



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, August 19, 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.

A. E. Brown, Samuel A. Purviance, James Pollock, REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1. William F. Hughes, 13. Ner Middlewarth, 14. James H. Campbell, 15. James D. Paxton, 16. James R. Davidson, 17. Dr. John McCulloch, 18. Ralph Drake, 19. John Linton, 20. Archibald Robertson, 21. Thomas J. Brigham, 22. Lewis L. Lord, 23. Christian Meyers, 24. Dorman Phelps.

Northampton County Court.

The August session of the courts of this county, commenced on Monday last.—The first case taken up was the *Commonwealth vs. Barnet Andrews*. The Grand Jury, at the April term found a true bill against the prisoner for the murder of his wife, on the 22d of March last. The *Whig* says the panel was run out by challenges and excuses for various reasons given by the jurors. The Sheriff called in a number of talismen, and five of them were sworn to make up the jury of twelve. The case was probably brought to a close yesterday. In our next paper, we will endeavor to lay before our readers a full report of the case.

The National Free Soil Convention assembled at Pittsburg on the 11th inst., and nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and J. W. Julian, for Vice President.

A State Convention of the same party, assembled at the same place, nominated Wm. M. Stevenson, of Mercer county, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and Jonas Wynuan, of Philadelphia, for Canal Commissioner.

Death of Wm. Searight.

We learn by the *Daily News*, of the 13th inst., that William Searight, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner died at his residence in Menallen township, six miles from Unionton, on Thursday morning last, at a quarter to seven o'clock. The disease of which he died, was Chronic Diarrhoea.

BENJAMIN MATTIAS, Esq., died at his residence, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, in the 44th year of his age. He was a Senator of the State—had presided over the Senate for one or two sessions—had been a member of the lower House—and in all his public stations acquitted himself with ability. We believe he was a printer—at least he was connected with the press of Philadelphia for several years, in early life.

HON. N. K. HALL, Postmaster General, has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for Northern New York, in the place of Judge CONKLING, who was appointed Minister to Mexico.

National Educational Convention.

The annual meeting of the "American Association for the advancement of Education" commenced at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday the 9th inst. Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, of Pa., in the Chair, and Mr. Robert L. Cooke, of New Jersey, Secretary. A large number of strangers were present from different parts of the country. Bishop Potter delivered the opening address, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Sears, superintendent of Public Instruction in Massachusetts, lectured in the M. E. Church, on the cultivation of taste and the imagination.

ADVANCE IN THE BEEF AND PORK MARKET.—There has been a gradual advance in the prices of pork and beef in the New York market for some weeks past; and the figures, as now quoted in the daily commercial reports, are higher than they have been for twenty years past. The stock on hand, just now, the *New York Express* says, is said to be very light, but the advance is not attributable to this fact so much as to an inadequate supply from the West. Since last spring, mess beef has gone up from say \$11 to \$18 50, and mess pork from \$14 to \$20. The export to Europe is believed to be not much greater at present than is ordinarily the case.

The Ball is Rolling On.

The *Detroit Tribune* says that at a Scott Club, formed last week, not over twenty miles from Detroit, TWENTY-THREE Democrats, who had up to that time, voted the Democratic ticket, came boldly forward and registered their names amongst its list of members. Among the officers of the Detroit Scott Club, are three of the most prominent Democrats in the State. We refer to Gen. Williams, Col. O'Calahan, and Major Kearsley.

A Scott Club has been formed in Ly-sander, Onondaga County, N. Y. consisting of twenty-five members, all of whom voted against the Whigs at the late Presidential election.

The Cambridge (Indiana) *Reveille*, contains letters from Joseph H. Swope, A. Shepherd, and David Carson, heretofore Democrats, but who now declare themselves against Walpole, and for Scott.

OHIO.—Hon. W. F. Hunter, in a letter to the *Cadiz Republican*, denies that he is opposed to Gen. Scott's election. He intends to vote for Scott and Graham, and will support them enthusiastically.

