persons for the course pursued by Mr. Smith, is that he suspected Mr. Carter of dishonorable intentions towards his (Smith's) sister, and not on account of any old sore connected with Smith's marriage to Miss McAuley.

The body of the deceased was taken in charge by an undertaker last night, and conveyed to his late residence at Tomaqua this afternoon.

There is considerable gossip afloat in relation to all the parties concerned, but we forbear paying any heed thereto.

SMITH AT MOYAMENSING.

After he was placed in a cell in Moyamensing prison he thanked the officers for their kindness to him and said to officer Albright that he should accept the revolver from him as a present for his gentlemanly conduct, and for protecting him from the crowd. He also told Lieut. Duckkart to take the bowie knife. *Evening Journal.*

The Son of President Taylor.

Richard Taylor, Esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate of Louisiana in the St. Charles district.

This, we believe, completes the list of the sons of our distinguished patriots and statesmen who are now acting with the Democratic party. Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel Webster, has acted with the Democrats for several years. James B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, is the Democratic member of Congress elect from the Ashland District, Kentucky. The sons of Ex-Presidents Tyler, and Van Buren continue to adhere to the Democratic faith. J. Scott Harrison, the son of Ex-President Harrison, is not a Democrat, but he is bitterly opposed to the Black Republicans and all their political ideas. There is a good deal of significance in those facts.

One of the Albany State-street hardware stores boasts of two clerks who are sons of ex-Governors. One is the son of ex-Governor Seward of New York and the other of ex-Governor Gibbs, a down-east Governor. On Tuesday, Seward bet Gibbs five dollars, that he did not dare to start out bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, and carry a scuttle of coal around the block in eight minutes. Gibbs took up the bet and propelled Seward followed after, and, by starting a cry of "stop thief," under cover to get Gibbs dragged to the station house, and thus won the bet by stratagem. It was no go, however, Gibbs put on steam rolled up his trowsers, and won the race by a neck.

As an evidence of the hard times which are prevailing everywhere, the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser relates the following incident: "A young mechanic on Saturday evening was arrested for stealing a piece of meat from a butcher's stall. He said he had been without work several weeks, and being without money or credit, and too proud to beg, he preferred to steal to save from starvation a wife and two children who had been without food since Friday morning. An investigation into the case proved the truth of his statement, and was released, given the meat, and told to come for more, and was also presented with a purse of $6, which was made up for him."

BLACK REPUBLICANISM. — Quite an excitement was created last week in London Ohio, by the appearance of a well-dressed stalwart negro, bringing with him a delicate and evidently weak-minded white girl, who had eloped with him. They were about to be married, when the landlord of the hotel at which they stopped interfered, turned the negro away, and sent the deluded girl back to her friends. Returning reason will probably clip the wings of romance, and she will see the folly of so *dark* an elopement.

NEW MAIL ROUTE. — A new mail route, says the Lycoming Gazette, from this place direct to Washington City, via Sunbury & Erie Railroad and Harrisburg, has been established by the Postmaster General. Letters mailed at Washington in the morning now reach Williamsport the same day, at 8 P. M. Col. John Cummings, of Selinsgrove, has the contract for carrying it from here to Sunbury.

A New York journal very justly compares the publisher of a trust newspaper to a farmer who would sell his wheat on credit, and not more than a single bushel to any one person; the payment of a year's subscription is of the same importance to a publisher, as the payment for the bushel of wheat would be to the farmer. The harder the times, the more entire is our dependence on the payment of these small yearly subscriptions.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO. — The full official vote for Governor in Ohio, foots up as follows:

Gov. Chase, (Rep.,)	160,568
Henry B. Payne, (Dem.)	159,065
Peter Van Trump, (K. N.,)	10,227

The above shows that Gov. Chase has been re-elected by a plurality of 1503.

BLOWN DOWN. — The Harrisburg Herald states that the eighth span of the Northern Central railroad bridge at Dauphin, was blown down by the storm on Monday, just as the workmen were preparing to go to work upon it. The span is the last constructed, and was not quite finished.

The Main Line Sale.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, speaking of the result of the late election, says, that "not the least gratifying feature in the result of the election, is the rebuke received by the party and the individual members that passed the iniquitous bill for the sale of the Main Line." It states that not a single Democrat, who voted for the Bill providing for the sale, has been re-elected, while on the other hand, of the Democrats who voted against the measure, a fair proportion have been returned to the next House of Representatives. It goes on to say:

We are not aware of the defeat of a single man who opposed the bill, and who was a candidate for re-election. When we look at the ranks of the opposition, we see a very different record: The popular verdict of condemnation has stricken down some of those who were foremost in engineering that measure through the House — the leaders who did the deed with a swagger, as if they held the destinies of the State in their hands, and were sure of an approving constituency to back them — Messrs. Bishop, Dock and Thorne, of Philadelphia; Dickey, Penrose and Vicars, of Chester, and Cleaver, of Delaware, were all candidates for re-election — all resided in districts where the opposition have heretofore had a majority, and have been largely defeated. Of all the members who voted for the passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line, but two or three have been returned to the next House.

