

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Europa.

New York, June 16.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, arrived this evening at 6 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., and London to the 4th.

The Liverpool Cotton market was unchanged; the sales for the week reaching 62,000 bales.

There is no change to notice in the market for Flour and Grain.

The news from England is devoid of any special interest. The position of Lord Derby's government in the new House of Commons begins to form the subject of discussion in political circles.

Mr. D'Israeli, in the house of Commons, on Friday, in answer to Lord D. Stewart as to what further steps the government intended to take to obtain redress from the Austrian Government for the outrage on Mr. Mather, referred the noble Lord to the papers on the table upon the subject for explanation.

The great advance which Indian Corn has recently incurred, and the further enhancement demanded by holders and importers, have in some degree checked the sales of that article.

The Austrian government has again come into the market as a borrower, and a subscription loan for £4,500,000 sterling has been offered in London and Frankfurt. The interest is to be payable at London, Paris and Frankfurt, at a fixed exchange.

FRANCE.—The Marriage of M. de Persigny with Mile, de la Moskowa was celebrated at a late hour on Friday night, at the chapel of the Elysee, in presence of Louis Napoleon.

T. Victor Hugo has just terminated a work on the coup d'Etat, which is to bear the title of "Les Deux Decembre."

The budget of the approaching year, at present submitted to the Corps Legislatif, demands a levy of taxes to the amount of one billion four hundred and forty six millions of francs.

Letters from Marseilles announce that Joachim Murat, son of Prince Louis, had arrived there on his return from Florence to Paris, being the bearer of important despatches.

Another recusant to the oath of allegiance to the President, is Gen. Leflo, who has addressed a letter to the Minister of War. His example has been followed by M. Vatieneuil, one of the Council General of the Eure, and mayor committee; M. Alphonse de Rennocille, of the Council General of the Loire; as well as by several members of the municipal councils of Marseilles and Bouganville.

The report is circulated that Louis Napoleon has made a formal application for the hand of the Princess Vasa, grand daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden.

The agens de change (stock brokers) of Paris took the oath to the Constitution on Monday morning, in presence of the Tribunal of Commerce.

A letter from Troyes states that 13 political prisoners were sent from that town for imprisonment to the fort of Bicetre, near Paris, when the prisoners arrived at the railroad station, they raised a cry of "Vive la Republique," which was answered by the crowd on side. The gendarmes immediately advanced and arrested six of those persons, who were marched off to prison.

ITALY.—The Roman police oppose, by every means in their power, the introduction of foreign journals into the pontifical dominions. The English papers are charged like letters, and are made to pay in proportion to their weight. The Times sometimes costs six, seven, or eight francs a number.

The Russian grand dukes scattered money with profusion among the people of Rome. The Neapolitan Government was so afraid of being annoyed by the lazzaroni that it gave orders to arrest and imprison them. The drivers of the corricoles were directed to wear their Sunday clothes during the stay of the Russian princes; and the boys who stand behind those vehicles, and act as servants, were all ordered to put on shoes.

GERMANY.—The Weser Gazette states that numerous arrests took place on the 24th ultimo, at Bremen, in consequence of the discovery of the statues and rules of an association called the League of Death, together with poignards, pistols, and other weapons. The prisoners had been taken to the Hotel de ville, and great excitement prevailed in the city.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss journal, the Bund, asserts that the account given of the signing of the protocols in London, relative to Switzerland is incorrect. This journal says that the great powers have not recognised the rights of Prussia over Neuchâtel to the extent implied in the accounts in question.

The semi-official Suisse de Borne asserts positively that no such protocols, or anything like them have been signed in London, and that the news is false in every particular.

The Presse states that the Emperor, no longer able to permit his representative at Washington to hold communication with a Secretary of State who had spoken so lightly of Austria as Mr. Webster has done, has commanded the Chevalier Hulsemann to Europe, leaving his Government diplomatically unrepresented in the United States. The Emperor, it is added, would not have laid so much stress upon the liberty allowed to Kossovich, but Mr. Webster's speeches touch his honor and dignity.

