

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., June 18, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. For the State at large—Senatorial. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON McCANDLESS, of Allegheny. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Peter Logan, 13. H. C. Eyer, 2. G. H. Martin, 14. John Clayton, 3. John Miller, 15. Isaac Robinson, 4. F. W. Beckius, 16. Henry Peller, 5. R. McKay, Jr., 17. Jas. Burnside, 6. A. Apple, 18. M. McCaslin, 7. N. Strickland, 19. Jas. McDonald, 8. A. Peters, 20. W. S. Colahan, 9. David Pister, 21. Andrew Burk, 10. R. E. James, 22. Wm. Dunn, 11. J. McReynolds, 23. J. S. McCalmont, 12. P. Damon, 24. G. R. Barrett.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM SEARIGHT, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

We neglected to alter the number of our last paper. It should have been No. 26 instead of 25.

Graham, the warm friend of the Country Press (who refuses to take subscribers who do not patronize their County paper) is out with his Magazine for July, containing 112 pages, with several beautiful engravings, some of which are quite as useful as they are handsome. Price \$3 per year, or \$5 for two copies. Address GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Editor, Philadelphia.

God's Lady's Book, for July, has been with us for a few days, but we have been so busily engaged that we have not given it half the attention its interesting pages deserve; still we have no fear of going amiss in saying this number fully sustains the high reputation of the work, which is that of the head of American Literature. Price \$3 or 5 for two copies, Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Our paper this week contains a short biographical sketch of the life of General FRANKLIN PIERCE, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, as also the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, which constitutes the present platform, or declaration of principles of the Democratic party. The first will show that in General PIERCE, the Democracy have a candidate in whom they may well feel proud, having served his country long, in different stations, and always faithfully; and after having thus done his work, he was always ready to lay down his robe of office and retire to private life. In the second, they will find but a reiteration of the principles for which the Democratic party have been doing battle since 1798, with a renewed declaration of attachment to the Union of the States, in an unflinching support of the compromise measures of the last Congress.

Our paper contains several other articles of much interest, particularly the letter MEAGHER, the Irish patriot; and on the 4th page, will be found a story by T. S. ARTHUR, which is also worthy of a careful perusal.

The late Democratic ratification meeting in the city of New York is represented as the most enthusiastic affair that has taken place in that city, since the days that the great JACKSON was in the zenith of his popularity. The Democrats of New York are thoroughly and cordially united; and when united, they have always been victorious.

President Polk's Prophecy. Judge DOUGLASS addressed a Democratic ratification meeting in Delaware the other day, and asserted on the authority of Gen. ARMSTRONG, who was present, that President POLK remarked to him, (Gen. A.) when he was about signing Gen. Pierce's commission as Brigadier General, "there, General, is a man, who will yet be President of the United States."

Whig National Convention. The Whig National Convention met at Baltimore on Tuesday last. Our latest accounts are only up to Monday. At that time crowds of strangers were pouring in from all quarters, and the utmost excitement prevailed. It is by no means certain that Gen. SCOTT has been nominated. Since the nomination of Gen. Pierce Scott's stock has seriously declined, which had the effect of increasing the chance of Mr. WEBSTER. The last calculations that we have seen, make the probable vote on first ballot about as follows: Scott 123—Fillmore 132—Webster 40. This would give Mr. Webster the best chance, as a portion of the friends of Scott and Fillmore can much more readily unite on him than on either of those two competitors.

The Elk County Advocate, of the 5th, contains an item on the unfortunate killing of a negro in Columbia, in April last, which we are quite sure would not find a place in that paper if the editor had given the subject the benefit of a moment's reflection. Gov. Bigler has neither refused or neglected to make a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for Ridgley, nor has the Governor of Maryland "appointed Commissioners to settle the affair." We are not of the number of Governor BIGLER's "Lieut. Colonels," nor do we attempt to explain any 'feature' in this matter that is at all mysterious; but think that every editor out of the Abolition ranks ought to be "Lieutenant Colonel" enough not to be thus deceived out of his wits, and know that before a Governor of one State can demand, under his broad seal, of the Executive of another State, one of that State's citizens, he must have some authority for doing so. It is necessary that the nature of the offence be clearly made out, and an indictment made and bill found. Has either of these things been done in this case? Certainly not—and we are only surprised that these facts did not occur to the shrewd and usually discreet editor of the Advocate, whilst he was penning his article. On the contrary, as we are credibly informed, up to within a very few days past, the proper officers who were engaged in taking the testimony had not been able to decide upon the exact nature of the offence. But whenever they shall so decide, the Advocate, and all others, will have unmistakable evidence that Gov. Bigler will perform his duty as the law requires. And we are equally sure that Gov. Lowe, and the authorities of Maryland, will as promptly discharge their duties.

