

The State Central Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Central Committee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, appointed by the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 23rd of March last, have thought it due to their constituents and to their brethren throughout the Union, to address you on a single point relating to the question of next Presidency.

The choice of the party in this State, has been very emphatically expressed. Pennsylvania is now as she has been for ten years past, in favor of James Buchanan. Some of the Whig presses, however, and a few of Mr. Buchanan's personal enemies, have endeavored to create the impression abroad that he is not popular here. Some have gone so far as to assert, that if nominated he could not carry the electoral vote of this State.

The purpose of this address, is to give that assertion a distinct and emphatic contradiction. In our own names and in the name of the great party which has made us its representatives, we pronounce all such statements wholly false.

The present attitude of the Democratic party in this State, is of itself, when rightly considered, a standing and most eloquent proof that the allegation referred to cannot be true. Mr. Buchanan has not been brought forward as a candidate by his enemies. The earnest and sincere attachment of his fellow citizens, who are urging him, will not be doubted. It is likely, that with such feelings they would seek to expose him and themselves to the mortification of a defeat? Still more absurd would be the opinion, that a people as true-hearted and zealous in the support of Democratic principles, as those who compose the great body of his friends would be willing to endanger the success of the party by the nomination of a weak candidate.

Who has the Democracy of Pennsylvania been wanting in fidelity to their brethren? When have we tried to destroy the hopes of our political associates, or attempted to impose on them by any false pretence whatever? We feel that we can confidently, if not proudly, claim for our party in this State, a character too high to be suspected of uncanonically double dealing. Besides, our motives for desiring the nomination of the strongest man in the Union, are as powerful as those which operate on other minds. We are embarked in the same ship with you, and have as deep an interest as any of you in choosing a pilot who will take us safely through the perils of the voyage. It is because we believe that Mr. Buchanan's availability is greater than that of any other man (though not for that reason alone) that we urge his nomination.

If we are entitled to the credit of sincerity, it remains only to show that we are not mistaken in our judgment. We claim to know what the state of public feeling on this subject is. It is not possible that one-tenth of the party can be laboring under a delusion about so simple a fact, as the popularity of one of our own citizens, who has been the subject of more or less discussion in public and private for a quarter of a century. To say that three-fourths of a Convention, fairly chosen from among the people, and coming together from all parts of the State, misrepresents their constituents in mere ignorance, is only a little less degrading than the assertion that they have done so by design.

Again: it is known to every tolerably well informed man in the country, that there is no reason to be found in Mr. Buchanan's history or character which would have the least tendency to make him unpopular. His great talents are acknowledged. He has been faithful to every trust with which he has been charged. His private integrity is unassailed, and his walk and conversation blameless, while his public career has excited universal admiration. It is true he has been the subject of some vituperation and abuse. But this has been the fate of all distinguished Democrats. Those who have been the people's greatest favorites have been the most calumniated. It is "the rough brake which virtue must go through." To say that the people of this State will be influenced by the petty slanders which personal malice or political hostility can coin so easily is an insult upon their intelligence and justice so gross, that we have a right to repel it with indignation. We have yet to learn that any of Mr. Buchanan's competitors for the nomination have escaped this universal fate. But when we do ascertain that either of them has passed through life unassailed by detraction, we are prepared to express our conviction, that such a man is unfit and unworthy to be the candidate of the Democracy for the office of President. "We unto him of whom all men speak well." Among the many elements of popularity which Mr. Buchanan combines, not the least is the opposition to him. It is not based on any charge, which if true, would prove him to be wanting in honesty, ability, or fidelity to the Constitution, and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. It is absurd to believe that a man cast in such a mould, could fail to enlist the enthusiastic support of a people like ours.

Thus far we have dealt in arguments a priori—in reasons which show how utterly improbable it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the history of Pennsylvania for the last twenty-five years, proves it an incontrovertible fact. He was five times chosen to the house of Representatives in Congress, the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasure to the people of this State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan, by making him minister to Russia. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States, an honor

which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of General Jackson, and if anything could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanan would have had that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the Presidency. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set up against him and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the County and State Conventions, no name has stood for a moment before his. We fearlessly assert that since the days of Washington, there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections of his own State.

We have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims for the Presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause and ours, has made no favorable impression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you either with something better than a manufactured character, or else with none at all that is worthy your attention. We ask you to subject his life to the severest inquiry that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by paltry slanders and, least of all, by the absurd falsehood which charges him with a want of popularity.

