

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

For President, **FRANKLIN PIERCE**, of New Hampshire.  
For Vice-President, **WILLIAM R. KING**, of Alabama.  
For Supreme Judge, **GEORGE W. WOODWARD**, of Luzerne County.  
For Canal Commissioner, **WILLIAM HOPKINS**, of Washington.  
For Congress, **EMANUEL SHAEFFER**, of Cambria County.

**County Nominations.**

For Assembly, **THOMAS COLLINS**, of Cambria. **WILLIAM P. SCHELL**, of Fulton.  
For Sheriff, **AUGUSTIN DURBIN**, of Washington.  
Commissioner, **JACOB R. STULL**, of Richland.  
Auditor, **JOHN A. MCCONNELL**, of Clearfield.  
Coroner, **CAMPBELL SHERIDAN**, of Johnstown.

**MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY AT HOLLIDAYSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1852.**

The Democracy of Cambria, Blair, and Bedford and adjoining counties, and of the State, will assemble together at the Summit of the Allegheny Mountain, Cambria county, on FRIDAY, the 1st of October, 1852.

**First Day of October, 1852.**

Friends of the Union and of the Constitution—Disciples of Jefferson and of Jackson—opponents of the Whiggery Humbugs of Gunpowder, Soup and Con Skins—Advocates of an Economic Government, States Rights, Equal Protection to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. Friends of the Compromises of the Constitution. All who go for the common brotherhood of the North and South—come one—come all—to ratify the nomination of the patriots, PIERCE and KING, for President and Vice President of the United States, and the National Democratic Platform. Let the Democracy from the Summit of the Alleghenies, send greeting to the Young Hickory of the Granite Hills, an enthusiastic welcome. The committee expect the presence of Col. Samuel W. Reed, Hon. James Campbell, Col. Reah Frazer, P. C. Shannon, Esq., Robert Tyler, Esq., and other distinguished speakers. Roll on the ball until you hear the shouts of VICTORY.  
September 28, 1852.

**MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY AT HOLLIDAYSBURG, SATURDAY OCT. 2, 1852.**

Friends of the UNION, the CONSTITUTION, and the COMPROMISE, a GRAND MASS MEETING will be held at Hollidaysburg.

**On Saturday, October 2, 1852.**

Let all who are in favor of the Patriots and Statesmen, PIERCE and KING, and the democratic STATE TICKET, meet in council and strike terror into the hearts of the enemy. Opponents of Abolition Whiggery and Galphin Frauds, assemble, and declare your disgust of Whig corruptions. The committee of arrangements have forwarded invitations to a number of distinguished Democrats, and among others confidently expected, is the brave Gen. Shields, of Illinois, Gov. Bigler and Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. Come Democrats with music and banners and push on the column.  
Hollidaysburg September 23, 1852.

**ARE YOU ASSESSED? Look to it.**

To-morrow, FRIDAY, is the last day.

**Gen. Scott's Native Americanism admitted by the organ of the Whig party in this county.**

In 1844, Gen. Scott wrote a Native American letter to Geo. W. Reed, of Philadelphia, which the Johnstown Cambrian, of September 10, admits is correct in the following paragraph: "Winfield Scott has been charged with nativism—that species of nativism which would require the man of foreign birth to serve a longer apprenticeship in studying the theory, spirit and practice of our customs and laws than is now commanded by the Constitution. No allowance is made for the motives which prompted Winfield Scott to entertain such an opinion, nor is the greater consideration of excitement granted by the ministers to national prejudices. The author of the letter on this subject to George W. Reed, has long since disavowed sentiments which originated in a moment of excitement. Eleven years have passed since that letter was written, and the nativist doctrine which originated and is recorded in it, has not been reasserted by the writer."

**Meeting in Loretto.**

A meeting of the Democrats of Allegheny township will be held in Loretto, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. Democrats of Allegheny, turn out, and determine to elect your whole ticket—the whigs are frightened and you have but to meet in council to strike terror through their ranks. Speakers will be in attendance to address you.

**The circus.**

The Menageries of Herr Drisbach & Co., and Raymond & Co., and the circus of Welsh & Co., all united, will be in Ebensburg on Friday, the 8th of October, at which time and place all those desirous of seeing "the Elephant," Rhinoceros, Lions, &c., will please attend. The world-renowned bare backed rider, Davis Richards, whose daring has astonished the world, is a long, and will go through his unequalled feats of horsemanship. Price of admission to the three performances, all in one, only 25 cents.—No performance at the Summit.

