



The Jeffersonian.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
James Pollock, of Northumberland,
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
George Parsie, of Allegheny,
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Daniel M. Smoyer, of Montgomery.

WE are requested to state that in consequence of the tickets not being sold, the Great Mill and farm property of Mr. Pitt, at Coopersville, in this County, will not be drawn, and all agents are requested to redeem the tickets promptly.

There were forty cases of Cholera, at Mauch Chunk last week, nine of which terminated fatally.

James H. Walcott Esq.
We learn that the Democracy of this Senatorial District are pressing the claims of this gentleman for the nomination of State Senator. Mr. W. is one of the young Democracy, and a bitter Locofoco yet with all a good neighbor and clever fellow. If this District is to be represented in the next Legislature by a Locofoco, we do not know of one more suitable to fill the station, than the person whose name heads this article. The election for Conferences in this County and Pike, took place on Saturday last, and resulted in the choice of Conferences favorable to the nomination of Mr. Walcott.

Church Dedication.
The new church edifice erected by the parish of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stroudsburg, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday last, the 20th inst. Bishop L. Scott preached the dedicatory sermon: subject—the work of God. He showed most conclusively that the M. E. Church is the work of God, a child of Providence and Grace. It was a sermon of sterling worth and very appropriate to the occasion. At the close of the sermon, the Rev. D. W. Bartine, made a brief statement of the wants of the Church, followed by an appeal to the christian liberality and benevolence of the people, in his usual pleasant and pathetic style. The congregation responded to the call most magnanimously by giving in cash and pledges in less than half an hour, \$1200.

The Rev. Dr. C. de preached in the afternoon (3 o'clock) a finished sermon: subject, the message and messengers of God in the salvation of the world. It was a sermon full of life and power; at the close of the sermon a collection and subscription was lifted, amounting to \$300, making in all \$1600.

The church was open for services in the evening, when the Rev. Mr. Bartine delivered a most delightful sermon. Subject—the glory of Christ's gospel and its power to change the human heart and mould it into the image of Christ himself.

The day passed off most delightfully, and the best of all is, the church edifice, which had been erected through the indefatigable labors of the building committee and trustees, was presented to God free of debt and embarrassment. Unto God be all the glory. May the glory of the latter house be much more than that of the former.

A tornado, sweeping over the town of Nesham, Mass., on Sunday last, twisted off a tree a foot in diameter, blew the roof of a house, and levelled to the ground another. The tornado lasted only two minutes.

Columbus, Ga., according to a census just completed, contains a population of 8560 persons, of whom 2604 are white females, 2649 white males, 3317 slaves. The town contains 526 dwellings and 151 stores.

Ripe Peaches command \$5 per bushel in the Buffalo market.

A Family killed by Lightning.
ADIRONDACK, Aug. 18.—The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says that the dwelling of Mr. Merchant, near Picatonica, was struck by lightning on Saturday last, killing him and four of his children. Mrs. Merchant and one child escaped.

IOWA ELECTION.
GALENA, Ill., Friday, Aug. 18, 1854. Returns received here from Iowa render it certain that Grimes (Whig) is elected Governor by 3,000 majority. Thorrington (Whig) is elected to Congress in the Dubuque District by 1,500 majority over Hempstead (Dem.) The Legislature is Whig and anti-Nebraska by a large majority in both branches.

Clark (Whig) is reported to be elected to Congress in Heno's District. The result is an overwhelming Anti-Administration triumph.

From the Daily News.
Is Henry S. Mott a Know-Nothing.
We made a respectful inquiry, some days since, of our Loco Foco neighbors of the *Pennsylvanian* and *Evening Argus*, whether Henry S. Mott, the Loco Foco candidate for Canal Commissioner, is not a member of the so-called Order of Know Nothings, whom they so violently and bitterly denounce as a set of conspirators against the rights and liberties of the people. In doing so, we took occasion to warn them to exercise the precaution not to attempt to speak for him without express authority, nor to undertake to deny the charge that he is a Know Nothing, lest they might place themselves in the embarrassing position of having their veracity impeached and their assertion contradicted by some of the knowing ones. Taking the hint thus thrown out to them by us, and being evidently determined to profit by it, both those journals, though loud in their denunciations of the Order, and extravagant in their charges against the Whigs as sympathizing with it, have acted upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," and remained quiet as death in relation to the inquiry made of them by us. Acting upon the same theory which they have adopted in their conduct towards the Whig candidate for Governor, that of being justified in demanding him a Know Nothing, and involving opposition to his election from all those opposed to the Order, because he has not contradicted the charge that he is a member, we are justified in pronouncing Henry S. Mott, their candidate for Canal Commissioner, a member of the Order so much denounced and abused by them. Having failed to answer our respectful inquiry, we shall not be content with any denial on their part hereafter. The only way the charge can now be put at rest is by an open and public denial by Mr. Mott himself. Let him publish such denial under his signature, if he dare, and if he fails to do so, let the editors of the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Argus* hide their faces, and forever afterwards remain silent on the subject of Know Nothings.

The Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, a bigger organ, makes a lame and bungling attempt to whitewash Mr. Mott, but in doing so neither attempts to deny the charge nor to disguise the fact that the support of the Know Nothings for him is expected. The following is its article on the subject: "Mr. Mott's Do.—The Philadelphia News and other Whig journals, contending at the disclosures in relation to Pollock's connection with the secret Order of Know Nothings, insinuates that Henry S. Mott, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a member of the organization. Other papers allege that Gov. Bigler made application for admission, but was rejected. These stories are without foundation, manufactured out of whole cloth, as an effort to the well-earned and uncontradicted fact that James Pollock joined the society after his nomination, and is now a member in good standing. The Know Nothings may vote for Mr. Mott, but it will be on the ground that George Parsie, his opponent, is not a native of the United States. Believing Mr. Mott to be a sound Democrat, we venture to assert that he is not, never was, and never will be a Know Nothing."

"Believing Mr. Mott to be a sound Democrat," quoth the *Union*, "we venture to assert that he is not, never was, and never will be a Know Nothing." Such a denial amounts to nothing, and the reason given why the Know Nothing vote is expected for him, is too flimsy to be very satisfactory. The *Lancasterian*, another Loco Foco journal, and a little more honest and outspoken than the *Union*, hits the nail on the head, and says in a paragraph, which enables us fully to understand the worthlessness of the *Union's* contradiction, and what it means by saying, "the Know Nothings may vote for Mr. Mott," &c: but we will let the *Lancasterian* speak for itself:—"Is Henry S. MOTT A KNOW NOTHING!—We seldom, if ever, believe any charges made against Democratic nominees by Whig prints, knowing that in all cases they are intended only to serve a special purpose. The Philadelphia News and the Independent Whig of this city, now charge HENRY S. MOTT, our nominee for Canal Commissioner, with being a 'Know Nothing,' and the candidate of that Order for the office for which he was nominated by the Democrat State Convention. We would have left this charge against him pass as unworthy of notice, were it not that Bianchi's Sunday Press—a Know Nothing paper—has his name at its mast head, and advocates his election. We have also been informed, that at a State Convention of the Know Nothings held in Philadelphia, on the 31st inst., it was determined to support him in connection with Pollock for Governor, and Baird for Judge, thus taking one candidate from each of the State tickets in the field."

"We would suggest to the State Central Committee, that they procure from him a letter 'defining his position.' Let him come out manfully, and 'show his color.' If he refuse to do so, we suggest that his name be taken from the Ticket, and another placed upon it. He shall not receive our support unless he denies the accusations which have been made against him, with at least some show of truth. If he is to be supported by the Know Nothings, we want to know whether it is with his knowledge and consent—and whether he has made any pledges to them in reference to the appointments he may be called upon to make?—He must 'face the music!'"

The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of the arrest of a fashionable Dentist named Stephen F. Beale, charged with having violated the person of a young lady, 19 years of age, to whom he had administered chloroform for the purpose of rendering her insensible to pain during the performance of an operation on her teeth. He was held in \$5,000 bail to answer at court.

The Democratic Address.
That able and independent paper, the Philadelphia Register, contains, in a late number, a review of the address of the State Central Democratic Committee, from which we make the following extract: "The enemy to be overwhelmed by the committee is the new opinion commonly designated 'Know Nothing.' Setting out with an assumption that a coalition exists between this opinion and the Whigs, the committee charges the coalition with having 'responded the doctrine of proscription against all citizens not native born of whatever religious faith,' and with being 'in close alliance with a secret and oath-bound association which purports to punish men for conscience sake.'"