The weather has at last become quite warm and summer-like. The late frosts have greatly injured the fruit, yet we think, take it altogether, we will have an average crop. Grain looks tolerably well.

The Clearfield and Cunnwensville Turnpike Road, will now be in a state of progress in short order. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, James T. Leonard; Treasurer, A. K. Wright; Managers, Geo. C. Passmore, Geo. Thorn, G. D. Goodfellow, G. L. Reed and Wm. Powell, Wm. Irvin.

BATIFICATION MEETING. In pursuance of public notice previously given, a number of the Democrats of Clearfield county, assembled at the Court House on Monday evening the 14th instant, for the purpose of expressing their satisfaction of the nomination of PIERCE and KING for President and Vice President of the U. States.

On motion, WM. BLOOM, sen., was called to the chair, and Hon. J. P. HORT, M. NICHOLS, Sen., J. W. WRIGHT, and F. G. MILLES, Vice Presidents, and Isiah Fullerton and D. W. Moore, Secretary's. After which, On motion, J. S. France, Esq., was called upon, who addressed the meeting at length, giving a detail of the proceedings of the late National Convention at Baltimore, and who concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were repeatedly and loudly cheered during their reading, and were adopted by acclamation.

Whereas, the Democratic party of this Union in General Convention at Baltimore assembled, after an arduous and laborious session have, with unprecedented unanimity and harmony, nominated Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire, for President, and WM. R. KING, of Alabama, for Vice President of this Union.

And, whereas, a proper respect for the action of our representatives demand, that the democracy of the various portions of the United States should assemble to ratify their proceedings, therefore Resolved, That the democracy of Clearfield county, do most heartily and sincerely ratify and endorse the nominations made at Baltimore, by the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That in General Franklin Pierce, the democracy have a candidate for President of the United States of high and sterling integrity, of sound democratic principles, of tried patriotism and an experienced statesman, to whom the Presidency of this Union may be confided, with an assurance that the true interests of the country will not be neglected or betrayed.

Resolved, That William R. King's past history is a sure guarantee that in the event of his election he may be trusted. His great talent, experience and liberal views point him out as one of the great men of the age, and one who may be entirely trusted with any office in the gift of the American people. Resolved, That while Pennsylvania felt a just pride in offering to the Democracy of the nation, her favorite son JAMES BUCHANAN, and while her gallant democracy still feel that her claims were strong, and her candidate second to none in the Union, yet she is ever ready to submit to the majority when fairly expressed; and believing that the nomination of PIERCE and KING, was the result of an anxious desire to promote the harmony and secure the certain success of the party in the coming campaign, we cheerfully rally under their banner, and hope to do good battle in the cause. Resolved, That with the candidates now before the people, there cannot be a doubt

that the glorious principles of our party will once more triumph throughout the Union: The Keystone State will not be found wanting, but will respond to the nominations by an old fashioned majority. Resolved, That Gov. Wm. Bigler's Administration; thus far, is a sure guarantee that he will redeem all the pledges he made to the people last fall. His just and proper exercise of the veto, will be a lesson to all corrupt Legislators and teach them that however venal and corrupt they may be, Wm. Bigler as the people's friend may be trusted. His past conduct gives us an assurance that under his administration there will be no departure from the pure and wholesome measures which characterized the administration of Simon Snyder.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.—RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of Government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to paltry the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the recititude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and to practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among citizens ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as

the compromise measure, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

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.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it will be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

From the Pittsburgh Daily Union. WHO IS GENERAL PIERCE?

We commend the following in an especial manner to our readers. It is the production of a pupil in one of the Manchester Schools. If the boys thus early begin to manifest interest in the election of Gen. Pierce, what may we not expect from the young men and veteran fathers of Democracy! Pierce and King will be elected almost by acclamation:— Mr. UNION—I have heard it asked, "Who is Gen. Pierce?" Perhaps the following anecdote, related by my preceptor before my class some twelve months since, will tend towards an answer, as far as it goes:

During the hottest part of the great battle which closed our Mexican war, and admitted our heroes to the "Halls of Montezuma," Gen. Pierce, having routed the legions where he had been fighting, hastened with his command to the assistance of (I believe) Gen. P. F. Smith, when the following laconic dialogue ensued: Pierce.—"Gen. Smith, what have you for me to do?" Smith.—"Command." (Pierce ranking higher.)