**The "Cambrian."**

Our neighbor of the Cambrian is sorely displeased at an article which appeared in a former number of the Sentinel, concerning the test qualification in the North Carolina Constitution. We are free to admit that there is no religious test in the constitution of that state, so far as Catholics are concerned, it having been erased in 1836, but our friend fails to produce any evidence to show that Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, ever made an effort for the removal of said test. As the constitution of that state stands now, those of the Jewish persuasion are denied the right of holding office, and is this not proscription of a certain sect? If the whigs of North Carolina proscribe one denomination, they may be disposed to proscribe others.

Like the Cambrian, we "are opposed to any and every attempt to introduce religion into a political contest," because we believe it to be uncalled for and wicked, and we are sorry that such introduction first emanated from a whig press, the Washington City Republic, on the Monday after Frank Pierce was nominated, being the 7th day of June, 1852. In that paper of said date the charge was made that Gen. Pierce was intolerant, but the Republic of June 9, contained the following *amende honorable*, but has since been engaged in attempting to prove its own language false:

The allegation that the course of Mr. Pierce, in the late New Hampshire Convention, is open to any just exception on the ground of his manifesting any religious intolerance, is utterly unfounded. We have referred to the proceedings of the Convention, and find nothing that indicates any other sentiment than one entirely in harmony with religious freedom. Mr. Pierce was opposed to the recognition of any political difference among the various sects of Christians; and we shall be much surprised to learn that he has, at any time, in the Convention or out of it, exhibited any bigotry or intolerance on points of faith or conscience.

The Cambrian desires to know—why is it, that if Frank Pierce is so great a man in his own State, that the test has not been repealed. We will answer the question by quoting from the Boston Pilot:

"The truth is, the democrats never, within our recollection, held New Hampshire by a majority of two-thirds. They have carried the State, in most years, but by a simple majority. Now, to amend the constitution, a two-thirds vote is required; they could not, therefore, without help, from the whigs, repeal this law; and if they could not, they are not to be blamed."

As to why the town of Concord gave a majority against the abolition of the test, we would reply that it was mainly from the fact that the whigs made a strong effort to defeat the constitution, and the New Hampshire Statesman, the leading whig journal, said the bulk of the people "were satisfied with the constitution as it is," and the same paper referring to some resolutions which Mr. Pierce had offered, *abolishing the property qualification and religious tests*, said, "we hope the whigs will have nothing to do in relieving the loopholes of the OEDUM that so justly attaches to them in this matter." In Concord, where Gen. Pierce was in his office, he heard that efforts were making to defeat the amendment to the constitution abolishing the test, and on receipt of this unexpected news, he went to the town-hall, where the people were voting, obtained leave to speak, and delivered an earnest appeal in favor of the amendment. So says the Boston Pilot, good authority, and after his speech, the ballots were cast for the amendment. The town of Hillsborough, the late residence of Pierce, gave a majority for the amendment.

The Cambrian cannot but admit that Gen. Pierce has been the firm friend of religious freedom and, at a time too, when he was not a candidate for the Presidency. As such he is entitled to the vote of every democrat, no matter what his religious convictions, and as such is entitled to the gratitude of men of all parties.

**Meeting in Jefferson.**

In pursuance of notice, a large assemblage of the Democracy of Summerhill, Richland and adjoining townships, met at Jefferson on Saturday last. A beautiful hickory pole, 186 feet in length, had been procured and arrangements made to raise it. The raising proceeded with until the pole was elevated about forty degrees, when, on account of it turning, it gave way at the second splice and all concluded to lower it for the purpose of repair and raise it on another day. In lowering the pole it bent at the first splice and formed a perfect "Arch," which is to remain and a new pole is to be raised in front of the centre of the arch to-day.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, JAMES BURK. Vice Presidents, Col. John Kean, Wm. Palmer, Elisha Plummer, Enos Ellis, Hugh Dugan, Esqrs., Capt. M. Stewart, Capt. V. Phelps, James Dell, Esq.

Secretaries, Capt. R. Alexander, Capt. R. White, H. C. Devine, James Skelly, Esqrs. The assemblage was then addressed by A. J. Rhey, Col. M. Hasson, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, Col. John Kean and Charles Murray, Esq., after which an adjournment took place with three cheers for the nominees and principles of the party.