Ephraim Little, a prominent Democrat, of Preble County, Ohio, is out for Scott and Graham. So also is J. D. Gillet, and a number of others in Le Roy, New York.

Hold on There—Breeching Broke. The Ohio State Journal says it has been shown at list of NINETY-SEVEN names in one single county, of persons heretofore voting the Locooco ticket, who are going for Scott. And so it goes!

Won't Serve.

Geo. R. Powell has declined to serve on the Locooco Electoral ticket in the first Congressional District in Tennessee.

MR. GEORGE WALTHORN, a Democratic constitutional Union member of the Senate of Georgia, representing the district composed of Liberty and Bryan counties, has written a letter announcing himself in favor of the election of General Scott. His objection to Pierce is that he "considers him the nominee of the Southern Rights party."

LT. A. R. MARSH, a decided Democrat, addressed the Scott Club at Whitestown, Onondaga county, N. Y., giving in his address to Gen. Scott. He said he had loved him ever since he served under him, and that Scott raised him up with his own hand when he laid wounded on the field.

A Locooco paper out West says that Matthew L. Davis, a prominent Whig, now goes against Scott, when the fact is, poor old Matthew has been dead for more than two years!

Testimony of a Neutral Paper for Gen. Scott.

The *New England Farmer*, not a political organ of either party, one of the ablest agricultural papers, thus speaks of Winfield Scott:

"Gen. Scott is a man of inestimable private character, and is not less respected in his social than in his public relations. Brilliant as his military services have been, his efforts to preserve the peace of the country on several occasions, when but a breath was needed to fan the smothered flame of resentment into open war, are still more worthy of our gratitude and admiration. That he possesses administrative qualities which fit him for the Executive chair of the nation, his political opponents, whether Whig or Democrat, will readily admit; and should he be elected to this high office, we doubt not he will fill it with honor to himself and credit to his country."

Neat Way of telling a Fib.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries, finding it is impossible to bolster up Gen. Pierce's courage with facts, have resorted to deceptive innuendoes. Here is an example:—

"The Whigs complain that General Pierce was only hurt by his horse falling on him, or as they would fain make it appear, by falling off or from his horse. We have no doubt they would have been much better satisfied had his hurt been of a different and more serious character—if, for instance, the ball that went through his hat at Molino del Rey had went through his head."

Now it so happened that no ball went through General Pierce's hat at Molino del Rey, or at any other battle. Had such a dreadful occurrence taken place, we should doubtless have had another fainting fit to record.

Betting and Bragging.—The Washington letter of the *Tribune* says:

The Democracy here seem disposed to brag or bluff down Gen. Scott. There is a distinguished Democrat who keeps a faro bank in this metropolis, and in the spirit of his calling, advertised that he was prepared to bet \$10,000 against \$8,000 on the election of Pierce. This brag having been flaunted in the face of the Whigs for several days, a gentleman, called on Mr. Wagner, a day or two since, said he would accept this proposed bet, when our hero politely informed him that the money was not his own, and that the gentleman who had proposed it had changed his mind.

There is a letter addressed to "Modesty," lying in the Baltimore post office, and there being no claimant for it in that city, the postmaster has advertised it.

A Gallant Soldier's Testimony.

A conversation with John Quitman, of Mississippi, in regard to the Whig nominee for the Presidency, was recently reported in one of the New Orleans papers. It was a very high indorsement on the score of fitness, and coming from a political opponent, of course, attracted some attention. The subject was brought to the notice of Gen. Guitman, who has promptly, and in a Card over his own signature, indorsed the correctness of the report. He makes, among others, the following points:

1. In reply to various opinions expressed by others, I said in substance that the Southern Whigs, in their opposition to General Scott, had done him injustice.—That his opinions on the Slavery question were less obnoxious than those heretofore expressed by Fillmore and Webster, and I would sooner trust him on that subject than either of those gentlemen.—That if there was any merit in the "Compromise," which I did not admit, Scott should be preferred by them because he openly declared for it before Fillmore's opinion was known.

