

# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.  
EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, August 12, 1852.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
of New Hampshire.

For Vice-President  
**WILLIAM R. KING,**  
of Alabama.

For Canal Commissioner,  
**WILLIAM SEARIGHT,**  
of Fayette Co.

## County Nominations.

For Assembly,  
**THOMAS COLLINS,** of Washington.

For Sheriff,  
**AUGUSTIN DURBIN,** of Washington.

Commissioner,  
**JACOB R. STULL,** of Richland.

Auditor,  
**JOHN A. MCCONNELL,** of Clearfield.

Coroner,  
**CAMPBELL SHERIDAN,** of Johnstown.

On the 19th day of this month, next Thursday, the commissioned officers of the Cambria Brigade will assemble at Ebensburg for parade and inspection, and on the same day a general court martial will be held for the trial of all persons who may be brought before it.

We return thanks to C. B. Cotter, Esq., for a well executed likeness of Gen. Frank Pierce, the next President of the United States. Those of our friends who desire to look upon the "counterfeit presentment" of the New Hampshire Patriot, can do so by calling at our office. Whigs admitted, provided they don't faint.

The Democrats of Plane No. 10 and vicinity raised a hickory pole, 155 in length, on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. R. McFarlane, and U. J. Jones, Esq., after which the crowd adjourned with three times three cheers for Pierce and King. Roll on the ball boys, the coons are frightened.

The Democracy of Bedford county held a county meeting on the 31st ult. The meeting was the largest ever held in that county. Col. Thomas J. McKaig late whig candidate for Congress at Cumberland, Md., made a speech and declared himself for Pierce and King. Mr. J. M. Brewer, also a Whig from Maryland made a speech and said that he was going to vote for and support Pierce and King. Hundreds of whigs throughout the country are doing the same thing.

We had a visit yesterday from Col. AL-EXANDER, the popular and able editor of that excellent Democratic paper, the Clarion Democrat. He says he is greatly pleased with the mountains and the hospitality of the citizens, and should he ever leave Clarion, here he would live. Would like very much to have you in our midst Colonel, but you must continue to give the Whigs of Clarion a fire in the front and in the rear, and help to roll up a real old fashioned Bigler majority in your county for PIERCE and KING. Nothing less than 1300 this time.

On Tuesday the Contractors for the remaining work on the New Postage, assembled at the Summit to enter into agreements for the early completion of the work. A number of prominent democrats were present among whom we noticed Ex-Gov. Porter; Surveyor General Brawley; Gen. J. K. Moorehead, of Pittsburgh; John S. Rhey, Esq., of Kittanning; Reynolds Laughlin, Esq., of Clarion; Col. Alexander of Clarion Democrat, John Hastings, Esq., Collector at Pittsburgh; Col. Hoover, Collector at Hollidaysburg; Gen. Burns, of Lewistown; H. J. Arnold, Esq., of Armstrong, and a number of others.

The Circus of Johnston & Co., came to town on Friday last and gave two performances, one in the afternoon, another in the evening. A very large audience was assembled beneath the tent and all seemed pleased with the performances. The principal one horse rider was Mr. T. Neville, who acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, and left the impression on our mind that he is the most graceful and finished rider we have seen for years. The riding of Messrs. Stout and Aymar, on two horses, as the "Olympian Slave," was admirable. Madame Browner, formerly Miss Louisa Howard, rode her favorite horse, afternoon and evening, and acquitted herself well, lacking, however, that grace which gives ELEGANCE to a lady's horsemanship. The performances were good, and we can truly say it was the best circus that has visited us for years. During the evening performance, while Mr. Fisher was performing on the slack rope, the derrick broke down and he was precipitated on the ground, but was not seriously injured being able to perform at the Summit next day.

At the Summit the crowd was immense at both performances. About two thousand visited the arena in the afternoon and nearly as many in the evening. Mr. Rochford's riding as the "Shipwrecked Sailor," we could not too highly commend—it was exceedingly well done.