Whig harmony in Albany has reached such an ecstatic pitch that Hastings of the Knickerbocker, knocked down Cuyler, of the Express. One is for Scott and the other for Fillmore.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the mother and sister of the great Hungarian are expected to arrive in New York from England this week. It is Kossovich's design that they shall establish a school for the instruction of young ladies at Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Five men killed by Mexicans and Indians—Steamer Camanche fired into again—Government Officers wounded.

By the arrival at New Orleans on the 1st inst., of the steamship Yacht, from Brazos Santiago, we have received dates from Brownsville to the 26th ult. The news is of the most exciting character.

The Flag of the 15th ult., states, that on the evening of the 10th ult., a gang of about forty men consisting of Mexicans and Indians, attacked a party of seven Americans, who were encamped at a lake called Campanas; five of those at the camp are said to have been murdered, and all their property taken into Mexico. Two of the men, fortunately, were on the margin of the lake shooting ducks at the time, and succeeded in making their escape.

These robbers and murderers are said to have crossed the river some forty miles above Brownsville, on Friday the 7th ult., and a detachment of them openly re-crossed it again soon after perpetrating the murder, bearing with them the right hand of each of their slaughtered victims, while the remainder of the savages coolly encamped on the ground where the massacre occurred, expecting no doubt another feast of blood from those whom they deemed absent from the camp, and would probably return unsuspecting of danger.

The population of the neighborhood was not only too sparse for resistance, but afraid to venture out to bury the dead, after the murderers were gone. The Flag contains a letter from Warren Adams, which says that it is understood that these Mexicans and Indians were instructed by the authorities in Mexico to kill and plunder all American citizens near the frontier, and that acting as they did, under the instructions of the aforesaid authorities, they mutilated the bodies of the murdered men, taking the right hand of each to testify that they were entitled to the reward of thirty or forty dollars offered by Mexico for each American they murdered on the frontier.

The Rio Bravo of 29th says, that the steamer Camanche was again fired into last week, a custom-house officer residing at Rio Grande city, Mr. Brashear, was dangerously wounded. His little son was only wounded; and a lady passenger, Mrs. Rogers, the wife of the murdered man spoken of above, who was on her way up to join her husband, very narrowly escaped a similar fate.

On the evening of the 14th instant, Mr. Philip Rogers, a merchant of Rio Grande city, while standing behind his counter, was stabbed to the heart, and killed, by a Mexican, who had ostensibly come to purchase goods. The object of the fellow was, no doubt, to rob the house, as Mr. Rogers was not known to have an enemy in the world. Another Mexican was upon watch outside of the house, but both succeeded in making their escape to the chapparel.—They were discovered almost in the act, and one of the fellows, in coming out of the house, brushed against a gentleman who, hearing the cry of Mr. Rogers, hastily ran to his assistance. All efforts to discover and arrest the assassins have so far proved abortive.

As strange as it may seem abroad, says the Rio Bravo, this is the tenth murder which has taken place within the last three weeks. For the last two months the average has been three killed per week. No man's life is safe from these Mexican assassins for a single hour. It has become a grave question, what is to be done in this state of things? If it should continue, there will not be an American on the river in six months.

Mr. G. N. Clarke, who recently arrived at Brownsville from New Orleans, was found dead in old Fort Brown, on the 10th ult., and it was evident from shot and other wounds that he had been murdered.

Overland Route to California. A line of Stage Coaches has just been established in Missouri, to run between St. Joseph and Sacramento City. The first train left on the 1st day of May, taking out the necessary stock for the several stations of the company, and the second is to leave on the 10th of June. The stations of the company are Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, North Fork of the Platte, South Pass, Salt Lake City, and the Head of the Humboldt. The number of wagons in each train will be ten, and the limitation of passengers, forty. Time from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, twenty-five days; fare \$100. To Sacramento, sixty days; fare \$150.

This arrangement will give a new turn to travel, and make many prefer the "overland route" to that across the Isthmus.—One reason why men of small means will prefer to go to California by the way of Missouri instead of Panama, is that the expense of so doing is only one half. The steamers charging 300 dollars, while the stages put it down to 150 dollars. During the more pleasant portion of the year, we should think the stages would do a most excellent business. Whether they do or not, they have our best wishes. An enterprise of such a magnitude, deserves the most unbounded success.