2. A Whig gentleman present having remarked that the apprehension was that Scott would be controlled by Seward and politicians of his stripe;—I smiled and said: You mistake the character of the man. The danger lies in the opposite extreme. Always accustomed to command, Gen. Scott prides himself specially upon the infallibility of his own judgment. He rarely asks or takes advice. He will be controlled by no man, not the whole Whig party, against his own convictions.

3. That his Mexican campaign, from the first gun at Vera Cruz to the fall of the Capitol, was one of the most brilliant of military record. Its lustre was dimmed by some blemishes, which I would not speak—but that when the history of his victorious march, from the seaboard to the National Palace, shall be faithfully detailed and popularized, it will greatly add to the high military fame he at present enjoys, not only in America but abroad.

Opinion of Gen. Cass relative to the Prospects of the election of Gen. Scott.

The following extract we make from a democratic newspaper published in the State of Michigan:—

"However much we may desire the election of Frank Pierce, or however sanguine the friends of Pierce and King may appear to be of their election, we must confess that the prospect, so far as we can judge, is anything but flattering. It is all very well to crack up the democratic nominee. His name shall float at our mast-head until it is stricken down by the vote of the people. We will not take it down; but after all, it is more of an *up-hill business*, than was the fight against General Harrison or General Taylor.

"Our friend Colonel Backman has, within a few days, returned from the city of Washington. He informs us that, in conversation with Lewis Cass, the old General, in alluding to the prospects of the democratic nominee, used the following emphatic language. 'The truth is, sir, that General Scott will be elected by a larger majority than any candidate for the Presidency ever received, save Gen. Jackson. The masses everywhere seem to be enthusiastic in their support of the hero of 1812, and the conqueror of Mexico. We cannot avoid it. The thing is impossible.'"

The 'Epaulet' Calumny.

We have caught several Pierce Journals reasserting the story that the Editor of the *Tribune* once wrote to somebody, somewhere, that "Gen. Scott's brains all lay in his epaulets," or something to this effect. Having promptly contradicted this story at the start, so far as one could contradict a slander so everyway anonymous and intangible, and having vainly challenged the production of any such letter, we were finally pointed to E. B. Cobb, Esq., of Auburn, as the person who had received the letter—whereupon we immediately published his statement that no such expression was contained in any letter he had ever received from us. There we let the matter drop; and have since been content with simply discontinuing our exchange with such journals as we caught persisting in the thoroughly exposed calumny. One genius, when brought up, coolly asked us to print the letter we did write, when we have no such letter in the world, and did not know, when the story was started, what letter could possibly be referred to, and do not know of any letter in existence which at all resembles the one attributed to us. More on this subject would be superfluous.—*Tribune*.

A FATHER SHOT BY HIS OWN SON.

We learn that a most brutal murder was perpetrated in Perry County, Miss., a few days since, by a boy, fourteen years of age, upon his father. A man of the name of Pearce, laboring under the influence of liquor, whipped his son one morning last week. The boy then went to a neighbor's house and borrowed a gun, as he said, for the purpose of hunting. He returned to his father's residence, and shot him.—The father immediately expired. The son was found the next morning in a kitchen. He is now in jail at Augusta.

From the Danville Democrat.

A Counterfeiting Establishment Destroyed.