A late Paris letter says:—"Louis Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Strasbourg, where sixteen years ago he tried to plunge his country into civil war. His progress is now marked by autocratic display, and telegraphic messages from the various prefects announce almost every hour to the Minister of the Interior at Paris, the frantic delight with which he is received, and the acknowledgements which are showered upon him for having saved France. The Imperial Eagle and the cyphers L. N. form the only insignia presented to his sight."

## Death of Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.

Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., the only democratic Congressman from the State of Massachusetts in the present session, died at Washington city, on Sunday morning last, of erysipilis, after an illness of three days. Mr. Rantoul was undoubtedly one of the most talented and well informed men in the country, an ornament to his State, and the idol of his constituency. We have no admiration for the opinions he entertained on the question of slavery, but notwithstanding that, he is entitled to a high position in the list of American statesmen. It is a gratifying remembrance to us, that we have heard him speak, and so well, so eloquently, so admirably did he acquit himself as to command our warmest admiration. And a great wrong was perpetrated upon him by the Baltimore Democratic Convention, in refusing to admit him to a seat in that body; not an intentional wrong, perhaps, but the act was committed; and how nobly and fearlessly, when, in his speech in Congress a few days afterwards, he stated, that although he regretted the course pursued by that convention, depriving his constituency of a just and fair representation, yet, he was prepared to forgive and forget, and would aid in the election of Pierce and King the nominees of that convention. But a few days ago and a nation mourned for the loss of the immortal Clay; grief once more stalks abroad and whispers in the ear-weep, for the mantle of death has fallen upon another of our statesmen, his eloquence is hushed in the silence of the tomb!

## The Proof Given.

The Sentinel charged the Johnstown Cambrian, a Whig paper, with hostility to the Compromise and Fugitive Slave law, which that paper denies in the following words and asks us to prove our charges:—

"To arrive at the point at once, we deny that we are opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and that any remarks which we have made upon the subject will bear the construction which has been placed upon them. We challenge the proof necessary for the substantiation of the Sentinel's assertions. If this cannot be given, will the editor please make the amende honorable, by retracting the statements which head this article?"

So says the Cambrian of the 30th July. The same paper, under date of July 9th, in referring to the resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention which endorse the Compromise Measures and which takes strong ground against any repeal or change of the Fugitive Slave Law, said as follows:—

"We have no particular objection to the first resolution. We leave it with the good sense and intelligence of the people, merely remarking that the act concerning the rendition of fugitive slaves is considered a finality, a stopping place, a perfect standstill in the way of emancipation. This doctrine is not in accordance with the spirit of the age; it has nothing to do with the spirit of philanthropy; it knows no object but a blind idolatry to the institution of Slavery, and an equally blind subserviency to Southern dictation."

Now the editor of the Cambrian, if he does not consider the above language as in opposition to the law in question, certainly gives to words a construction that we cannot place upon them, and to exhibit still further the design entertained by him of agitating the slavery question and thereby modifying or repealing the law we annex another resolution of the Baltimore Convention and his remarks upon it:—

Resolved, "That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

The Cambrian says in regard to this resolution:—

The resolution we have italicized for the purpose of specially citing the attention of our readers to our proof of the assertion concerning the "will of the constituent." Our readers will recollect that in the second of the series of resolutions, an attempt is made to fasten this calumny upon the Whig party, but now we assert that it is a Democratic measure, "palsy the will of the constituent," which we prove by the italicized resolution. Read it carefully. Opposed to "agitation," opposed to the freedom of thought, of speech, and of the press, upon a subject of a vast and vital importance! Who now seek to "palsy the will of the constituent," in not allowing him to think and speak upon a momentous subject?"

The summing up amounts to this. The editor of the Cambrian is not satisfied with the Compromise and fugitive law as they stand. He will "agitate" them, "speak" about them, "write" about them, until he has them repealed, modified, changed, altered, or amended. If he is satisfied with them why not join us in "resisting all attempts" to agitate the question. He says it is a "momentous subject" one of "vast and vital importance" and that he is in favor of thinking and speaking about it. For what purpose? We take it he goes for a repeal or modification because as a northern man he could not possibly be for making the law more stringent. He says that in the resolution, above, an attempt is made to fasten this calumny (that of renewing agitation) upon the Whig party.—No reference is made in the resolution to any party but the editor of the Cambrian thought the shoe would fit and he wears it.