If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise that our people will bear the decision with that bitter mortification; for their state pride is thoroughly aroused. If the man they now offer to set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan, she must wait forever.

Still the Democracy of this state will be true and faithful to their party, and their country. It will be their fault if the rule of our opponents is to be perpetuated. Whatever the Convention may do, the Democrats of Pennsylvania will be at their posts ready to perform their whole duty, and to present, as they always have presented, a living rampart between the Constitution and its foes. But if they are permitted to do battle under the leadership of their own fellow-citizen—the well-tried friend whom they know, and trust and love—it will energize their efforts, and add thousands to their majority.

His nomination would give them an opportunity not only to vindicate him, but to demonstrate how false is the dishonest charge against themselves, of being so ignorant, so unjust, or so ungrateful, as not to appreciate a man whose merits are acknowledged by all the world besides. Their hearts will throbb to meet the encounter on such terms. There will be a rupture in the strife which is to be crowned with a victory like that.

Adopted by the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, on the 17th April, A. D., 1852, and published by order of the Committee. W. L. HIRST, Chairman. WM. CURTIS, W. H. WELSH, Secretaries.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.
The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says, rumors are circulating in that city in circles that ought to be well informed, of an organization for a third expedition against the Island of Cuba. Several of the so called officers of the first attempt have been lounging about the metropolis during the winter, with no visible occupation and no manifest means of support. It is believed that the material for the proposed movement, if procured at all, will be obtained from among a class of foreigners of desperate fortunes, who are ready to engage in any enterprise however lawless, that may promise pecuniary reward. The instigators are Americans. The man must be desperate indeed who engages in any such undertaking. The bad results of recent attempts to extend the area of freedom, ought to be sufficient to dishearten the most determined filibuster in the land.

IRELAND AS SHE IS.
In Horace Greely's "Glances at Europe," published in New York in 1851, page 317, we find the following passage: "Walking with a friend through one of the waste streets of Galway, (Ireland,) beside the outlet of the lakes, I came, where a girl of ten years old was breaking up hard brook pebbles into suitable fragments to mend roads with; we halted and I asked how much she received for that labor, she answered: "Six pence a car load." "How long will it take you to break a car load?" "About a fortnight." Further questions respecting her family &c., were answered with equal correctness and propriety, and with manifest truth. Here was a mere child, who should be sent to school, delving from morning to night at an employment utterly unsuited to her sex and strength and which I should consider dangerous to her eye sight, to earn for her poor parents a half penny per day. Such being the miserable pittance paid for labor of the hardest kind, is it any wonder, that the population of Ireland is, at this time, a million and a half less than it was seven years ago; that her poor houses are crowded, and that every vessel which leaves her shore is crowded with men, women and children!!"

The Canada at Boston.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston May 13.—The Steamship Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived this morning. Her mails will reach Philadelphia to-morrow afternoon.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 10th of March. The Legislative Council had voted £500 for the relief of the sufferers from the loss of the steamer Birkenhead.

Sir Henry Smith was to have taken the field on the 8th of March, in person, and a considerable number of Burglers were expected to join him. He had heard of his removal, but it had not altered his plans.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor's estimate is looked on favorably so far as opinion has had time to express itself.

The Halifax and Quebec Railway was also the subject of some conversation. Mr. Cobden asked the Colonial Secretary, Pakington, if he would lay the correspondence relating to that railway before the House. Sir J. Pakington demurred, and Mr. Cobden would place a motion for it on the notice book. Secretary Pakington stated in reply that nothing had taken place between the late Government and the parties who were anxious for the construction of the line, that could be construed into a qualified assent.

The Language of Earl Gray went no further than to say that the Government would be no party to any such guarantee as that sought for unless they were satisfied with the line. The subject, however, was now under notice of Government.

The Electric Telegraph is almost complete between Galway and Dublin, to connect with the submarine line to England. Government declines to take possession of the newly discovered guano island of Lobos. The refusal excites a good deal of irritation among the shippers and agriculturalists here.

The British ship of war Herald is fitting out for an exploring expedition to the S. seas. There is some talk of making Plymouth, instead of Southampton, the port for the West India steamers.

STARVATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The London papers contain a sickening narrative relative to suffering and death by starvation of a missionary on the Island of Pictou, off Cape Horn. The mission was under the direction of Capt. Gardiner, a gentleman of fortune.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the mail from India, received from Trieste, from Mail steamer Adria, arrived on the 28th of April with Bombay dates to 3d April.

The expedition against the Burmese goes on apace. A battle of three hours' duration had been fought between twenty-five hundred British troops and a body of native mountaineers, to the north of Peshawar. The mountaineers were defeated. No further details.

The import market at Bombay was firm. Cotton active, and prices rising. Money less abundant. Exchange on London, 1 shilling 11 pence 3 farthings.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., May 20, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM SEARIGHT,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

CONCERT.—Prof. COOLIDGE has arrived in town, and proposes to entertain our citizens for one or two evenings with some music of a character a little better than they have been treated with lately. Prof. C. is very highly spoken of in places where he has performed. A late Lancaster paper speaks of him thus:—"The style of Prof. Coolidge is delightfully pure, and free from all affectation or imitation of foreign style, or peculiarities. As a singer his voice is powerful, sweet and flexible—and as a performer on his favorite Melodicon, he has probably no equal."

He will sing on this (Wednesday), and to-morrow evenings, at the Town Hall, and at Carwonsville on Friday evening.

—We are in the receipt of the 2d and 3d Nos. of the School Mate, a most delightful little magazine, published monthly in New York, at \$1 per year. It is well deserving of its title—each number being appropriately illustrated, and also containing appropriate selections for school exercises. We recommend it to public favor without hesitation, and for the purpose of introducing it, will receive subscriptions and have it sent as desired.

—The Two Brides, just published, in one volume, is one of ARTHUR's last and best novels. Price only 25 cents per copy. T. B. PETERSON, publisher, Philadelphia.

—The Lady's Book, for June, is far ahead of its cotemporaries, and contains 112 pages, together with several useful and ornamental engravings.

OUR JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
We are still unable to state any thing positive as to our Judicial district. All we know with certainty is, that we are legislated out of the 4th (Judge WIRRE's), and into the —th (Judge KNOX's) district. But it is not known whether Judge Knox will consent to this arrangement, and indeed, it is rumored that he is not disposed to do so. If so, we may congratulate the citizens of our county on being freed from the restraints of courts of Justice, Jurors and Judges! and as there are but few such favored places in the civilized world, we should not be surprised to receive a large accession to our population during the present year!

Our Associate Judges SHAW and HOYT, met as usual on the first Monday of this month (May) when, understanding that a change was made, they adjourned to meet again on the third Monday. They met accordingly on last Monday, but no President Judge appearing, they again adjourned, we believe sine die, but did not throw up their commissions!

POLITICAL.
The great political campaign of 1852, will now open in a few days. The Democrats will meet in National Convention at Baltimore, on the 1st, and the Whigs on the 17th, of June next.

It is not exactly known who will be selected by either party. With the Whigs, however, or those of the northern States, the chances for the nomination are about as ten to one in favor of Gen. Scott—just because no other prominent Whig is as likely to secure the Abolition vote. With the democracy, the game is quite different. They are much divided as to men, rendering it rather uncertain who will receive the nomination; but there is no danger of disaffection, growing out of any peculiar sectional opinions that may be entertained by the nominees, as every democrat, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the subject, stands unequivocally pledged to the maintenance of the Union and the compromises of the Constitution. The democracy are united in sentiment upon all questions of National policy, and after the nomination, they will be as perfectly united in the support of their candidates.

—Gen. Scott does not appear quite as strong with the Whigs of New York as was represented. At an election of delegates in this city last week the friends of Mr. Fillmore elected their delegates by a handsome majority.

THE GREAT BIGAMIST AND SWINDLER.
The Frankfort Yeoman says that when the notorious Dr. Hayne arrived here to take his place for five years in a cell of the State Prison, he was dressed in the height of fashion, and entered the gloomy portals of the prison with a haughty curl writhing his lip, and impudently flourishing a fine rattan. While going up on the cars, he offered to wager five thousand dollars that he could marry again in three hours, if his liberty were given him that length of time.

For the Clearfield Republican.