We propose to consider these charges in their order. 1. Is it proposed by any one to proscribe naturalized citizens? Certainly, no body of men has proposed to deprive that class of the elective franchise; or to expel them from the States or to exclude their children from the public schools; or to tax them more heavily; or to prevent them from entering the profession, or acquiring real estate, or to impose upon them any burdens not born by their fellow-citizens.

What then does the Democratic Committee mean when it talks of "proscription," and of taking "from citizens the civil rights which they have already acquired under the Constitution?" We shall let it answer.

It is an attempt, says the Committee, to settle a policy not recognized in any law of this country, that hereafter no man born out of the country shall hold a civil office under the government." If this means anything, it is that the right accorded by a naturalized foreigner is the right to hold office. We are inclined to think that this right depends entirely on the prior right of the people to elect whom they choose. A newly made citizen has the right to hold an office, if he can get it;—and not without.

The Democratic Committee assumes, that if a foreigner is a candidate, the voters have nothing else for it, but to put his name on their ballots, under penalty of high treason to the Constitution. But the Committee fails to point out the clause in that instrument which secures to foreigners the offices of the country. It is whole reasoning on this point is wretched sophistry, addressed to the passions of the class most interested and the scruples of the conscientious ignorant. The cry of proscription raised by a defeated candidate is ridiculous. The majority will vote for its own men, and if a candidate happens to be of the majority so much the better for him.

The true inquiry is whether the general rule is in the main reasonable. If the political condition of the country is such that the election of any man of a certain class would be taken as an endorsement of certain improper movements on the part of that class, it would be a patriotic duty to vote for his opponent.

For similar reasons, Americans may decline, in the present condition of the country, voting for any foreigner. And this without any hate to foreigners as such, but from a sense of the patriotic obligation to break up the dangerous combination existing in that class to support their own men for offices. We allude to facts well known. There is not a member of the Democratic party who is not aware that his party is dictated to by its naturalized members who as the price of their support, demand an enormous share of the spoils. There is not a politician who does not know that wherever the Democratic party has acquired a majority in a Northern State, it has been by a coalition with the compact foreign forces moving under the generalship of bishops and priests. The only effectual method of breaking up this coalition is for every good citizen to vote so as to deprive the foreign clique of the advantages promised it by bargaining politics.

As a whole, the Democratic address may be pronounced a worthy, *ad expellendum* and a conclusive document.

PUBLIC LAWS.

Among the laws as a public nature, passed at the last session of the Legislature, we find the following which are of interest to Justices of the Peace and Constables:—"An Act relative to the duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace."

SEC. 1.—That from and after the first day of July next, the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this commonwealth, shall be required to return to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime (excepting such cases as may be ended before an Alderman or Justice of the Peace under existing laws), at least ten days before the commencement of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively; and in all cases where such recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the sessions to which they are made returnable, the said Aldermen and Justices are required to return the same, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. Approved May 8, 1854.

Pay of Constables for attending elections.—By an act approved March 31, 1854, Constables are allowed one dollar per day for attending general and township elections—to be paid out of the County Treasury.

A Supplement to an Act to alter and amend the Fee Bill, passed February 22d, 1851.

SEC. 1.—That the tenth and eleventh sections of the Act entitled "An Act to alter and repeal the fee bill," passed the twenty-second day of February, 1851, are hereby repealed so far as they affect Justices of the Peace and Constables of Mifflin, Allegheny, Erie, Washington, Lancaster, Dauphin, Chester, Lebanon and

Bedford counties; and the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act of 28th day March, 1814, entitled "An Act establishing a fee bill," are hereby revived so far as they relate to the said counties.—Approved May 6, 1854.

An Act relative to the revival of Judgments before Justices of the Peace.
SEC. 1.—That from and after the passage of this Act, no execution shall be issued on a judgment rendered before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, after five years from the rendition of such judgment unless the same shall have been revived by scire facias or amicable confession. Approved May 5, 1854.

From the American Banner.
The "Gelibacy" of the Papal Clergy.
Great Eccentricity at Allegheny City, Pa.—Bishop O'Connor accused of Coercion, with a young Female.

As the revolting and disgusting charges set forth in the annexed affidavit will be brought up shortly for investigation at Allegheny City, we deem it unnecessary at this time to do more than to lay it before our readers.