## General Pierce in Mexico.

Some of the Whig papers have had the effrontery to assert that General Pierce was not in a single battle in Mexico. We have before us a "List of officers of the United States Army and Volunteers who marched under the command of Major General Scott, from Puebla, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August, 1847, specify where each was employed upon the 19th and 20th of August, and the 8th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September, 1847," published in Mexico, at the Star office, "by command of Major General Scott." From this we copy the following:

PIERCE'S BRIGADE.  
9TH, 12TH AND 15TH INFANTRY.  
Where and when employed.—Battles.  
Brig. F. PIERCE commanding brigade.—  
Contreras, 19th August.  
Churubusco, 20th August.  
Molino del Rey, 8th Sept.  
Near Chapultepec, 12th Sept.  
Near Belen, 13th Sept.  
Garita de Belen, 14th Sept.  
This is the official certificate of Major General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Will any Whig gainsay it?  
Indiana State Register.

## Gen. Pierce Defended.

The Ledger has published a letter from a clergyman at Concord N. H., the residence of Gen. Pierce, to a brother clergyman in Phila., in answer to a letter inquiring as to the moral conduct of Gen. Pierce. It is a most satisfactory answer to all the calumnies that have been fabricated by the whigs about our candidate and show that he is entitled to the full and entire confidence of the American people, not only on account of his political popularity, but also for his high social and moral qualities. The writer says:

"You make inquiries respecting Gen. Pierce, my honored townsman and neighbor, which I regard it both as a pleasure and duty to answer. You know I have never been a political partisan; or, if I have had any political preferences and partialities, they have been in another direction reckoning myself a Whig rather than a Democrat. What I say, therefore, is entirely free from any political consideration or feeling.

"I have known General Pierce personally about twelve years, and, I may say, somewhat intimately, as we have lived in the same neighborhood, have attended the same church, and have been brought together almost every week in going to our places of business. If I understand any man's character, I think it is that of General Pierce, for he is so frank, generous and open, that he is incapable of concealment. I know of no man of such a generous nature, so ready to sympathize with poverty and sorrow and so liberal in relieving them. His heart and hand are always open to whoever appeals to him in distress; indeed, the appeal is not waited for when the distress is known. In all his domestic relations and social intercourse, and business transactions in his large professional practice, his life has been marked by purity, justice and generosity. The breath of censure has never fallen, so far as I know, upon him; while his character, in all these respects, is universally admitted and admired.

"Not only is Gen. Pierce a firm believer in Christianity as a Divine revelation, but in its highest and most peculiar truths, as a system adapted to the moral condition of man, and which alone can renew and save him. While he is no narrow sectarian, but honors all good men of every name, and ready to do them good, he is an attendant at an orthodox Congregational Church, and no one is more constant in his attendance or serious in his devotions. For some time he was a teacher in the Sabbath School, and I have often seen him at the monthly concert and other social meetings. I have known of his generous acts in relieving poor ministers, unasked, and where he sought concealment.

"Should Gen. Pierce be elected to the Presidency, I doubt not that he would carry to Washington that reverence for religion and observance of its worship and institutions, which he has so long shown here; and I will add, though this is not included in your inquiries, that the White House was not honored with the presence of a more accomplished, intelligent, and truly Christian lady in Mrs. Polk, than it would be in Mrs. Pierce.