The meeting was one of the largest we have ever attended in Cambria county, there being present at least four hundred of the unflinching Democracy of the mountains, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed for Pierce, King, Woodward, Hopkins and the County Ticket. Summerhill and Richland will do nobly in October and November.

**Letter from Blacklick Township.**

BLACKLICK TWP., Sept. 29, 1852.

MR. RHEY: The great Coon Meeting at Mr. Reed's Hotel has just closed. Some twenty or two dozen were in attendance, many of them PIERCE and KING men. The Coon that is stuck on the Pole was captured by two Democrats, and we feel able to capture, and will capture all the old coons, for there are a number on the fence and the Democrats are the boys to catch them; so look out for a large number of coons caught napping on election day. A few more meetings like the one to-day will add to the Democratic Party. Blacklick gives a majority for the Democratic ticket in October, and for PIERCE and KING in November. Hurrah!! Yours, AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Dr. L. M. Schmucker, of Hollidaysburg, advertises that he will be at Ebensburg hereafter from the 20th to the 30th of every month, prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth. He is a superior dentist and most skillful operator. Persons whose teeth are decaying should call early to be too late.

**DEATH OF HON. G. R. McFARLANE.**

The announcement of the death of this highly esteemed and eminently useful citizen, on Monday, created a painful sensation in this community. He was known to most of our citizens, all of whom loved and revered him for his many virtues that adorned and beautified his character. Those qualities which are the true attributes of the true greatness of man—Virtue, Love and Truth—were so strongly centered in him as to give to the world "assurance of a man." We copy from the *Standard* the following account of the manner in which he was so suddenly killed. Also, the annexed obituary, which reflects the sentiments of every one who knew the lamented deceased.

**Melanchoy and Fatal Accident.**

It is our painful duty this week to record one of the most melancholy accidents that has ever occurred in this community—an accident that has robbed our town of one of its most distinguished, cherished, and useful citizens; society of one of its brightest ornaments; and a happy family of a kind and indulgent parent. On Monday morning last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, whilst the workmen employed at the Hollidaysburg Foundry were engaged in hoisting a casting weighing some 2500 pounds, the chain attached to the crane which they were raising it gave way, and terrible to relate, the proprietor of the establishment, Hon. Geo. R. McFARLANE, who was superintending the job was struck by and caught beneath the descending mass. He was released from his frightful situation as soon as possible and conveyed to his residence and a physician called in. Everything that skill and kindness could suggest was done to prolong his valuable life. But alas! it was of no avail. Death had marked him for his victim, and at quarter before ten o'clock he expired. He retained his senses up to the last moment, and a few minutes before dying called his family around him, told them the hour of his dissolution had come, that he was not afraid to die, blessed them and bade them good bye, and calmly yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it.

His remains will be interred in the Presbyterian burying ground on to-morrow, (Thursday) at 3 o'clock.

"Green be the turf above thee,  
Friend of our countrymen;  
None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise."

Mr. William Stone and John Roney made a very narrow escape. Both of them, however, sustained severe injuries. The right foot of the former was caught and the instep bone broken. Mr. Roney also had one of his feet badly bruised.

**From the Hollidaysburg Standard.**

At Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on the 27th inst., the Hon. GEORGE R. McFARLANE, aged about 46 years.

About the year 1836 he came to Huntingdon county to reside, and subsequently took up his residence in Hollidaysburg, where he lived till the hour of his death, honored, beloved and respected by all who knew him, for his virtues, his goodness, and his greatness. GEORGE R. McFARLANE was no ordinary man; for if there was such a thing in this world as to be great, he was truly great, because he was truly good. The writer of this tribute to his memory enjoyed the honor and pleasure of his acquaintance since the year 1828, and he knows that he is but echoing the universal sentiment of all who knew Judge McFARLANE when he says, that as a citizen, a man, a husband, and a father, the deceased has left behind no superior, and but few if any equals.

Industrious by nature, he loved to labor with his own hands, up to the hour of his untimely death; for it was by habits of industry and the possession of rare business qualifications that he rose from comparative poverty to be the possessor of sufficient of this world's goods to make himself and family comfortable through a long life.

Judge McFARLANE was blessed by his Creator with mental endowments of the first order, which by application and perseverance he had brought to great perfection, thus making him the light and life of the community in which he lived. As a public speaker he was among the first class in the State of Pennsylvania—always exhibited an intimate and accurate knowledge of his subject, with a lively yet argumentative style of delivery, which charmed whilst it instructed all who heard him.