CLEARFIELD, May 8th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—In continuing my account current between the Whigs and Democrats, I find, that as a general rule, the Whigs are always ready to smother their professed principles, and court the aid of side issues when they afford a tolerable prospect of temporary advantage. Thus doing, they have lent their aid, at different times, in sustaining, nearly every "issue" that the most fanatical brain has conceived.—In 1840, they were wedded to intemperance, by assuming as a motto, "Hard Cider, made harder by hard Brandy."—Their processions were headed by well filled barrels, and at their log-cabin meetings, liquor was freely "guzzled." Many will long remember with grief the Bacchanalian orgies, enacted at those meetings, and the check thereby put upon the progress of temperance—yet, this party, both before and since, boast of having "all the morality and decency." The Democrats, on the contrary through that contest nobly stood by their principles. Notwithstanding the "panic" and temporary confusion in the commercial and monetary affairs of the nation, induced by their financial policy, they neither abandoned their principles or policy, but on the contrary, selected for their standard bearer, the very man who by "walking in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and carrying out his political doctrines, had identified himself with that policy and thus offended the Whigs even more than his predecessor.

However much, at that time, I disapproved of that policy, I freely confess, that I always admired the consistency and firmness of the Democrats in thus adhering to their principles and that policy, against adverse circumstances. It evinced a confidence in the utility of that policy in its ultimate effects, which has since been happily and fully realized. The Whigs, on the contrary, however eloquent, zealous and enthusiastic in theorizing upon political economy, seem never to have placed any confidence in the practical application of their doctrines—and we now find a Whig President conducting the affairs of Government, chiefly in conformity with Democratic policy, unwilling to hazard the odium of recommending any essential change. We also find him the favorite candidate for re-election by a large portion of his party.

Surely, the people need no better evidence of the insincerity of Whig leaders, and the wisdom of Democratic policy, than the fact that, the Whigs, although in power, find it inexpedient to recommend a change of policy. Of the readiness with which Whiggery has always affiliated itself with Abolitionism, I hardly need speak. Facts "known and read of all men" attest the baseness with which the Whigs have truckled to secure Abolition votes. In the State elections of N. York, Ohio, Vermont and Pennsylvania, Whiggery and Free Soilism have more than once amalgamated. It is true, that in the single State of Massachusetts, the Democrats have stained their banner by a compound of some kind; but throughout the Union the bargain has been spurned and repudiated by the party, and even there a dissolution of partnership is certain to take place.

In the canvass of '48, all remember, how regularly the Whig orators labored to prove Gen. Taylor as hostile to Slavery, although a slave-holder—I mean at the north. We all know too that success crowned their efforts, by securing to a great extent, the Abolition vote. We also see a large portion of the same party, this year, determined to take the field courting the aid of the same issue—determined to force the nomination of Gen. Scott, who has hitherto refused to declare himself explicitly upon the compromise—and all this for the purpose of again pondering for Abolition votes. I have no language in which to express adequately my contempt of such base shuffling, and if this is the feat to which the Whigs are invited in the approaching contest, some thousands of us will excuse ourselves from any participation in it. How stands the matter in this particular with the Democrats? Of the gentlemen proposed for nomination each individual is identified with the avowed principles of the Democratic party, and directly and unequivocally in favor of the Compromise. There is no mistaking their ground upon this subject—Abolition aid is neither asked nor expected. Between two parties, thus arrayed for the contest, what lover of his country's peace, union, prosperity and happiness can long hesitate or doubt as to his proper position! Perhaps my Whig friends may think me unmercifully severe. My reply is, that my judgment is convinced of the justice of these reflections, and I could be much more severe than I am.

My first vote was a Whig vote, and it was so because you then professed principles which I believed correct, and those of your opponents, I believed, with you, were ruinous. Experience, the best of teachers, has proved that our opponents were right and we wrong. None will dispute this but those who are wilfully blind.—Time has scattered your principles to the wind—and if you will carefully review the history of your party and examine its present position, you will find the little success it has hitherto had, has been attained, not by an open, manly, resolute fight upon principle, but by fraud, deception and trickery; and now its leaders seek to deceive you into, another ignoble contest, seeking for their allies, Abolitionists, which (as the issue is now made) means nothing less than the enemies of the Union of these States. I have stood by you in every adversity as well as prosperity, but not without many misgivings as to the soundness and sincerity of your professed principles, until those principles are gone and your leaders, apparently reckless of great and momentous issues at stake, seem to be engaged merely in a scramble for the spoils.