"You refer to 'rumors respecting the use of intoxicating beverages.' I will first say in reply, that in all my long and somewhat intimate acquaintance with General Pierce, I have never known him to use ardent spirits, nor have I ever seen him when I thought or suspected he had used it. In the next place I will say, that knowing Dr. Thomas Chadbourne, one of our most distinguished physicians, a total abstinence man, and a member of the church with which General Pierce worships, had been for years the family physician of General Pierce, I took the liberty to hand him your letter, enclosed in a note to which I received the following reply:

"I have attended General Pierce's family as their medical adviser, more than seven years, and the delicate health of Mrs. Pierce and her son, during most of this period, has occasioned an intimacy in the family, that hardly any other circumstance could have done; and I am free to say, and I say it with perfect truthfulness, that I have never seen, in the family or out of it, anything in the appearance of General Pierce, to excite in my mind a suspicion that he indulged in intemperate habits, or anything that would afford the least proof of the truth of the reports alluded to."

"I have now answered your inquiries, and though no politician, I take a pride, as you do, in New Hampshire men, and take a pleasure whatever the party to which they belong, in vindicating their character from reproach.

Very truly yours, your Friend and Bro.

P. S.—You ask if Gen. Pierce, is a straightforward, honest man, who dares to what he believes to be right, anywhere and everywhere? Gen. Pierce is universally known as a man of great decision and independence of character, and will do what he thinks to be his duty, in the face of any consequence; and though nominated by a party, he will be more than a partisan, being in every inch and feeling, and impulse, a national man, whose motto and watchword will be that of our New Hampshire statesman, we both honor and admire—"Our country, the whole country and nothing but our country."

## Double Execution at Poughkeepsie.

A White Woman and a Negro Slave.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 30, 1852.  
Ann Hoag (white) and Jonas Williams (negro) this day suffered the extreme penalty of the law in our court house. The former was convicted of the murder of her husband Nelson Hoag, in the latter part of June, 1851; and the latter, of the murder of his step-child, by the commission of a rape, in January last. The woman was thirty-one years of age, and the negro twenty-seven. Both declared their innocence, and marched to the gallows with firm steps. The woman was convicted of poisoning her husband, and although she admitted he died from the effects of arsenic she denied her guilt. There are many interesting features in her case. She was a woman of noble appearance, naturally shrewd and intelligent but without education. The bodies of the two were this evening buried in the grounds attached to our court house. Sheriff Moray performed his duty well.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Niagara.

#### RESULT OF THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The Yatch America Defeated.

HALIFAX, August 4.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday, 24th ult., arrived at her wharf, in this city, at an early hour this morning.

She brings London dates, by telegraph, and files of Liverpool papers to the 24th July, inclusive together with 62 passengers for Boston.

The screw steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia at 2.50 P. M., on the 21st ultimo, with 104 passengers.

The news by the Niagara is of less than usual interest.

The Liverpool cotton market, in the early part of the week, was very quiet, with, in some cases, a slight decline, and the sales averaging about 5,000 bales per day. In the latter part of the week preceding the sailing of the Niagara, the market assumed a more firm tone, with increased sales. The total sales of the week were 64,000 bales. The importations for the same time amounted to 76,000 bales.

#### ENGLAND.

The English papers are extremely dull. The Parliamentary elections are now almost over, and, according to the most careful classification, the new House of Commons stands thus:

For the ministry, : : : 325

Opposition, : : : 272

Majority for the ministry, : : : 53

In the above are included as ministerialists, 40 liberal conservatives—and there are between 30 and 40 places yet to be heard from.

There are 167 new members who take the seats of members of the old House, who either retired or were defeated.

The above small majority, it will be seen, is barely sufficient, under the most favorable circumstances, to carry on the business of the House.

Thomas Gishorn, Esq., who, but for the state of his health, would have been brought forward by the liberal interest at the late election, died of disease of the heart. He was, for upwards of twenty years, an active reformer.

At a yacht race at Cowes, on Thursday, the America was distanced two minutes and three seconds, by a yacht named the Arrow.

#### FRANCE.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the reception of Louis Napoleon at Strasbourg, where he appears to have been received with every demonstration of respect. The most striking thing in the reception ceremonies was a cavalcade of twelve hundred peasants acting as an escort to one hundred and twenty car loads of young girls, the prettiest in their respective villages, and dressed in their holiday costumes. Each car was decorated with flowers and inscriptions testifying devotion to the President.—All the other ceremonies were on the same extensive scale. It is estimated that 20,000 strangers were attracted to Strasbourg by the fête.

