



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, July 15, 1852.

For President,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT
OF NEW-JERSEY.

For Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON
OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
JACOB HOFFMAN
OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

James Pollock.

Samuel A. Purinton.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. William F. Hughes, 13. N. Middleburgh.

2. James Traquair, 14. James H. Campbell.

3. John W. Stokes, 15. James D. Patton.

4. John F. Verres, 16. James K. Davidson.

5. Spencer Melville, 17. Dr. John McCulloch.

6. James W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake.

7. James Fenwick, 19. John Liddon.

8. John Shaffer, 20. Reinhold Robertson.

9. Jacob Marshall, 21. Thomas J. Bigham.

10. Charles P. Waller, 22. Lewis L. Lord.

11. Davis Alton, 23. Christian Meyers.

12. M. C. Mercer, 24. Dorman Phelps.

On Sunday last, a person who gave the name as Samuel C. Green, of Carbondale, Pa., was arrested at Bartonsville, in this county, and brought to this place, charged with having passed counterfeit bills of the Leicester Bank, Leicester, Massachusetts, at several points in this county, also on several persons in this place,—in all about \$35.

On Monday another person, by the name of Amos Graves, was arrested at George Keiple's, in Coolbaugh township, charged with being an accomplice of Green's. They were taken before Esquire Burnett, and after a hearing were committed in default of bail.

The following description of the counterfeit, we copy from the Philadelphia Ledger, of the 12th inst.

Fires on the Leicester Bank, Leicester, Massachusetts, have just made their appearance. The counterfeit may be distinguished by observing the waves run nearly horizontal; in the genuine the waves seem to be covered with S's. The counterfeit is the most dangerous ever issued, and will deceive, unless a very close inspection is given.

HON. ALEX. E. BROWN has been selected, at Easton, to deliver an eulogium on the life and character of Henry Clay at that place, on Monday, the 26th inst.—A better selection could not well have been made.

Circulate the Documents.

The friends of Scott and Graham are notified that the following authentic and effective campaign publications, prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are now for sale at the *New-York Tribune* office, at the bare cost of paper and printing.

CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his illustrious career, including the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c.—a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages on fine paper. Price, \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single.

Also, **SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT**—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eight-twent spritful illustrations—price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, or 2 cents singly. Terms, Cash, inflexibly.

An Incident—Its Result.

The Washington Telegraph gives the following incident. It is one of the many things which point beyond all doubt to the glorious victory to be achieved by Gen. Scott in this campaign:

Our Georgetown correspondent has today communicated to us an agreeable little anecdote. He says that a worthy Democrat from the Old Dominion yesterday, called upon General Scott, and was kindly received, as is every visitor who approaches him. "I would have called upon you with pleasure," said the guest, "on my own account, but, as it is, I come with a message from my father. He was with you at Chippewa; and when he fell severely wounded, you stopped the flow of blood from his wound with your own hand and ministered to his relief. He sends you his thanks, and the assurance that, though a Democrat, he and all his Democratic sons will sustain you on the day when our friends should show themselves such!" General Scott remembered well the incident and the man, to whom he returned the kindest assurances of his remembrance and esteem. In reciting this story in Georgetown last night, our correspondent says his Virginia friend made one convert in the crowd, certain!

Philadelphia, Easton & Water-Gap Railroad.

We believe it is now rendered certain that the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad will be made, and that as soon as possible. Philadelphia has at last waked up to the importance of securing the vastly valuable trade of North-Eastern Pennsylvania. The business men interested in that trade see not only that New York appreciates its importance, but that she is giving evidence of her sagacity in discovering, and her energy in stretching the treasure within their grasp, by stretching forth several railroads to draw off the rich resources of that portion of our State, while our own metropolis is reposing as it were asleep. This discovery has aroused them; and they are now moving vigorously. The books for subscription to the Stock of the Philadelphia, Easton and Water-Gap Railroad Company were opened a few days ago at the Philadelphia Exchange, and upwards of three thousand shares were promptly subscribed. This was sufficient to procure a charter, under which the company will at once be organized. We understand the proposed routes will soon be surveyed and the most practicable will be adopted.