As a writer he was ready, argumentative and forcible; and when the occasion required it he could wield a pen whose sarcastic expressions never fell short of the object they were aimed at.

Judge McFARLANE was well known not only throughout Pennsylvania, his native State, but in many States of the Union, for his talents, his benevolence and his many virtues.

To the immediate community in which he lived, his loss will be felt most severely; for he was foremost in every enterprise that had for its object the prosperity of the town, or the comfort and happiness of his neighbors. Possessed of the kindest heart that ever beat in a human bosom, the poor and destitute were objects upon whom he lavished much of his substance, with a willingness that proved that to do an act of kindness for a neighbor, or relieve the distresses of a fellow creature, afforded his big heart the highest gratification.

But in no relation of life did the excellencies of the deceased exhibit themselves in such beautiful harmony with all that is good and great in life, than in the relations of Husband and Father.

Here his virtues, his benevolence, his goodness, shone pre-eminently; and it is to them, who are called upon by this sudden and unexpected event, to mourn the loss of the fondest husband and a dotting father, that the decease of Judge McFARLANE is a loss which is irreparable.

It may be truly said of Judge McFARLANE, "That man lives greatly, Whate'er his fate or fame who greatly dies; High flushed with hope, when heroes shall despair."

"Among the last words he ever uttered, were, 'I am not afraid to die.' He knew and felt that he had led a life which was blameless, with his heart full of love for his fellow men, at peace with the world, he felt no fear, but, like a Christian hero, died trusting in his Maker.

"Great God! how could thy vengeance light So bitterly on one so bright!  
How could the hand that gave such charms Blast them again!"

But he is gone!—The insatiate archer, death, struck him down in the midst of his usefulness, and left a community in tears. His memory will be cherished by those who knew him, whilst virtue and honor is esteemed among men; and the record of his life will form a beacon to guide those in the path of duty, who seek to emulate the virtues of the good and the great.

M.D. The Texan judges of elections have adopted a plan to save voters much inconvenience, in a country where the election district covers considerable ground. The ballot boxes, accompanied by the judges and clerks, were recently taken up and down the river, and the votes of the sovereigns received wherever they could find them.

**Hon. James Campbell.**

This gentleman visited Ebensburg on Monday and was called upon by a number of our citizens. He remained but one day and left for Pittsburg, but will positively be at the Summit on Friday where it is expected he will address the Democratic meeting. While here he made many friends and a general anxiety was manifested to see him and take him by the hand.—A more upright, honest man, more devoted democrat is not to be found, and although defeated last fall by a set of desperate political gamblers, he is, nevertheless, a true believer in the rights of Democratic Principles, and has entered the campaign in behalf of the success of Pierce, King, Woodward and Hopkins.

**Mass Meeting at Greensburg.**

The Democracy of the State held a "Grand Mass Convention," at Greensburg on Thursday next, the 7th day of October. It will be a gathering of thousands and thousands in the "Star of the West." A number of distinguished democrats will be present, among others Hon. James Buchanan, of Penna., and Capt. Alfred Day, of Florida, positively. Gen. Cass, Gov. Bigler, John Van Buren, Col. Scott, of Virginia, and others, are expected. Let all go who can.

**CHARGE OF NATIVISM RE-UTED.**

The following is the reply of Judge Woodward, to the Democrats of Pittsburg, which we re-publish. He triumphantly refutes the unjust, malicious and wicked charge made against him by the Whig party.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14, 1852.

Gentlemen—The official duties which brought me to Pittsburg, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must, therefore, be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present moment I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American," in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a whig, anti-mason or an abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation, of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in majority in the Convention) to come up to the mark of back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing this subject into that body lies at the door of a whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas's motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. My other speeches were submitted for revision.—This one I never ceased to condemn it.

During the session of the Convention, on the 19th day of January, 1838, a member indignantly *called to the motion*, not the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation, there in the face of the Convention as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation.

See debates of the Convention, vol. 10, Pp. 28, 31.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true?

The Native American Party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of Pittsburg. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as distinctly as I deny it now. Yet the editor told his readers that the letter contained an admission that my sentiments were at that time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburg State, I send you herewith in the "Keystone" of Sept. 23d, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and assertions like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuated my political opponents now.

Another allegation that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time, even in self-defence. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await the decision of people. I am, as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained any illiberal or proscriptive *ism*, then the Truth and Life are powerless against slander.