On Monday the President crossed the Rhine into Baden, where similar demonstrations awaited him, and where he remained during the night of the 20th. It is rumored that this visit to Baden is connected with matrimonial projects and that the lady whose hand the President aspires to, is the Princess Caroline Stephanie Vasa, born in 1831, a grand daughter of the Duchess of Baden, and related to the deposed royal family of Sweden. The Princess was at Baden, and the President's visit, it was asserted, was arranged for the purpose of an interview.

Marseilles papers state that the President will visit the city between the 15th and 20 of September. It is also stated that he will embrace the opportunity of visiting Algiers, accompanied by Gen. St. Arnaud, who will take command of the expedition into the Kabyle.

The Count de Chambord has addressed another manifesto to his adherents. This new paper relates to the approaching municipal elections.

It is reported that soon after the President's return from Strasbourg, the contemplated modifications of the ministry will take place by the appointment of Drouin de Huys as Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Trugot Minister of State, and Mague of the Public works. Political arrests have been made at Chalons, Sur Marne, and Nancy.

On Wednesday evening, Field Marshal Excellmans was thrown off his horse on the road from Sevres, and killed.

Petitions for the establishment of the empire are being got up in several places, under the patronage of the local authorities.

The Debate strongly advocates the establishment of a line of trans-Atlantic steamships. A semi-monthly line is projected to Martinique, terminating in a branch via Havana to Mexico, and another line between France, Brazil and La Plata is strongly recommended.

General Montauban's expedition on the frontier of Morocco, had terminated successfully.

#### ITALY.

Brin papers give the particulars respecting the recent arrests in Milan, and other cities.—About sixty persons were arrested in the Province of Mantua—among them the Arch-Priest of Brera, and six other clergymen.

The opinion, of Turin, mentions the arrest, on suspicion of liberalism, of Count Tancredi Mosta, with six other young men, of honorable families a Ferrara. The warrants were issued by a civil Austrian commission sitting at Bologna.

A letter from Rome of the 10th, has the following:

The long pending trial of the Amazzilla brigands, who spread terror in the late revolution, in Linagazza, and its environs, has been at last concluded, and three of the chiefs have been sentenced to death.

It is stated that the Pope is much disappointed with the conduct of the Archbishop of Paris; what for, is not known.

A shock of an earthquake, lasting five seconds was felt at Spezzia, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th.

## Amichi, a man noted for his ultra royal zeal,

was found dead, pierced with 62 slugs, at Bologna.

A letter from Naples, without date, mentions the arrival there of the American squadron en-route for Greece.

#### SPAIN.

From Madrid it is stated to be the intention of government to convene the Cortes towards the close of the year, for the purpose of submitting a proposition to prevent the Chambers from discussing any bill not originated with the government. In the event of this proposition not being agreed to, the Cortes will be dissolved and a new electoral law established by royal decree.

#### BELGIUM.

M. L. Clery having refused to undertake the formation of a Ministry, Mons. Lebeau had been summoned to Brussels.

The anniversary of Belgian independence was celebrated with much pomp at Brussels on Wednesday.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Emperor continues his journey, and at last accounts was near Orsova, whence he will proceed to Transylvania. As usual great preparations were made by the authorities to receive him on the route. The nobility of the province were summoned to meet him at Hermann, in Stadt, on the 23d July.

#### State Elections.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," says the poet, and it is equally true with reference to the political shadows that are being cast upon the whig party by the result of the recent State elections. The latest news from Missouri, says that Benton, (Dem.) from the First District; Lamb, (Dem.) from the Second; and Phelps, (Dem.) from the Fifth, are elected to Congress, while the popular majority in the State for the Democracy is at least ten thousand. It is thus Missouri responds to the nomination of Pierce and King.