On Monday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a gang of counterfeiters was broken in upon at the house of Dr. Jacob Giltner, a short distance from Hause's Tavern, in Limestone township, in this county, by High Constable, Robert Hague, of Pittsburg, and Capt. Bennett and two or three assistants of the Mayor's police, of Philadelphia. There were three persons at work printing off a lot of Two Dollar Relief Notes (re-issue) on the Harrisburg Bank, and a batch of some \$5000, just wet from the press, were taken. Two of the persons engaged in this nefarious business, whose names we did not learn, made their escape through the window from the second story of the small log house, in which they had their implements, taking with them the plate from which they were striking off notes at the time. A third, Dr. Giltner, was taken; not, however, until he had been stopped in his flight by a shot from a revolver, which prostrated him, wounding him severely but not dangerously. He was brought to Danville, and committed to jail by Squire Kitchen, on oath of Capt. Jacob Bennett, of Philadelphia, charging him with keeping implements in his house for counterfeiting money, on the Harrisburg and York county Banks. On Wednesday, his father, Conrad Giltner, his uncle, John Giltner, and the prisoner himself, each entering into bail to the amount of \$3000, for his appearance at the next quarter Sessions of the Court in this county, which will take place in two weeks from next Monday.

At the same time a number of counterfeiting plates were taken from a certain house in the upper end of Northumberland county, about two miles from the stone tavern, on the public road leading from Muncy to Milton. They consisted of one plate of 5's on the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg, one plate of 20's on the Cape Island Bank of Camden, and a vignette, representing an eagle. The plate on the Camden Bank seemed to have been altered from a genuine plate on some other bank.

The Press on which they were printing the Harrisburg Relief Notes at the time of the arrest, was also taken and brought to this borough, where it excited much curiosity. The counterfeiters worked with a loaded revolver and a dirk laying along-side of them.

Progress of Mormonism.

We find the following information in *The Millennium Star*, the Mormon periodical published in London:—

By letters from Elders Woodward and Obray, says *The Star*, we learn that the little leaven set on the interesting Island of Malta is spreading and fermenting among the Inhabitants of that portion of the globe. Six persons have been baptized, natives of five different countries.—A spirit of opposition has been manifested by the clergy, as a matter of course.—The Saints of Italy, also, were firm in the faith and rejoicing in the truth.

One of the Mormon French converts, Francois Stouedeman, writing from Lausanne, in Switzerland, gives an account of a visit to Geneva, during which occurred a couple of miracles apparently as well attested and wonderful as those wrought at Loreto, or those by the Holy Coat of Treves. We copy the substance of the account:

Brother Morel frequently visits at the house of a lady who purposes to be baptized. This lady is the mother of four or five children, one of whom is weak minded, almost an idiot, and had never walked; and its twisted, drooping, powerless limbs banished the hope of its walking for a long time. Brother Morel, touched with compassion at the fate of the poor child, put his hand to its chin as it set on its mother's knees, and, regarding him with attention, recommended him to the grace of the Lord, that he might have pity upon him. Well, dear brother, the child walked next day!

The other case was that of a girl sick with intermittent fever. The writer says he was invited to administer to her with holy oil, which he did twice, "asking our Heavenly Father," &c., from which time the girl was quite well!

The *Star* confidently expects to see many thousands of Saints depart from England for Deseret when the next spring opens.

A lunatic walked into one of the churches in Cincinnati, last Sunday, and placing his hat on the sacramental table, entered the pulpit. Soon the regular pastor made his appearance, and manifested some astonishment at finding his pulpit occupied. The crazy man insisted on making the opening prayer, but was finally compelled to abdicate, while the congregation were convulsed with laughter.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention, now in session, have, by a decided majority, refused to strike out the clause in the Constitution prohibiting and punishing duelling. The vote on the motion to strike out stood 23 for, and 78 against.

Terrible Tragedy.