There are some presses and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to base appliances, to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life; and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

The Rochester American has the following recipe for Graham Soup; being a whig paper it ought to be good authority:

GRAHAM SOUP.—Write "Beef" on a piece of paper, and boil it in four buckets of well water till the letters disappear. Dish up and serve with an onion. This recipe we obtain from Greeley, who has fed on that kind of broth till he is as fat as a lard.

**DEMOCRATS READ!!**

The following letter will be read with interest by the Democrats of Cambria, and evinces how firm and unalterable is Judge CAMPBELL'S adherence to the nominees of the Democratic Party.

**Letter from Judge Campbell.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1852.  
Dear Sirs:—I have just been informed that some persons in your county have been circulating a report that Judge Woodward opposed me at the last election. I can hardly believe that such is the case. Those guilty of fabricating such reports, must be actuated by the worst motives, for nothing can be farther from the truth. Judge Woodward was my warm and ardent friend, and during the whole campaign did me great and most efficient service, for which I shall always feel myself under the deepest obligations to him. The manner, too, in which he did it was most grateful to my feelings. Without any solicitation on my part of that of my friends he took the stump for me and defended me against the religious and other assaults which bad men were making. The doctrine of religious freedom and toleration found in Judge Woodward an eloquent and able defender.

In addition to this, Judge Woodward is one of the best men who could have been selected for the Supreme Bench. I need not say to you that he is a learned and an able man and that he is above all a thoroughly honest one, possessing all the requisites necessary to the faithful and able performance of all the duties of his station. He comes, besides, from a portion of the State whose great interests demand a representation on the Supreme Bench.

These considerations, with the strong personal attachment I have to the man, caused me to unite with his other friends, in desiring Governor BIGLER to tender to him the appointment, and they caused me, too, to urge upon Judge Woodward the acceptance of the appointment. Yours most respectfully and truly,  
JAMES CAMPBELL.

**READ THE EVIDENCE!**

**Against Jacob Hoffman, the Whig Candidate for Canal Commissioner.**

It appears that Jaeky Hoffman has been guilty of abstracting papers from a bundle in the possession of another person, and then bringing suit upon them. Can honest Whigs support such a man for office if they regard honesty as a necessary qualification, they cannot vote for a man who has been proven by the following testimony dishonest. Read, reflect and judge.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, June Term, 1851, in the report of case No. 13, PEDRICK vs. BUCKNELL, the following deposition may be found:

**Deposition of Henry Burkhardt.**

Henry Burkhardt, baker, residing at the north-east corner of Logan and Green streets, in the District of Spring Garden, and county of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That I was one of the assignees of Thomas C. Luters, under an assignment for benefit of creditors, dated, I think, August 18th, 1833. Robert Hauckock and Alexander Laimner were co-assignees. I was the active assignee.

Among the papers that came into my hands from Mr. Luters, was a mortgage, given by John Smull to Jacob K. Boyer, dated March 13th, 1829, for \$18,888. And also three bonds of John Smull to Boyer of the same date, with the mortgage. One payable on the 1st of April, 1830, for \$500; one payable on the 1st of April, 1832, for \$4,347. There were besides these a number of certificates of turpentine and other stocks, a list of which appears hereto appended, marked A, which is a copy of the original in my possession. That paper describes, so far as my knowledge goes, accurately the circumstances and terms under which these papers came into my possession. I am certain that the papers described in this list, including Smull's mortgage and bonds, was in my possession in the county of Philadelphia in the month of April, 1848. In that month, the beginning of it, Jacob Hoffman of Reading, an entire stranger to me, called at my house in the afternoon about 4 o'clock; he asked if Mr. Burkhardt was in; I told him that was my name; he asked me if I was one of the assignees of Thomas C. Luters; I answered I was; he said he was sent by Mrs. Katharine Kampmann, (who is the widow and administratrix of Francis C. Kampmann, a former partner of Thomas C. Luters.) He said he called on Mrs. Kampmann for some papers which he understood she had in her hands from Jacob K. Boyer, and she said that her papers were in Mr. Luters' hands, who had taken them all away on her husband's death, and told him that Luter had placed all his books and papers in my hands, as assignee. He asked me if I had all these papers of Mr. Luters in my hands; he told me he was a lawyer, and was concerned for some of the creditors of Jacob K. Boyer, and that there was a good deal of land concealed from the creditors of Boyer that he wanted to find out. He asked me whether I had any objection to let him see those papers. I told him no, only they shall be kept together, and not go out of my house. He said he would be very careful not to take any away, and he would put them all up as he found them. On the faith of what he said I took the bundle out and showed it to him. I believed him to be a lawyer, and he seemed to be a nice kind of a man from his talk. In that bundle, at the time, were Smull's mortgage and three bonds. I have no doubt of this, for I saw them on the table when I opened the bundle for Mr. Hoffman. I should know them again the moment I put my eyes on them. I raised the leaf of the table and opened the bundle, and he spread the papers on the table. He was there examining them an hour and a half at least, during which my attention was occasionally called off to my business. I didn't watch Mr. Hoffman particularly, for I had no idea of anything being wrong. He took out his pencil and slip of paper, and made memoranda on it. I then said to Mr. Hoffman, if you are engaged for any of the creditors of Mr. Boyer, I am a creditor myself; and I told him I had three notes on my own account of Mr. Boyer, amounting to \$856.31, which I should like very well to collect. Well, said he, I can collect them for you, and asked where the notes were.