In comparison to it, all former stage coach operations sink into insignificance. Its features are peculiarly American, and could be met with among no other people in God's world.—N. Y. Dutchman.

The New York Herald thus talks of Gen. Pierce: "Gen. Pierce will be found to be by no means a weak candidate. The State of New Hampshire is perfectly crazy with exultation. In Concord, the capitol, as soon as they heard the news of his nomination, men, women, and children rushed out into the street, 250 guns were fired as a feu de joie, and all the bells were tolled for hours.

Some of Gen. Scott's friends ran up the street shouting, "Is there any fire anywhere?" "Yes there is a fire," responded a young Democrat, "a devil of a fire in the rear!"

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., June 26, 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, 14. John Clayton, 15. Isaac Robinson, 16. John Miller, 17. Henry Pether, 18. M. McCaslin, 19. Jas. McDaniell, 20. W. S. Colahan, 21. Andrew Burk, 22. Wm. Dunn, 23. J. S. McCalmont, 24. G. R. Barrett.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM SEARIGHT, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Democratic Standing Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing committee of this county will meet at the Office of Jos. S. France on Monday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required as business of importance is to be transacted. By order.

It will be seen by the notice of the Standing Committee in to day's paper, that they are about making a move towards the organization of the party preparatory to the approaching election. It is high time that something should be done. We have every thing to do this fall, a Congressman, Senator and Representative to elect, besides our county ticket; and when it is recollected that our Congressional and Senatorial districts are composed of some seven or eight counties, no time should be lost. The other counties of the district are at work, and why should we delay?

A START MADE.—By reference to the proper department, it will be seen that we have at last raised a candidate or two for Sheriff. There is plenty of room for more. In Clarion and Centre counties there are 30 gentlemen in each, anxious to find out the number of their friends. Come on, then, we don't want our little great county to be so far behind.

FOR CONGRESS.—DAVID BARCLAY, Esq., of PUNXSUTAWNEY, we see by the Brookville Jeffersonian, is announced as a candidate for Congress in this district. Mr. B. is a man of talent and active business habits, and if settled upon as the nominee of the party, will be a worthy candidate to support.

SENATORIAL.—The reader will find a communication in another column, recommending one of our worthy citizens (Judge WRIGHT) for Senator. As our county has been without a representative in that body for the two last sessions, we think the other counties composing the district should on that account magnanimously yield to our claims. This will hardly be the case, however, as we notice that G. W. ZEIGLER, Esq., is recommended as a candidate for the same honor in the last Brookville Jeffersonian.

The fact is, we would have no objection to having both the Congressman and Senator at this time, as we have plenty of good and willing material, and as our county lies the most adjoining "rest of mankind," we believe our claim might be maintained with a tolerable grace.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. The whigs have had a really serious time of it in their National Convention. They met on Wednesday the 17th, and after five days' of incessant toil—not counting the Sabbath day, when, as reported by telegraph, and published in the city papers of Monday, the "excitement was unabated," and "numerous bets were made"—closed the contest for a Presidential candidate on Monday afternoon, on the 5th ballot, by nominating Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. They afterwards nominated as their candidate for Vice President the Hon. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

We have not seen the published proceedings of the Convention up to its close, and only learn the above facts from passengers. Up to the 46th ballot, (the last we have seen) the vote stood about equal for Scott and Fillmore, at about 132 each, and about 29 for Webster.