Native American Convention.

The Native Americans held their National Convention at Trenton, on Monday last—a week. Seven States only were represented: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Illinois. The spirit of rivalry among the friends of the candidates for nomination seems to have been even stronger than in either of the previous National Conventions, so much so, that after the twelfth balloting, the minority retired.—The final vote stood as follows:—

For President,

DANIEL WEBSTER, of Mass., 27

KIMBER CLEAVER, 2

Vice President,

GEO. C. WASHINGTON, of Va., 28

JESSE NANN, 3

Webster and Washington were thereupon declared nominated. The whole thing, we presume, will end in smoke.

The remains of Henry Clay reached Cincinnati on the 8th inst., and were received with honors and respect similar to those shown at Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. In fact the same manifestations were displayed at every city and town through which they passed, where the opportunity was afforded the people.

A great fire broke out in Montreal on Thursday, and it is reported destroyed four hundred houses.

Later accounts represent the number of houses destroyed at from eight to twelve hundred; and the total loss at nearly two millions of dollars.

The Pittsburg Union, a rabid locofoco journal, strains itself to the utmost to eulogise Henry Clay. It styles him "the pure and exalted patriot; the shrewd, energetic and accomplished statesman; the sincere friend, the kind, affectionate and indulgent parent and neighbor; and declares that throughout his whole career he served his country 'with aims as exalted, patriotism as pure, a soul as noble and generous as any one who has lived in his day; and that this noble spirit in its scorings sought the elevation, the adornment and happiness of man wherever the race exists.' All this, from such a source, is sickening to the last degree. If Mr. Clay, instead of being the tenant of a coffin, were the candidate of the whig party for the Presidency, the Union would lie about him as recklessly as it does about Gen. Scott, and that is just as recklessly as is possible for a human being.—How these locofocos can manage to slander an opponent all his life, and then the moment he is dead turn round, and without a blush, virtually acknowledge themselves to be liars by straining their faculties in their efforts to praise the objects of their former persecution we cannot conceive.—Honesdale Democrat.

Col. Preston, of Kentucky, in a speech he delivered at the Whig Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, remarked that the objection was urged in some quarters against General Scott that he was lacking in administrative experience and ability. Said he, if these objectors had been with me in the city of Mexico, and had seen as I saw, a populous city, composed mostly of robbers and assassins, converted, in six days, into a well-ordered and perfectly secure community by the administrative ability of Gen. Scott, they would cease their cavils, and join with me in declaring that no living man possesses a higher order of executive talent than the whig candidate for President.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.—In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Friday 9th inst., on motion of Mr. Polk, the question in relation to the contested seat from the Luzerne district, was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 87 to 74. So Henry M. Fuller retains his seat, and Hendrick E. Wright goes home.

The Whig Platform.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania are coming manfully up to the work before them. Not only do they everywhere enthusiastically respond to the nominations of Scott and Graham, but also cordially and fully adopt the platform of principles agreed upon at Baltimore. A number of county meetings have already been held, and at all of them the best spirit has been manifested.

That at Hollidaysburg, at which John Brotherline, Esq., presided, and which was addressed by S. Steel Blair, A. W. Benedict, and Mr. Daniel Magehan, Esqs, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we hereby announce our unchanged purpose, to stand shoulder to shoulder in sustaining the whole ticket of our county, State, and Nation; declaring that we have but one aim—Whig success, and the permanent establishment of Whig principles.

Resolved, That we also concur in, and approve the platform adopted by the Whig National Convention at Baltimore.