and I answered that I had given them to James Goodman, Esq., for collection. Well, said he, can you get them? I referred him to my books for the account against Boyer, and he said he could collect it. Then, said he, pointing to the papers on the table, here are some stocks which are good. The certificates of stock were all by themselves in a paper.

Now, said he, if you will let me have them stocks, I can get the money for them. I said I would make a memoranda of those stocks which he said was good, and he must give me a receipt for them—he said he would call again, and I should have the memoranda and receipt ready. He then rolled up the papers in the same newspaper and tied the string around it, except the certificates, which were left out. He then went away, and on the 24th April, which was about two weeks afterward, he called again in the afternoon; said he, Mr. Burkhardt, I was in a great hurry before, will you let me see that bundle again; I said yes. I didn't hesitate a minute to show them to him; I took the papers down and opened them. He examined them for about five minutes; I was in the room, but I was not paying any particular attention to him. During this and the first interview, Mr. Hoffman had it in his power, if he had been so disposed, to have abstracted any papers from the bundle, for my attention was occasionally diverted, and I had no suspicion of any evil design. He tied the bundle up again, and then said, I'm done now—if you have the certificates, I am ready to give the receipts. I then showed him the memoranda I had made, which he compared with the certificates, and then wrote a receipt at the foot of the memoranda and signed it. The list of stocks is in my hand-writing, and the receipt and signatures are his—a copy of the paper is hereto appended, marked B. In all the conversations, not a word was said of the small mortgage and bond. I saw them when I opened the bundle for Mr. Hoffman, the first time, and I have never seen them since. From the 24th April, 1848, I have never seen Mr. Hoffman—never heard from him—he has never accounted to me for the stocks nor returned the certificates—when he took the certificates of stock, he said he would write to me in about a fortnight, or as soon as he could do any thing with them. The bundle of papers remained in my possession locked up in a chest, from April 24th, 1848, until some time in January, 1851, when I was called upon by Mr. Elisha Pedrick. He asked me, if I had any papers of Jacob K. Boyer's, in my possession and would permit him to see them? I said yes—I took out the bundle of papers from the chest just as Mr. Hoffman had left them.—They did not appear to have been opened in the mean time, and nobody could have opened them without my knowledge. Mr. Pedrick asked me if among them were a mortgage and some bonds given by Smull to Boyer; giving as his reason for enquiring, that a suit had been brought on that mortgage, which he thought was in my possession. I told him I had authorized no suit, and opened the bundle; the first paper I saw, was the paper A, before referred to, which I showed to Mr. Pedrick, and of which the first four items are the mortgage and the bonds of Smull—when I opened the bundle I had every reason to believe, and did believe, that they were there—on examining the papers, we could not find the mortgage and bonds, nor any trace of them, and this was the first idea I had that these or any other papers, except the stock certificates had been taken away. If Mr. Hoffman took the bonds and mortgage from the bundle, on either of the occasions referred to, he did it secretly and without my knowledge, and I cannot but say, in doing so, he committed a fraud upon me, for I never gave my consent, and would not have permitted it. The mortgages and bonds are now out of my possession. Nobody had access to them but Mr. Hoffman, and I cannot but judge and believe that Hoffman took them.  
HENRY BURKHARDT.

Sworn and subscribed to, before me, April 4th, 1852. JOEL COOK, Alderman.

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