The Voluntary Confession of Ellenor Lawrence formerly of Elk county, State of Pennsylvania, now of Allegheny City, taken before William Adams, Mayor of said city, July 7th, A. D. 1854.

The said Ellenor Lawrence doth of her own free will and accord, confess and declare, that she is fourteen years of age, that her mother died when she was three years of age; that her father, Wm. Lawrence, kept a housekeeper until he died, which occurred in July, A. D. 1851. At my father's death, he left me heir to five thousand dollars in money, and one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in Elk county. I have a brother whose name is John, to whom my father left one hundred dollars. My father appointed Mr. Thomas McConnell, of said county my guardian, which said McConnell sent me to Bishop O'Connor; the Bishop sent me to the Sisters in Birmingham where I remained about two years, until last March, at which time the Bishop sent for me to come and live in his palace; since which time, (except six weeks) I remained in his palace, except such times as he sent me over to the Sisters in Birmingham, where I would stay sometimes a week or more, and then come back to the palace, just as the Bishop required.

About one or two o'clock, on a certain day, I cannot now remember the exact day, but it was in the month of August last, the Bishop rang his bell, which the servant girl answered; he said it was not her he wanted—it was Ellenor Lawrence. I then went, because the commands of the Bishop was imperative. When I went up I found him in his bed room. When I came in, he caught me in his arms and threw me on the bed, and commenced an improper intimacy, by pulling up my corset. I commenced to cry and hid, with all my might, when he put his hand on my mouth and breast, and said: "I must not resist a Bishop or a Priest; because if I did not, I would get a good award in the other world, and escape the torments of Purgatory. But I will resist, and when he could not accomplish his purpose, he then took my hand and rubbed it over his person. At another time he called me up to his room to show me some pictures, and when there, he made some improper advances. I picked up a pair of tongs and threw at him, and started to run down stairs, thinking I could outrun him; but he caught me and pulled me to the floor again; and Sister Margaret would have to kill me. On a day of the retreat of the Catholic Priests, some of whom were in Allegheny with the Bishop, I took the opportunity to escape from the palace, (for the girls in the palace never got out, only in the back yard,) in the following manner: I rang the Bishop's bell, the servant came up and asked if the Bishop had got home. I said yes, and then pulled the wire that leads from the front door to the Bishop's room, and ran down to the front door, as if to answer the call, when I opened the door and ran into the street, and met a lady, (who afterwards informed me she was Mrs. B.) and asked her if she was a Catholic; she said no, and asked me why I wanted to know. I told her I had just run away from the palace, and wanted her to find me a place. She took me to Andrew Martin's where I remained two weeks, when Mrs. Martin's mother took me to Mr. Miller's in Allegheny city.

One day during the time I was at the palace, the servant girl and I were going through the subterranean passage leading from the palace to the church, where there is a trap door, which we both got at and lifted a little; it was so heavy we could not lift it entirely up. When we lifted it, the smell of stench that came out was terrible. I asked the servant girl, whose name was B. R., what made such a smell. She told me it was old meat; but I told her I did not believe it, but insisted on knowing what it was; she then said it was the Sister's dead bodies that were thrown in there, and the priests were the fathers of them. When I would cry to this girl, and say I was afraid of the Bishop, on that account, she said that was nothing, as she slept with Father McMahon all the time at night, and that Bishop O'Connor had to do with her in the library. For this reason I ran away.

ELLENOR LAWRENCE, mark
Allegheny City, July 7, 1854.
Taken and subscribed before me, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1854.
WM. ADAMS, Mayor.

MISSOURI ELECTION.
ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1854. Sixty-nine counties have been heard from, and out of 33 Senators the Whigs have elected 13. The remainder are equally divided between the Benton and Anti-Bentons. In the House the Whigs will have 41 members, the Benton men nine and the Anti-Benton the same number.

The Mortality throughout the Country.
New York, Aug. 19.—The interments this week were 916, including 212 deaths from cholera.

Albany, Aug. 19.—Since Wednesday, 30 new cases of cholera, 8 of them fatal, have been reported in this city.

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—There were 26 deaths in Charity Hospital, at New Orleans, during the past week.

Charleston, Aug. 19.—There were only 52 deaths, from all diseases, during the week.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The interments in this city, during the week ending this day at noon, were 104. There were but 17 deaths by cholera.