At the meeting held at Danville, which was addressed by the Hon. John Cooper, the following among other resolutions was adopted:—

Resolved, That without reservation, and with the most deep-rooted conviction that in so doing we are complying with the claims of the Constitution and our own conservative principles, we ratify, confirm, and emphatically approve the acts and resolutions of the Democratic Whig National Convention, believing that the policy and principles, which governed that body in their decision, are such as truth, justice and the rights of the whole people of this Union demand, and have been sanctioned and originated with our greatest, wisest and best statesmen—that to the influence of these principles our common country is indebted for all it possesses of liberty, honor and prosperity—and having been adopted by the Whig Party, we will devote our entire energies to carry them into practice.

The Bedford meeting at which Hon. Alex King presided, and which was addressed by S. L. Russell, F. Jordan, Dr. Compher and others, the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Whigs of Bedford county, Pa., do most heartily and enthusiastically ratify and affirm said nominations, and do most cheerfully pledge to the nominees our warm and cordial support upon the platform of principles promulgated by the Convention.

The Carlisle meeting, presided over by Dr. H. Hinkley, and addressed by Major Jacob Rheem and James R. Smith, adopted the following:—

Resolved, That the Whig Platform, adopted by the Baltimore Convention, is sound in every respect and broad enough and strong enough for the united Whig party of the Union. We approve its conciliatory spirit, and reiterate our attachment to the old Whig principles of Protection to American Industry, and the unswerving support of the Constitution and Laws of our happy Union.

That at Harrisburg, presided over by John A. Weir, Esq., adopted the following:

Resolved, That we fully endorse and adopt that platform of principles, proclaimed as the basis of the Whig organization by her Delegates in National Convention assembled, and subsequently concurred in by the nominees of that Convention, as cardinal principles which should control their administration of the Government, if entrusted with Executive power.

The Somerset meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That we stand united upon the platform as set forth by the National Whig Convention at Baltimore—that the principles upon which it is based, are sound Whig doctrine, and as such best calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of our beloved country.

COME OUTERS.—The Harrisburg State Journal, of the 8th inst., says:—Several gentlemen who have for years acted with the Democratic party, acted as officers at the Scott ratification meeting on Saturday night; and scores of others have avowed their determination to vote for the Conqueror of Mexico.

"Hurrah for Scott! Hurrah for Graham. They're going in, you cannot stay 'em!"

THE STATE ELECTIONS.—The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November next, and elections in advance of the Presidential will occur in the following States at the time mentioned below; at most of which members of Congress are to be elected:—Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, August 2d; North Carolina, and Tennessee, August 5th; Vermont, September 7th; Maine, September 13th; Georgia, Arkansas, and Florida, October 4th; South Carolina, October 11th; Pennsylvania, and Ohio, October 12th.

Proliferous.—The Jersey City Telegraph says that, a few days ago, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Richard Elliot, the drummer living in Newark avenue, in the 4th ward of that city gave birth to her twenty-third child. Both mother and child are doing well. The age of Mr. Elliot is 55, and that of Mrs. E. 50. They have been married about 30 years.

REVISING THE LAWS.—On the 4th of May last, the Legislature of this State passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, two of whom to be 'learned in the law,' to digest and simplify the general tax laws, of the State, and to prepare drafts of general laws, to be submitted to the next Legislature, on the subject of selling real estate by Guardians, Executors, Administrators, and others acting in a representative character; on the creation of Corporations; the payment of claims against the Commonwealth, and to divorcees, in order to lessen the necessity of special legislation. In pursuance of this legislation, the Easton Sentinel says, the Governor has selected Jas. M. Porter, of Northampton, J. Ellis Bonham, of Cumberland, and Edward A. Penniman, of Philadelphia county, as Commissioners.

A farmer named Warren Skinner, at work in the field, in Earlville, Oneida Co., was struck by lightning and killed, on Wednesday last. His clothes were torn in fragments, and thrown in different directions more than thirty feet from where he stood, and both his boots were entirely torn off and thrown at least 18 feet. There was scarcely a shred of his clothing left on him. There were two holes in his head which appeared to have been made by the electric fluid, and also a hole in the bottom of his foot, and a hole in the ground directly under his foot.