Pierce.—"Have you a plan for the next moment?" Smith.—"I had a plan it is now to obey orders."

Pierce.—"Then I order you to execute your plan, and point out to me a place where I can do good service. I will show you that I can fight as well under you, as you have under me."

Smith.—"Defend that Hacienda." Pierce.—"RIGHT FACE—FORWARD."

When our American Consul at Venice related this anecdote, (says my teacher,) to a Venician gentleman, who had travelled much in America, the old man exclaimed: "Oh! that everlasting Yankee nation! Who ever heard of a superior rank officer who would fight for a moment under a subaltern, even at the price of victory? That will shake every crown in Europe." Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for wanting to give others the pleasure of reading what pleased me so much, before I knew the political views of Gen. Pierce. I am not yet 13 years old, but I sometimes think I am quite a Democrat, because my father is. I cannot think this is news to you, but I want to call your attention to it.

I am, Sir, yours &c. W. J. M.

*Humboldt. On the 14th ult, hail stones four inches long and which in some cases killed cattle, fell near Parkersburg, Va.

flying over their heads, and ploughing up the ground. General Pierce, cutting at them with his sword, would say, "There boys, is a game of ball for you." In this charge his horse fell and rolled upon him. He was seriously injured, and the horse disabled. He mounted another horse and joined the fight. He suffered great pain all night, and could not sleep. The surgeon ordered him not to go to the field next day. That night they had rain in arms, and the rain was terrible, and the surgeon advised him to go back to San Augustine, where there was a depot; but he would not. He determined to go on to Churubusco.

At a charge in this battle, both his brigades and that of General Shields were ordered to get in the rear. He was again thrown from his horse with such violence that he fainted on the field. Afterwards, when the troops, coming up, wanted to raise him, he told them to charge on, and he would take care of himself, though the Mexican Lancers were then charging on the spot, and towards a cornfield. He commanded his troops to charge on them in advance.

After this battle an armistice was proposed, and Gen Pierce was appointed one of the commissioners. He was strongly opposed to the armistice, unless the castle of Chapultepec was given as security, and there was no use in proposing an armistice unless they were prepared to give up California. Gen Scott was opposed to him in opinion, but the event showed that Pierce was right. The armistice was granted almost unconditionally.

At the battle of Molina del Rey he rode over the field with the bullets about him, and was called off by Gen Worth, who told him he was rash. He was at the battle of Chapultepec; and when victory declared for the stripes and stars, the South Carolinians and the Ninth Regiment which had fought together at Churubusco and Contreras, met. Their blood had mingled in a common stream, and the Palmetto regiment showed its valor by the number of men that lay dead on the field. General Pierce addressed them, and said, here the extreme North and South have met together, as common sons of the glorious Union; met to maintain its rights and uphold its honor. These battles had cemented the union of the North and South, and he hoped they would be forever united. Nine cheers were then given for the Palmetto regiment which were loudly responded to; and the same compliment was returned by the Carolinians to the Yankees.

After this battle he resigned his commission and came home, having done enough to redeem his pledge and maintain the honor of his country. The state of his health continued very bad all the time he was in Mexico. He was on the best terms with Gen. Scott, his present rival for the Presidency, and Gen. Scott often invited him to dinner. He was idolized by the men under his command. When the war was all over he did not get into a quarrel with the other generals as to who had done most or least. He was modest and silent about his own deserts, though he fought as well as any of the generals. This was not exactly the course pursued by Gen. Scott and some others.

When the troops came to Newport, he found there was \$240 due to him, and he added \$60 more to it, making up \$300, which he spent in treating the men. He also, by his influence or purse procured them free passage by the railroad. He sent money to many old soldiers.

On returning to Concord he continued his practice of the law, and has been in private life ever since, though he continued to work for the Democratic party, though he never sought nor accepted an office, unless one in which he perilled his life. He married into a Whig and aristocratic family, and has three children. He is a thorough Democrat of the Virginia school of party principles and measures, which accounts for his being brought forward as a candidate for President by the Virginia delegation in the Convention.