Philadelphia Market.
MONDAY, Aug. 21.—The Flour market is firm, but the only transactions reported are small lots for home consumption at \$2.50a\$2.75 per barrel for common and good brands, \$3.00a\$3.50 for choice lots and extra, and fancy lots at higher figures.—Rye Flour is scarce. Corn Meal is unchanged—400 barrels old stock Pennsylvania sold at \$3.37 1/2 per barrel.

Grain.—There is a good demand for Wheat and prices have advanced 2 1/2 cents per bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels good and prime new Southern and Pennsylvania red at \$1.65a\$1.67 per bushel; some inferior at \$1.60, and white at from \$1.67 up to \$1.80, as in quality. About 3000 bushels superior North Carolina white sold at \$1.87 1/2 a\$1.90. Rye is in demand at \$1.06. Corn is scarce and wanted—2000 bushels yellow sold at 81a82 cents, clover at the latter rate, which is an advance. Oats have also advanced—3000 bushels prime Southern sold at 42 cents per bushel.

New York Markets.
New York, Aug. 21.—FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is firmer, particularly for common grades; sales 4000 bbls at \$8 25a\$8 62 1/2 for common to straight State; \$8 75a\$9 25 for choice and fancy do. and \$8 62 1/2 a\$9 75 for common to good Western. Southern Flour is without important change; sales 1000 bbls at \$8a\$9 for common to favorite brands. Sales 300 bbls superfine Rye Flour at \$7 75, to arrive. Corn Meal is very scarce and Jersey is sold at \$4 12 1/2.

Grain.—Wheat is firm with a moderate demand; sales 3700 bushels red Southern at \$1.76a\$1.78. Rye better; sales 2000 bushels at \$1.25a\$1.28. The Corn market is firmer with a good demand; sales 80,000 bushels at 78 1/2a\$8 for Western mixed, and \$4 for round Yellow.—Oats in request at 42a50c for State and Western.

Provisions.—Dall; sales unimportant. Whiskey—Sales 150 bbls at 36a37c.

DECEASED.
In Stroud township, on the 9th inst. Mr. Samuel Miller, aged about 51 years.
In Stroud township, on the 10th inst., Jonathan Bush, aged 2 years 4 months and five days.

In Stroudsburg, on Saturday the 19th inst., Jennetta, wife of Henry Keating, aged 30 years and 9 months.
In Stroudsburg, on the 17th inst., Milton, infant son of Morris R. and Susan A. Stone, aged 7 months and 15 days.

In Stroud township, on the 21st inst., Mary Alice Bush, daughter of Henry D. and Sarah B. Bush, aged 1 year & 4 months.
In Stroud township, on the 22d inst., Mrs. Emily Rebecca Wood, wife of the Rev. Wm. B. Wood, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, oldest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Musch. Aged 21 years 7 months & 16 days.

Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.
\$570 IN CASH PRIZES. \$570. VOLUBLE TEXT OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" commences on the 16th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers and Purveyors, and is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences. Probably no other journal of the same character is so extensively circulated, or so generally esteemed for its practical utility. Nearly all the Voluble Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated in the Engravings, and the claims of all the Patents are published regularly in its columns as they are issued, thus making it a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia of information upon the subjects of Mechanical Improvements, Chemistry, Engineering and the Sciences generally. It is published weekly in quarto form suitable for binding, and each volume contains Four Hundred and Sixteen Pages of Reading Matter, Several Hundred Engravings, with full and complete Index. Its circulation on the last Volume exceeded 23,000 copies per week, and the practical receipts on one volume are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The following Cash Prizes are offered by the Publishers for the fourth largest list of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1855—\$100 will be given for the largest list; \$75 for the second; \$65 for the third; \$55 for the fourth; \$50 for the fifth; \$45 for the sixth; \$40 for the seventh; \$35 for the eighth; \$30 for the ninth; \$25 for the tenth; \$20 for the eleventh; \$15 for the twelfth; \$10 for the thirteenth; and \$5 for the fourteenth. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor immediately after the 1st of January, 1855.

Terms.—One copy, one year, \$2; one copy, six months, \$1; five copies, six months, \$4; ten copies, six months, \$8; ten copies, twelve months, \$15; fifteen copies, twelve months, \$22; twenty copies, twelve months, \$28 in advance.

No number of subscriptions above twenty can be taken at less than \$10 each. Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed, post paid, to MUNN & Co 128 Fulton street, N. Y. Messrs. MUNN & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.