The new school Presbyterian Church now comprises 140,650 communicants being an increase of 576 during the last year. The number of churches is 1,602, ministers 1,527, licentiates 130.

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore, has been selected by President Fillmore for the Navy Department, in place of ex-Gov. Graham, resigned. Mr. K. represented Baltimore in Congress in 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845. He was the author of the address issued by the Whig members when they came out and denounced John Tyler as a traitor. He is an eloquent speaker, an accomplished writer, and an unwavering Whig. He will make an excellent officer, and his appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by the Whigs.

A Grand Sight.—It is said that the telegraph wire was struck near Galena, last week, by atmospheric lightning, and melted for about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator, who saw the scene, describes the electrical exhibition as a chain of fire stretched both ways as far as he could see across the landscape.

New Process of Making Butter.

Mr. James Stubbs, of Cuttyhunk Island, informs us of a new process of making butter from the cream, which promises to supersede the labor of the churn, at least during the warm season. At his dairy recently, a quantity of cream which had obstinately refused to become butter under any reasonable or even unreasonable amount of agitation in the usual mode, was at length emptied into a clean "salt-bag" of coarse linen, and deposited in the ground at a depth of twelve inches below the surface, to cool. On the following morning it was found that the butter remained in the bag perfectly nice and sweet. He has since frequently manufactured butter by this method, with invariable success, in from six to twelve hours. As an effectual preventive of any earthy taste becoming imparted to the butter, Mr. Stubbs suggests that the bag containing the cream be placed in another bag, or cloth, of the same material. The value of the discovery may be easily tested.—[*New Bedford Mercury*.]

[This is certainly a new way of making butter, but it does not strike us as being at all a commendable plan. A little ice perhaps would have done all the burying process did.]

The Middletown (Connecticut) News and Advertiser, hitherto published as a neutral paper, raises the Scott and Graham flag, and promises to do excellent service in the great campaign. It is an able and efficient paper.

The Salem, (Mass.) Gazette says that it hears from towns in that neighborhood that men who voted for Van Buren in 1848, and others who voted for Cass now openly avow their determination to vote for Scott.

The following story has been going the rounds in a mutilated condition. Our friends can rely on this as the correct version:

A Democrat in an electioneering speech took a walnut into the pulpit. He told his hearers that the shell was tasteless and valueless—that was the Whig party. The skin was nauseous, caustic, disagreeable—that was the *Free Soil party*. He then said he would show them the Democratic party. He cracked the nut, and found it—rotten.

Gen. Pierce's Military Exploits.

We are indebted to the Covington, Ky., Journal for the annexed exhibit of the entire military career of General Pierce in Mexico. The Journal says:—

We now proceed to prove the allegation that Gen. Pierce was unfortunate in Mexico,—nay, more, we will show by the official documents, quoting largely from Gen. Pierce's own despatches,—citing document and page,—that he was most singularly, unaccountably unfortunate.

With a single exception, the references are all to the documents accompanying President Polk's Annual Message to the first session of the Thirtieth Congress.

1. The first duty assigned to General Pierce in Mexico was to take up a reinforcement of 2400 men from Vera Cruz to the main army, then well advanced into the interior. Gen. Scott was waiting for this additional force to make the descent upon the city of Mexico. Pierce's movements had been so tardy, that at Perote, he received a letter from Gen. Smith, in which he was informed that Gen. Scott had "experienced great anxiety" on account of his command. Pierce, in answer to this letter, does not give particularly the causes of the delay, but says they will be furnished by his aid-de-camp, Lieut. Thom. He however adds, "I have really encountered nothing that can be construed into serious resistance."—Gen. Pierce to Gen. Scott, Appendix, p. 25.]