There is something retributive in this. It is a lesson that these recreant members can read to their own profit. It is an example to warn others against incurring their fate. Whatever opinion the people may hold on the abstract question of a sale of the public works, it is very clear that they are not in favor of selling the power of the State to levy taxes for a price, nor to barter State sovereignty for a paltry consideration. We have now done with this subject and the past.

[From the New York Times.]

Later From Utah Territory.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, October 22, 1857. — News has just reached here from our frontier Mormon settlement upon the Loupe Fork of the Platte River, near the mouth of Beaver, and known as the Beaver settlement of Mormons, some renegade Mormons, or seceders from the Mormon Church, fleeing from the Danites of Salt Lake, had reached that settlement a few days since, bringing the news that a large force of the Mormon's militia, under Brigham Young and Heder C. Kimball, were *preparing to leave Salt Lake City with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus to stop if possible, the passage of the United States troops.* Although the positive destination was a secret known only to the leaders of the church, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains near Bear river cut-off, or at Steeple Rocks, the stand would be made by the Salt Lake forces, with an almost certainty of "wiping out" the entire force sent against them. In Salt Lake City, and through the Territory, for some months prior to this movement, the militia or volunteer force have undergone more than ordinary drill, and a number of regiments would compare favorably, in point of drill, with the independent corps of the States. The Mormons feel confident of destroying the force sent against them this fall and with their next spring's allies from the States, expect to stand a regular fight against the whole United States, available force, and not only conquer, but establish themselves as an independent Government.

Between Fort Kearny and the Valley the three or four men travelled almost entirely at night, and under the guidance of one of the party — a through mountain man — evaded the regular travelled route, seeing no troops or Indians, and making the travel in about nineteen days. They, and all the mountain men with whom I have conversed, state that in the event of a stand being taken in some of the mountain gorges this side of Salt Lake, ten men can easily and successfully cope with one hundred and fifty United States soldiers. And who knows these mountain ranges and gorges, with all their advantages and disadvantages, better than the Mormon? This report also brings the somewhat expected news that many of the Indian tribes from Southern Oregon and Utah were secretly preparing to join the Mormon force.

Breadstuffs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1857.

The receipts of all kinds are moderate for the season, but the market, with a limited demand both for export and home consumption, is without much alteration. There is but little inquiry for Flour, and 4a5,000 barrels have found buyers, mostly better brands and extras, at $5 31¼a$5.50 for the former, and $5 50a$5 75, for the latter, including 1,200 barrels extra family Flour and 1,500 barrels Brandywine, on terms kept private. Standard shipping brands are held at $5 37½ per bbl, without sales to any extent. The home sales are moderate, within the range of $5 37½a$5 75 for common and choice retailing brands, $5 50a$6 25 for extras, and $6 50a$7 25 per bbl for fancy lots, according to quality. Corn Meal and Rye Flour are very quiet. Sales to the extent of 14 to 1500 bbls of the former are reported, part at $3 25 for country meal, and part on terms not made public; the latter has been selling in a small way at $4 50 per bbl, and is very scarce. Wheats are in fair supply, and 23,00 bushels have been taken for milling, chiefly a $1 20a$1.27 for common to prime red, and $1.25a$1.35 for white. Rye has been selling to a moderate extent at 73a75 cents, the latter for Pennsylvania.— Corn has improved, and with light receipts; about 14,000 bushels old have been sold at 71a73 cents for yellow, and 72a73 cents for white, chiefly afloat. New Corn comes in slowly, and sales have been made at 56a58 cents, as to condition. Oats are also better, with sales of 16,000 bushels, mostly Southern, at 30a35 cents, the latter for very handsome lots, the bulk of the sales were made at 32a33 cents for good Delaware afloat.

The Specie Coming.

The steamer Baltic brought, as we have already stated, from Liverpool £72,690 or that is, $363,495. The day before the Baltic left, it was said to have been ascertained that £270,000 ($1,350,000) more, just received in England by the Red Jacket from Australia, had all been taken up for the United States. This would no doubt be forwarded by the succeeding steamer, now due at New York, so that it may be said we have, right off, an aggregate of $1,713,495 from England, while the California steamer, due in a few days, it is reasonable to expect will bring at least $1,500,000 in addition. If we add to these contributions which may be looked for from Havana, it is not an unreasonable calculation that the close of this week, or beginning of the next, will find New York at least some three millions and a quarter stronger in specie than was the case on Saturday last.