The following resolutions were almost unanimously adopted by the New Hampshire Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Concord, on the 8th of January last. Resolved, That we acknowledge with pride the long, unwavering and efficient support of Gen. Franklin Pierce to Democratic principles and the Democratic party, and that we present his name to the people of the nation as worthy, on account of his talents, his attainments, his eminent public services, his tried patriotism and frankness, of a high place among the names of the eminent citizens who will be conspicuously before the National Democratic Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, on the 1st day of June 1852.

Resolved, That while she thus expresses her partiality for her own favorite son, yet that New Hampshire will abide by the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and that the Democracy of the Granite State will be found in the coming contest, where they have ever been found—side by side with their Democratic brethren of the other States, fighting manfully under the broad banner of Democracy; and having no local or sectional prejudices to consult, will contend earnestly for the principles of our revolutionary fathers, with a fixed determination, under any and all circumstances, now and forever; to adhere to, support and sustain our national constitution and glorious Union. For these resolutions 282 voted, and only five voted against them. They were afterwards voted for unanimously. General Pierce declined the nomination, as will be seen by the following letter:— CONCORD, January 12, 1852. My DEAR SIR.—I take the liberty to address you, because no channel more appropriate occurs to me through which to express my thanks to the convention over which you presided on the 8th instant, and to the masses there represented. I am far from being insensible to the

steady and generous confidence so often manifested towards me by the people of this State; and although the object indicated in the resolution, having particular reference to myself, be not one of desire on my part, the expression is not on that account the less gratifying. Doubtless the spontaneous and just appreciation of an intelligent people is the best earthly reward for earnest and cheerful services rendered to one's State and country; and while it is a matter of unfeigned regret that my life has been so barren of usefulness, I shall ever hold this and similar tributes among my most cherished recollections.

To these, my sincere and grateful acknowledgments, I desire to add, that the same motives which induced me several years ago to retire from public life, and which since that time have controlled my judgment in this respect, now impel me to say that the use of my name, in any event, before the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, to which you are a delegate, would be utterly repugnant to my tastes and wishes. I am, with the highest respect and esteem, your friend, FRANK PIERCE.

Hon. C. G. Atherton, Nashville N. H.

RECAPITULATION OF BALLOTINGS.

Table with columns for Counties (Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Hancock, Harlan, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Keosauqua, Linn, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Polk, Pottawattamie, Ripon, Sac, Shelby, Union, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, Woodbury, Wright) and rows for votes (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th).

Fraud Exposed—Look out for Worthless Bags. We have cautioned our community heretofore against handling and touching any of the worthless shin plasters now flooding, not only in our city, but the entire West. Not one out of every ten of these rag money shops is worth a single red cent, or ever mean to redeem their trash, when they succeed in doing so, getting it fairly afloat among the simple and unsuspecting people. As a pretty good illustration of the worthlessness of this illegal rag money, we feel bound to state that among the worst of this trash, we class a species of paper, now attempting a circulation in this community, entitled the "Farmers and Merchants' Exchange Company," started, as we learn, in Quincy, Illinois, upon the credit of some mortgaged swamp land. This concern, we have reason to believe, is wholly worthless and irresponsible. The other day, only a person in this city collected together some 399 dollars of its notes and sent them to Quincy to be redeemed according to the promise on the face. He was very demurely informed by its agents there, on presenting them, that the Bank was just out of funds, but probably would get together the amount presented (\$39) in a week or so. We hope our people will not touch this trash on any condition; if they do, they deserve to be cheated as they will be. St. Louis Union.

A horrible and fatal accident happened on Sunday afternoon last, by which Mr. Samuel F. Lockert, an enterprising and worthy citizen of Columbia, was instantly killed. He was driving his horse and sulky about 2 1/2 miles from Columbia, when his horse suddenly took fright, near Bachman's mill, and commenced running, crossing the railroad, where it is supposed he fell from the sulky. The horse did not stop until he got to Mann's tavern, on the road leading from this city to Washington, a distance of about three miles, dragging Mr. Lockert along with his head on the ground and his feet fast between the axle-tree and the shaft of the sulky. The back part of his skull was broken and his brain escaped freely. Mr. Lockert was a single man, about 28 years of age, and highly respected by a large number of friends and acquaintances.—Lancaster Whig.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, at Millintown, took fire on Sunday, the 30th of May. It was extinguished before any material damage was done.