2. Gen. Pierce finally reached Gen. Scott with his command. On the 19th of August, 1847, in the evening, commenced a series of achievements, unsurpassed in the annals of military operations. The first in the series was the attack on the enemy at San Antonio. Gens. Twiggs, Shields, Smith and Cadwalader are mentioned. "Pierce's brigade" is spoken of, but Pierce himself is not named.—[Gen. Scott's despatch to the Secretary of War, p. 303.] We learn from Gen. Pierce's report (appendix, p. 105.) that on this afternoon he received a severe hurt from the fall of his horse. We learn from Gen. Pillow's report that this accident occurred to Pierce just as he was leading his brigade into the thickest of the fight.

3. Early the next morning, August 20, the battle of Contreras was fought. During the night Gen. Pierce had received orders from the general-in-chief to assemble all the forces in his immediate neighborhood and occupy a position in order to create a diversion in favor of Brig. Gen. Smith, who was to storm the enemy's works at dawn of day. Gen. Pierce says: "Being myself unable to keep my saddle, or to walk in consequence of a severe injury from my horse the day before, the command of this force devolved upon Col. Ransom, of the 9th infantry."—(Pierce's report p. 105.)—The great victory of Contreras was achieved. Shields, Smith, Cadwalader, Riley, &c., are honorably mentioned by the commander-in-chief.

4. The same day, directly after the battle of Contreras, Pierce was in his saddle, and in the movement against Cherubusco, was ordered to attack (under Shields) the enemy's right and rear. In this position Shields and Pierce were hard pressed, and here Gen. Pierce fainted. Gen. Scott, in his despatch (page 313) says: "Brigadier General Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before—under pain and exhaustion—FAINTED IN THE ACTION." Gen. Pierce himself says: (appendix, page 106,) "In this position our troops received a most galling fire, which, for a time, threw them into some confusion. * * * The intrepid Gen. Shields, supported by Col. Ransom, succeeded in bringing portions of the command into order." "This accident (the fall of his horse) rendered me unable to struggle with the difficulties of the ground over which we were obliged to pass on the evening of the last day (the 20th) and in the effort to do so, I fell, faint from exhaustion and pain."

5. On the 24th of August, an armistice was agreed upon between Generals Scott and Santa Anna. At the expiration of about two weeks the latter violated the truce, and hostilities were resumed. The first engagement was that at the Molino del Rey, Sept. 7. In his despatch, Gen. Scott says: "The enemy having several times reinforced his line, and the action soon becoming much more general than I had expected, I called up from the distance of three miles, first, Major Gen. Pillow, with his remaining brigade (Pierce's), and next Riley's brigade of Twiggs' division. Those corps approached with zeal and rapidity; but the BATTLE WAS WON JUST AS BRIGADIER GENERAL PIERCE REACHED THE GROUND!"—[Scott's despatch, p. 356.] General Worth says, "The battle had been won more than one hour before Gen. Pierce's brigade, or any other support, reached the ground."—[Ex. Doc. No. 60, p. 1067.]

6. Next in order was the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13. During the engagement, "General Pillow was struck down by an agonizing wound." "The immediate command devolved on Brig. Gen. Cadwalader, in the absence of the Senior Brigadier (Pierce) of the same division." Finding Gen. Pierce absent on this important occasion, we turn to seek the cause, and from his own report get it, as follows: "As soon as it became sufficiently dark to conceal the manœuvre, the brigade was directed by the general commanding the division to move silently under cover of a long range of buildings,

known as the Molina del Rey, which place is immediately under the guns of Chapultepec. Previous to this movement, however, I was compelled to leave the field, in consequence of severe indisposition, which confined me to my bed during the 13th, and, of course, deprived me of the satisfaction of participating with my brigade in the glorious achievements of that day."—[Pierce's report, appendix, p. 198.]