This Convention will form an important epoch in the history of political parties in this country. There can no longer be said to be two political parties, professing antagonistic principles, for the platform which the Southern whigs compelled their northern brethren to swallow, is no more

like what the declaration of whig principles were ten or twelve years ago than the flinty rock is like limpid water. And on the great question of the day—the question of the finality of the Compromise—so far as words go at least, they are even more firmly committed to the maintenance of those measures, fugitive bill and all, than the Democrats. Thus, like the renowned Giles Scroggins, our Northern whigs can only console themselves with the reflection, that if they have lost their principles they have found a candidate. But a sorry fist they will make of it. The people of the country, both North and South, are acquainted with the leaders of the whig party, and know what reliance to place upon their professions. If they did not—if the past did not prove them faithless in every nine cases out of ten, and always ready to surrender their principles and even their self-respect for whatever temporary advantage might be offered—the fact of their willingness to sacrifice on this occasion, not one but all, the principles they have heretofore advocated, and adopted as their own, those against which they have always done battle, merely for the sake of a candidate, will be enough of itself to involve them in a cloud of suspicion so utterly dark and portentous as to bring upon them defeat and disaster in every quarter.

But we morely intended to mention to our readers that the whigs had met in National Convention, nominated their candidates, and laid down a platform. Next week we will spread the document before them, so that they may see that we have not misrepresented—and if any of them can discover any vestige of ancient whig principles—even the faintest shadow of the substance of any thing like a Protective Tariff, National Bank, Assumption of the Debts of the States, or any other of the old rallying cries of whiggery—they should make known their discovery without delay.

MURDERS IN HOLLIDAYSBURG.—We have heard of three murders having been committed in and near Hollidaysburg—two on Saturday and two on Sunday last—but as we are not in possession of the full particulars we forbear to give the rumors in their present shape.

For the Clearfield Republican. STATE SENATOR. The time to select a suitable candidate for State Senator, to represent the people of the Wild Cat district, is drawing nigh; and it behooves the people of this county to consult their own wishes, and determine who shall represent them. The people of Clearfield county have an important duty to perform in this matter. The lumber business is the great source of wealth to our citizens, and to protect which seems to be the greatest duty devolving upon either our Representative or Senator. Destroy, injure, or retard the lumbering business, and you take from Clearfield county every thing that now makes it desirable as a place of habitation. I do not suppose that any man that can or may be selected, would willingly sanction any measure calculated to injure our business or prosperity. But the great point is not to prevent our prosperity, but to foster, cherish, and increase it. In order to accomplish so desirable an object, we must be represented by one of our own citizens, one who understands all our interests, and in whom we can confide. We have many such men, who if elected, would not only represent us with fidelity, but be an honor to Clearfield county. Without disparagement to any of our prominent citizens, I beg leave to nominate the Hon. A. K. WRIGHT, of Clearfield borough. His intimate acquaintance with all the wants of our county, his ability, his moral worth and his unwavering adherence to the Democratic party, in adversity as well as prosperity, point him out as the man for the occasion. The Democratic party owes it to itself and to Judge Wright to nominate and elect him to the Senate at this time. Let us therefore consult our own interest and the gratitude due to Judge Wright, by urging his nomination before the Senatorial Conference. S.

For the Clearfield Republican. THE ACADEMY. It does not seem to be generally known that the prices of this school have been reduced. The advertisement shows low rates, lower than could be afforded were it not that the endowment of the Academy pays part of the expenses.

Recently, exercises in vocal music have been introduced without additional charge. This is an improvement most heartily to be commended. What is more delightful, more innocent or more refining in its influence than music? What is there more within the reach of all? And by all it is equally enjoyed. The power of music over the feelings is indeed wonderful.—The daring soldier advancing to battle gains new courage as he marches by its spirit-stirring notes—and the wandering exile is consoled by hearing again the song of his native land.

All can enjoy music and all could in some degree make it if they were taught in early life. For want of this culture the musical talent of most persons in this country is lost—and why should it not be taught?—taught universally in our Academies and schools? There is no good reason against it. It would not interfere with other studies, but, on the other hand, would form a pleasing recreation in the ordinary routine of School duties. Besides, it would open to those who profit by it a source of

pleasure and delight which no misfortune could destroy.

Of the present teachers, Dr. Wm. C. CATLIN and Mrs. CATLIN, it is not necessary for me to speak, their exhibitions have been public, and their reputation well known. Nothing from me would increase or diminish.