North Carolina has spoken by the re-election of Reid, the Democratic Governor, by a majority that shows beyond a doubt, that the State is safe for Pierce and King in November next. Though the vote is a large one, still the Democratic candidate gains, in 18 counties 615 votes over his vote at the last election, when he was elected by 2,200 majority. The Democrats have the Senate, and a fair chance for the House.—On the whole, we think we may safely say that "we have met the enemy, and they are ours."

From Iowa and Arkansas, the news of Democratic victory is affirmed, and thus we begin to build the pyramid for the Presidential contest. Not a State has spoken that has not endorsed the platform of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore; and showed, that when the time comes, they will support the nomination. With such prospects in view, the Democratic watchword should be, "Pierce heads the column—forward."—Phila. Argus.

#### Arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 8.

The steamer Pacific arrived at half-past two o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, whence she left on the 24th ult., bringing 105 passengers.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 26th. Kossuth left on the same evening for London. The Sarah Sands also arrived on the 26th at noon.

Mr. Grinnell's American yacht Truant won the prize at Liverpool. The English elections are over, with but two exceptions—Ministerialists 325, Opposition 301. Desperate election riots have occurred in Ireland. At Limerick the mob attacked the military; the latter fired, killing eight and wounding many. It is thought there will be many changes in the British Cabinet.—There has been some strong talk on the subject.

At Paris it is supposed there will be another coup d'etat on the 15th of August, in consequence of the approaching marriage at Baden of Louis Napoleon to the princess, grand daughter of Eugene Beauharnois, a Protestant.

Vessels from the ports of Cuba and the Brazils are placed under quarantine at Lisbon.

Advices from Capetown, June 23, represent the financial condition of the Colony as discouraging. The war rages with unabated fury.—The Wesleyan Missionary Station at Mount Box was attacked and plundered by the Hottentots, and seven residents were killed and numbers wounded. A party of Kafirs attacked a detachment of the military, killing and wounding nineteen. The Kafirs afterwards cut the throats of the wounded, and carried off a large quantity of ammunition.

#### The Cholera at Buffalo and Sandusky.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.

Judge De Vaux, of Michigan Co., and the richest man in that section, died at the Falls, of Cholera Morbus, yesterday—he was 63 years of age.

The deaths in this city for the last 24 hours only reach 13 or 14, and Cholera is disappearing from the localities where it broke out.

Accounts from Sandusky say, that the Cholera has broken out there, and that several deaths have occurred.

A gentleman named Bull, from the West, on his way home, was knocked down in the vicinity of the dock, and dragged into a yard, where he was robbed, it is said, of \$17,000. The robbers have not yet been caught.

#### False Charge Against an Officer in the Navy.

PITTSBURG, July 31, 1852.

Considerable sensation has been created in this city, during the past three days, owing to the investigation of a charge very serious nature against Lieut. William Chaplin, of the United States Navy. An orphan girl, aged sixteen, named Hannah Walker, who had been raised in his family, a few days before her death made oath of Lieut. Chaplin having violated her person.—The matter has been undergoing the closest investigation, and yesterday resulted in the triumphant acquittal of the Lieutenant, who was immediately released from the heavy bail under which he had been placed.

## Execution of Skupinski.

The execution of Mathias Skupinski, for the murder of the Pedlar boy Lehman, in January last took place at Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, on Friday morning, August 6th, at which time he made the following confession:

#### THE TRUE CONFESSION OF MATHIAS SKUPINSKI.

Celestio William, pastor, visited him on Monday, the 2d inst., the cell of the condemned, as usual, here he very confidentially made the following confession to me as his confessor, and which he especially desires to be made public:—"I, Mathias Skupinski, was born in the circuit of Olkus, in the kingdom of Russian Poland, and am 28 years of age, and a Smith by profession. I lived in Upper Schlessin, in the circuit Peunten, five years. At the time of the breaking-out of the revolution, in 1848, at Cracow, I was there and took part in it; two months after which I and my companions fled to France.—From there I went to Switzerland, where I remained eight months. There money was given me to travel to England. After arriving there I worked for six weeks as a smith. In June 1849, I came in the ship Robert Bell to the United States, and at the end of August I landed in New York. I then worked one year in Cherry street. During this time I got into a quarrel with a man from Canada, and challenged him to fight a duel with pistols. The man, in his fear, had me arrested and confined in prison six days. After this I became sick, and remained so three weeks. On my recovery, I worked two months, and then finding nothing to do; which caused me to travel to Baltimore, where I remained two months without any employment. I then travelled back to Philadelphia, where on the first day I became acquainted with Jonathan Kaiser, who offered me his house, which I accepted.—He had some furniture, but he was so poor, I was necessitated to purchase the necessaries of life for ourselves. So we lived together for three weeks.