7. Notwithstanding Gen. Pierce's "severe indisposition," he was up, bright and early, on the morning after the battle.—He says: "At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, I joined that portion of my brigade (9th infantry) then acting under the orders of Gen. Quitman, at the garita on the Tacubaya road, the 15th regiment having previously been directed to remain as a garrison at Chapultepec. In this position I remained until the news of the surrender of the city was communicated to Gen. Quitman."—Pierce's report, ap. p. 190.

This closes Gen. Pierce's active operations in Mexico. Let us recapitulate:

1. His tardy movement in coming up with reinforcements caused the commander-in-chief to experience "great anxiety."

2. On the evening of the 19th August, in his first engagement with the enemy, his horse fell with him just as he was leading his brigade into the thickest of the fight.

3. On the morning of the 20th of August, at the battle of Contreras, the command of Pierce's brigade devolved on Col. Ransom, in consequence of the disability of Pierce.

4. On the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Pierce was in his saddle, and in the battle immediately followed at Cherubusco, FAINTED IN THE ACTION.

5. In the battle at the Molino del Rey, it was Pierce's misfortune that the "battle was won just as he reached the ground."

6. On the eve of the battle of Chapultepec, just as his command was taking the position that had been assigned to it, Pierce was taken sick, and remained sick during the day of the battle.

7. But on the next morning, as early as 4 o'clock, was on duty, rejoined a portion of his brigade at the garita on the Tacubaya road, and there remained until news came of the surrender of the city of Mexico.

We venture to say that the world's history will not furnish a parallel instance in which an officer of like rank met with such a series of misfortunes, accidents and casualties as befell Gen. Pierce in Mexico, in the short period of three weeks!

The "Savannah Georgian" (Democrat) states its belief that a great majority of the Whigs of Georgia, will go with Messrs. Dawson and Grantland for General Scott, and that if Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens, of the "Union" party, form a third ticket and thus divide the Democratic Vote, the State will go for Scott.

The Savannah Republican says that Scott's letter of acceptance will probably reconcile the Whigs of the State. Meetings have already been called to ratify the nominations.

Death of Hon. T. M. McKennan.

Reading, July 9.—The Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Washington county, died at the residence of Judge Bell, in this city, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

Shocking Affair.

Bernard Runy, a German, aged 45, and his wife Caroline, aged 26, residing at Newark, N. J. having been missed for three or four days, by persons residing in the same house with them, a window of their apartments was broken open on Wednesday morning the 30th ult., when the bodies of Runy and wife were discovered lying upon the bed, large quantities of dried blood being upon the bed and floor. The Coroner was immediately sent for, and an officer having arrived, broke open the door of the apartment, when the stench was so overwhelming that all present were obliged to retreat.

All the windows were finally raised and chloride of lime, charcoal and other disinfectants were put into the room.—On entering a most appalling sight was presented. Both were bloated, disfigured and corrupted to a great extent. They were in their night clothes under the coverlet, with their faces turned partially to each other. The body of the man was infested with vermin, and the face and breast of the woman were disfigured by violence and corruption. The bed had been soaked in blood, the drops of which were also spattered about the room and on the furniture. A cursory examination revealed between the two bodies a double-barrelled pistol, evidently the instrument of destruction to the woman, as her forehead had been shattered by the bullet.—A subsequent investigation showed that Runy had been, with good and sufficient reasons, very jealous of his wife, and led to the conviction that he had killed her and then taken his own life.

Anecdote of Gen. Scott.—The Tecumseh (Mich.) Herald, relates the following anecdote:

"A citizen of our town gives a remarkable made by Gen. Scott at Fort George, in 1813. A British flag was sent to the American army. The carrier was sent to Gen. Scott's tent, and said to him, 'Our General has sent me with this flag to request you to surrender to him, for if you do not he shall be compelled to storm the fort, and will not be responsible for the Indians.' The reply of Gen. Scott was this: 'Tell your general to come on and storm the fort, and I will be responsible for the Indians.'