Who have been furnished, by a gentleman from the scene of the horrible tragedy, with the particulars of the murder which took place at Truxton, Cortlandt County, on Tuesday. Some of the circumstances look to us improbable, but our informant assures us they are true to the letter. The murderer is an Irishman, PATRICK DONOGHUE by name. The victims were the wife and child of DANIEL KINNEY, who resides near the sash factory, just south of the village of Truxton. A daughter of DONOGHUE'S had been missing for several days, and he pretended to believe that Mrs. KINNEY had stolen the child. On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. K. and her daughter passed DONOGHUE in the street, near his residence, and remarked to him that she did not believe he would ever see his girl again. Upon this, D. went into his house, and immediately came out with a shot-gun in his hand, and accompanied by his wife, who had a rifle. He followed after Mrs. K., and coming up with her, struck her a blow with the butt of his gun on the back of the head, which felled her to the ground and as she fell, he struck her another blow, which broke her neck. Mrs. K.'s daughter ran with all her speed from the murderer, when he snatched the rifle from his wife and shot the girl dead. D. then reloaded his rifle, and went to the sash-factory, saying that there were two men there whom he would shoot. He finally went to a tavern in the village, and there repeated that there were two persons in the sash-factory whom he would kill.—He was laughed at, and told that he dared not do it. He told the persons present to go down the road, and they would see what he dared do. A man then arrived from the scene of murder, and after a brief struggle, D. was secured, and conveyed to the Cortlandt County Jail.

Upon the discovery of the murder of Mrs. KINNEY and daughter, suspicion was aroused that DONOGHUE was also the murderer of his own daughter. Some of the citizens repaired to his residence, where they found his boy, and questioned him regarding the whereabouts of his sister. He said he dared not tell what he knew, for fear his father would kill him. They told him that his father was in prison, and could not injure him, upon which the boy led them to a hill, and pointed out a large stone, under which, he said, they would find his sister. They raised the stone, and found the girl. She was not dead, but had been confined under the stone, with scarcely room to move a muscle, nearly two whole days and nights. She could scarcely stand upon her feet when delivered from her place of confinement, and stated that she had thus been punished on account of a remark she made that displeased her father. DONOGHUE, even after he was lodged in jail, affected great sorrow at the loss of his daughter, and charged her abduction upon Mrs. KINNEY. When his daughter was brought into his presence, the unnatural father gave way to a savage passion, and demanded that his hands be untied that he might kill her. Our informant states that DONOGHUE was a man of considerable education, but of terrible passions, and a tyrant to his family. He also says that all who are acquainted with him consider him as perfectly sane, though it is scarcely to be credited that a man in his right mind could be capable of perpetrating such diabolical deeds.—*Syracuse Journal*, 6th.

Church Statistics of New-Jersey.

There are 807 churches in this State, with accommodations for 344,933 people and valued at \$3,539,436. In Middlesex County there are 47 churches; accommodation, 19,782; valuation, \$205,100.—Burlington has more churches (83) than any other County; Essex 80, Hunterdon 62, Monmouth 60, Warren 48, Mercer 38, Somerset 33, &c. In Essex the churches are the largest, accommodating 48,675 people, being a greater number than any other county. The church property in Essex is valued at \$908,150; Burlington, \$323,559; Mercer, \$251,000; Monmouth, \$198,100; Somerset, \$161,665; Ocean, \$17,150; &c. The Methodists have 212 places of worship, valued at \$683,850; Presbyterians 146 churches, \$1,175,250 valuation; Baptists 103 churches \$319,000 valuation; Reformed Dutch 66 churches, \$460,430 valuation; Quakers, 52 churches, \$207,100 valuation; Episcopal 50 churches, \$463,400 valuation; Roman Catholic 20 churches, \$93,885 valuation.—*Newark Advertiser*.

Query.—We have several times of late inquired after that Locooco Tariff promised by the party, last fall. Do the locooco papers have reference to this "Democratic Tariff" movement when they say that they "Polked us in '44" and they will "Pierce us in '52" meaning that as they swindled the people in '44 so they will do it again?—*Miners' Journal*.

The new Catholic Church in process of erection at Lancaster, will be 166 by 61 feet—the largest house of worship in that city. The work is under the superintendance of a Philadelphia architect

Where is your platform Whigs? Gentlemen, give us a platform. A platform!—*Times and Keystone*.

That fellow needn't bawl so lustily for a platform. The hangman will provide him one at the proper time.—*Prentice*.

The National Expenditures.