One day John Kaiser related to me that he was acquainted with a young man who sold jewelry and had a desire to rob him. He engaged the young man named Lehman to call at his house.—On his arrival with the jewelry, Kaiser examined the various articles, but purchased only a trifle, with the excuse that his sister was not at home, otherwise he would purchase more. He engaged him to call another time. I inquired of Kaiser why he engaged him to call, as he did not intend to purchase anything. Whereupon he answered that he intended to kill him. I remonstrated with him upon the great crime he designed to commit, and he answered that I was too stupid to defer his intentions. The following day the pedlar came again. I mentioned to Kaiser, in the presence of Lehman, that it was not worth while to take his life for the sake of the trifling articles he had. We quarrelled with each other for half an hour, when Lehman asked the cause of this long quarrel; whereupon Kaiser answered that my friend desires to purchase a gold watch, but I will not give him any money for that purpose. Kaiser then engaged him to go again and bring a watch which he would then purchase.

Lehman came again, but he was accompanied by a colored man, and I stated that watch was too heavy, and I did not wish it. This I said with the idea of deferring Kaiser from his evil intentions. Upon this he became very angry, and scolded me, but finally engaged the pedlar to come again on some other day. On this day Kaiser told me and my brother Blais, you shall go out to-day, and forever leave my house, so that I can do as I please. My brother went off to work very easily, but I did not go out until about 10 o'clock. I returned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and found the house closed, and it was only opened after Kaiser saw me from a window. He conducted me into the room, and locking the door, put the key in his pocket. I noticed that one of Kaiser's boots and his pantaloons were spotted with blood. I inquired where it came from, and he answered he had killed him. He showed me a long knife, and threatened me to remain quiet about the matter, or he would take his and my life. I then swore with an oath that I would say nothing to nobody, and he then promised me thirty pieces of jewelry, with the condition that I would assist him to carry the body to the water. I put some water on to the fire to heat, and Kaiser in the meanwhile went to the cellar and cut the body into a number of pieces. He made three separate bundles, occupying a space of an hour and half. The water by this time was sufficiently warm, and I then proceeded to the cellar and found some few limbs of the body, but cannot tell whether they were hands or feet. There was also a large quantity of blood on the floor of the cellar. After this, Kaiser came out of the cellar and gave me the promised thirty pieces of jewelry, partly rings, and other trifling matters, and requested me to say nothing of the whole affair to my brother.

On the evening of the same day, about two, light, Kaiser gave me a bag, containing parts of the corpse; he took two bundles, and together we carried them to the river. Arriving at the shore, I delivered the bag to Kaiser and left him, going directly home to the house. Not far from the door, I met Blaise, who had just returned from his work. He inquired of me where Kaiser was; I answered I did not know. We then entered the house and went to bed. After 11 o'clock, Kaiser came home. Three days after, Blaise and I left the house and rented a nother.

The above is the true declaration of Mathias Skupinski, faithfully translated into the German language by the undersigned. Everything else previously stated in the public journals, and especially the statements published on the 2d of August, we can only call untrue. It is to be regretted that even high officials were not spared therein.

It is said the hotels at Saratoga, in consequence of the large number of visitors, are compelled to colonize their guests in chambers, in the adjoining dwellings. Gen. Wool, Zadock Pratt, and many distinguished men of other States, are among the guests of the United States. The grand fancy ball will come off shortly.