The dying admonitions of Henry Clay, whom you have been wont to revere, are not in the least regarded. The Unionism of Daniel Webster, whom the northern Whigs once deified, now renders him unacceptable to the same section—Fillmore, who has steadily and faithfully maintained the Compromise, for that very fidelity is unfit to be re-nominated. To what purpose is all this? Simply, that the Whigs, as usual, may have a candidate whose opinions on all subjects are susceptible of various shades of coloring to suit any latitude, any climate and any "issue." C.

From the Rio Bravo of the 28th ult.

Exciting news from Rio Grande City and Bama.
A party of gentlemen arrived this evening from Rio Grande City, from whom we learn that Mr. Patton, a gentleman from Brazos, Texas, formerly of Missouri, started from Rio Grande City for the purpose of overtaking some stock which was driven into the interior and stopped to sleep at a noted camping ground called "The Wells." Here were encamped two Mexicans and a boy.

When Mr. P. was asleep, he was set upon and his brains beaten out by these fellows, for the sake of his money and effects. Information to this effect having been given by the boy, a party of citizens started out in pursuit, and one of the fellows was taken. After a regular trial he was hung by the citizens of Rio Grande City, in presence of the whole people—all concurring. Just before his execution, he made other confessions, from which a party started from Roma, crossed the river, and returned with the other fellow who had assisted at the murder of Mr. Patton—he was also hung. But the work was not yet finished. A party started out, and near the scene of murder, charged upon and killed six others, who have been in the habit, for a long time of committing similar depredations in the vicinity. We have neither space nor inclination to comment upon these events. Those abroad can know nothing of our situation and the necessity of such acts. It is sufficient to say that the whole people concurred in the executions.

We have yet to record another murder, and probably by the same gang of robbers, of one Harris, of Roma, left Rio Grande City, for this place, about sixteen days ago, and has not since been heard from. There is scarcely a doubt as to his fate.

If things go on at this rate, not a Mexican, in a short time, will be suffered to live upon this side of the river. Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from Rio Grande City, in which it is stated that the murderers confessed that a party, to which they belonged, was organized on the other side of the river, for the express purpose of murdering Americans on this side of the river, and that a large number of the gang are still on this side.

Mexican Inruption—American Settlers driven from their homes.—The house of M. A. V. Edmondson was attacked on Friday last, while the inmates including himself and two or three other persons, were unconscious of any danger. Upon going to the door, Mr. Edmondson saw that the house was surrounded by Mexican robbers, who upon his appearance commenced firing upon the house. Seizing his arms, which were unfortunately not in condition for use, he called upon the others to follow, made a rush through the line and succeeded in making his escape unhurt. Many shots were fired after them but none took effect; one man however had three ball holes through his shirt.

Proceeding to a ranch at some distance, they obtained assistance, but returned too late to effect their purpose. The place had been completely robbed of everything it contained—all the household furniture, provisions, clothing, down to the smallest articles, were carried across the river, and all stock, consisting of twenty-two horses and mules, driven off as they suppose, in the direction of Matamoros, on the Mexican side of the river.

A skirmish across the river took place between the parties, and the robbers in decision, said they had only now commenced and intended to rob every American on the river, and kill them if they could.—They said they were acting under orders of General Canales, and that they intended shortly to attack and sack Brownsville. Threats of this kind have been frequently made by persons over the way, and it is said have in many instances, come from Mexican officers.

All the settlers on the river are arming themselves, and intend to prepare for the future engagement that should arise.

Seizure of an American Vessel by the Dutch.
A Batavia (Java) letter of February 27 (according to the New York papers) states that a few days previous an American schooner, called the Flirt, was brought into Batavia Roads by a war-steamer from Palembang.

"The owner and all on board were made prisoners, on a charge of high treason, for endeavoring to induce the Sultan of Jambie, or Diambia, to revolt against the Dutch. The recent disaffection at Palembang and its neighborhood has greatly alarmed the Netherlands government, which well aware that the natives have an affection for its rule. According to the Dutch version of this treasonable affair, it would appear that the Flirt arrived at Palembang and that the owner, Mr. Gibson, stated that he was on a pleasure cruise—a man of fortune. After a short time during which the utmost cordiality and hospitality existed between Mr. Gibson and the officials at that station, the suspicions of the authorities were excited and a strict watch kept over the vessel's movements.

"The mate, or supercargo, who is said to be of a romantic disposition, was dispatched by Mr. Gibson with a letter to the Sultan of Jambie, written in the Malay language, and stating that, if the Sultan