Several Speeches have been made in Congress enormously magnifying the Annual Expenditures of the Federal Government for a partizan purpose; and, though their gross errors have been corrected where they put forth, yet they are flooded over the country as if they were undisputed truths! Some of these fabrications have swelled the Expenditures of the last fiscal year to Fifty-Five Millions! We have procured from the Treasury Department an official statement of the actual Expenditures of that year which may be implicitly relied on. It is as follows:

TREASURY DEPT., REGISTER'S OFFICE, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1852.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852:

RECEIPTS.	
From customs	\$47,320,326 62
" Lands	3,043,239 58
" Incidental	232,915 52
" Military contrib'n in Mexico	102,518 00
" Loan of 28th January, 1847, Treasury	
" Notes funded)	46,300 00
Total	\$49,745,598 72
EXPENDITURES.	
For Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse	\$17,361,164 29
" Interior, (Indian Department and Pensions)	5,198,828 94
" War	8,225,246 92
" Navy	8,928,236 05
" Public Debt	6,022,115 53
Total	\$45,735,591 73

M. Nourse, Acting Register.

Here it will be seen that the entire Expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year were less than Forty-six Millions, of which over Six Millions, were on account of Public Debt, which certainly those who created that Debt by waging the late War on Mexico cannot decently charge on the present Administration.—We believe more than Three Millions more were paid to American holders of Claims on Mexico, assumed by our Government in the late Treaty of Peace.—How shall the Whigs be responsible for this? Then the cost of Collecting the Customs—about Two Millions per annum—which was formerly taken out of the Receipts at the Custom-houses before they were returned to the Treasury, are now regularly charged and credited, making an apparent addition of so much per annum to the Expenditures without one particle of actual increase. So of the Post-Office Receipts and Expenditures, which formerly were kept out of the Treasury accounts, the Post-Office finances being till recently (and very properly) considered a matter between the payers of postage and the Department, with which the Government ought not to be charged, further than to see that the two sides of the account are nearly balanced. Now they are charged and credited to the Treasury, making another heavy apparent increase of Expenditures of several millions, where there is no real enhancement.

California, New-Mexico, Texas, Oregon, with their Steamship Mails, Indian troubles, Indian Agencies, Treaties, their Custom-Houses, Naval stations, &c., &c., to create, swell the Annual Expenditures by many millions per annum. Is it fair to charge the Executive with these inevitable outgoes?

We believe the Expenditures of our Government might be, should be, diminished—or at least more beneficially applied. If the Forty Millions per annum we now expend were improving our Rivers and Harbors, constructing a Ship Canal at the Saut St. Marie, and vigorously pushing a Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, instead of building forts, paying idle officers of the Navy, and debauching the savages within our territory preparatory to cheating them out of their lands, we should be far better suited. But the President and Cabinet cannot make radical changes in the policy of the Government; these are the work of Congress, whose acts the President must obey. Why, then, should not the party which has controlled both Houses ever since Gen. Taylor's inauguration be held responsible for its failure to initiate such changes?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The prize of fifty dollars offered by the Ohio Loco Focos to the Whig who would tell "the biggest lie about Pierce" has been awarded to a fellow who says he didn't faint.

The uses to which iron is put, are becoming more various every day. We have not only iron railroads, iron locomotives, iron ships and steamboats, but iron bedsteads, iron furniture, and iron crockery. We have iron stores, iron cottages, iron fish hooks, iron viaducts, and iron lighthouses. We have not only iron rolling pins and iron bureaux, but iron ball rooms—the latter article being just ordered by the Queen at Manchester. We have iron stools, iron rocking chairs, and in a few years will have iron overcoats and iron counterpanes, sheets of iron being already very common. Whether we shall ever reach iron cocktails, or pork made of pig iron, is yet to be seen. We should not be at all surprised, however, if we did.

In the Court of Common Pleas in Boston, a few days since, William Decker obtained judgment against Alexander Sloat, to recover \$256 lost by gambling. Judgment was rendered on the oath of Decker that he had lost the amount alleged.