The next quarter commences on Monday the 28th of this month (June A. D. 1852.) Let parents be prepared to send at that time so that their children may start fairly with their classes. And when started let them be kept steadily at school.—To advance rapidly in learning requires the co-operation of parent, teacher, and scholar. JUNIUS.

I. O. O. F.—A Tribute of Respect. At a special meeting of Clearfield Lodge, No. 192, of the I. O. O. F., on Wednesday evening June 25, 1852, the following proceedings were had:

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the dec'd. wife of our worthy brother, and render such assistance as circumstances may require.

Resolved, That in the death of the wife of brother Jones, he has been deprived of a kind and affectionate companion; his children of a fond and faithful mother, and her friends and society of one whose example is worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the Clearfield Republican, and also, one furnished to brother J. H. Jones.

Extract from proceedings. A. M. HILLS, N. G. T. J. MCCOLLOUGH, Sec. Pro. Tem.

THE CONDITION OF THE WHIG PARTY. As we write, the National Convention of the whig party is in session, and the various questions about the doings of that body which are at this moment on every tongue and in every mind picture with great vividness and force the demoralized and distracted condition of the whig organization.

It is gravely asked, will the delegations sent to represent the whigs of several southern States be admitted to seats in the convention at all?

If so, will they under their instructions feel themselves at liberty to participate in the proceedings of the convention?

Again it is asked, Will the convention undertake to present any platform whatever of party principles? Will the southern whigs withdraw in a body? Will the canvass and the nomination be in name or form editorial, or will some attempt be made to bring the peace between the two sections of the country, and the means of preserving that peace, in some shape or other within the purview and programme of the whig organization?

These are the preliminary questions, which have been much discussed in Congress and out of Congress, and upon any one of which few intelligent men on the eve of the meeting of the convention would venture to give any positive answer. They are questions essential to the very existence of the whig party as a national party, and they arise before you touch the more difficult inquiries as to the person upon whom the nomination is to fall.

Now, what moral force before the country any party organization possess whose National Convention finds itself in such a predicament? What is party organization good for concerning which such points as those above stated are admitted to be in grave doubt?

On what ground can such an organization demand the public confidence and support? Grant—that we are by no means disposed to deny—that the whig party contains its fair share of wise and patriotic men, still it seems plain that in their existing political organization, neither wisdom, nor patriotism, nor nationality of spirit, holds any conspicuous place, or exercises any controlling influence. If the men are good men, then they are certainly much better than their distracted, disorganized, self-contradictory, and self-denounced party.

And now be it remembered that the whig party has come to this pass while the executive power of the government is yet in its grasp. It has thus fallen to pieces while the whole cohesive power of the administration has been striving to hold it together. It has thus gone to ruin with the work and the force of the chief magistrate in its hands!

With what hope, then, does a party in such a condition go into a new struggle for power? Under what motto, with what war-cry, and on what ground of principle, does it assume to place itself in opposition, before an intelligent people, to the democracy as now united and embattled?—Un-

The Memphis Eagle, of the 30th ult., relates the following particulars of a singular and horrible affair which recently occurred in that city:—

Some time ago a half barrel of whiskey was sold by a house in this city to a country customer, which, on being opened after it was taken home, was found to contain the body of a newly-born infant immersed in the spirits, and in a state of incipient decomposition. The person who bought the whiskey attempted to use it—in fact did use a small portion of it—but the taste at first being somewhat peculiar, and on being exposed to the air, it became so nauseating and offensive, both in taste and smell, as to excite suspicion. Suspicion led to examination, and examination disclosed the facts stated above. The purchaser at once returned it to the city, to the person from whom he procured it, and who had sold it just as they received it from Cincinnati—the cask having never been opened from the time it left the distillery until it was taken home by their customer from the country.

presentation of a sword to Gen. Pierce. On the return of Gen. Pierce from Mexico, says the Pittsburgh Daily Union, he was presented, by order of the Legislature of New Hampshire, with a fine sword, as a State testimonial of regard for him as one of its citizen soldiers. The presentation speech was made by the Governor of the State, in reply to which General Pierce said:—

I accept this splendid weapon from the people of New Hampshire with an abiding sense of the personal regard which has never seemed to grow cold. May I not be permitted to say, without reference to my political associations, that I receive it as one among multiplied evidences, so far as the men of my own time is concerned, of something like a fraternal esteem and confidence, which it has been my highest purpose to merit, and is my firmest determination never to lose. In the meantime, I am not unmindful of another and higher consideration which actuated the Legislature: the sword, though given to me, was designed and received as a token of the estimation in which you hold the services and sacrifices of officers and soldiers of the brigade which it was my good fortune to command; and to them I would have the grateful thoughts of my friends turned to-day—to the noble dead—to the men who with their life-blood sealed their devotion to the rights and honor of the republic—to the gallant living, who have fulfilled their mission amid the untiring scenes of an eventful campaign on a foreign soil, are now unobtrusively and usefully pursuing the avocation of civil life at home.

Your thoughts and purposes in this matter are not circumscribed by the limits of New Hampshire or New England. You embrace the 12th and 15th regiments [from Michigan and Ohio] no less warmly than the 9th. It will ever be a matter of gratification to me, that the three regiments of my brigade were composed of men from the extreme South, North, and West of the Union; because it illustrated in an hour of trial and danger, that unity which is our strength. The question never arose during the varied scenes of that summer, on what side of a geographical line a man was born and reared; he stood upon the field by your side, an American officer or an American soldier, with an American heart—and that was enough for any of us to know. It was a glorious brotherhood. The highest hopes of patriotism look to the permanence and all pervading power of that feeling. It is the panoply under which, whatever is dear and precious in our institutions, will repose in security. Over it may the stars and stripes float forever.

TWO MORE WHIG FLAGS STRUCK. The Boston Transcript, edited by the brother of the editor of the Republic—a gentleman of well known intelligence and ability—thus gives up the game if General Scott, or anybody but Mr. Webster is to be the whig nominee:—

"THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—This nomination appears to be received with perfect satisfaction by the democrats; and, in the present state of parties, unless the whigs put forward their greatest statesman, the probability is that General Pierce will attract to his support manywhigs, besides conciliating the two extremes of his own party. The Post of this morning says:—

"It is no slander to say that the presidency has been and is the aim of our first statesmen and orators, and heroes. Yet the place sought by men so eminent now seeks a modest private citizen of New Hampshire. The spectacle is an agreeable one. From Canada line to California the people will turn their eyes upon it with approbation. They will hail Franklin Pierce as the compromise and harmony candidate; and when the democracy of these thirty-one States are truly united, the whig banner goes down before them, whatever champion shall bear it."

Of Gen. Pierce the Transcript, in the same article speaks as follows:—

"Gen. Pierce, so far from having been 'closeted' on Saturday, was open to congratulations from his fellow-citizens of all parties. He did not disguise his satisfaction at the honor which had been bestowed upon him by the convention, but bore himself with admirable dignity, prudence, and composure. He is a gentleman of noble and cordial address, and would make a most competent and patriotic President. It is useless as well as impolitic for the whig press to sneer at him as a 'weak candidate.' He will rally the entire strength of the democracy, and prove a most formidable candidate."

In the same spirit, the Boston Traveller, another influential whig journal, has the following:—

"The nomination of Mr. Pierce seems to have put the democratic party every where into a very good humor. Here, we understand, as well as in New Hampshire, the party will signify their joy by a national salute; and the telegraph despatches from Washington, and North Carolina, and Virginia, inform us that the nomination is received not merely with favor, but with an enthusiasm which promises to reimburse the broken ranks of the democracy in its support."

We gave yesterday the declaration of the Boston Courier, that Gen. Scott could do nothing against the democratic nominee. All these statements taken together give strong assurance that even "Old Massachusetts"—the traditional home of federalism for the last half century—will succumb to the pressure from without, and vote for Goli. Pierce, unless Mr. Webster be put in nomination against him. In that event what are the whigs to do for the rest of the country?—Campaign.

A POINTED REBUKE.—Some true whigs, says the Mountain Sentinel, who, had he lived in the days of the American Revolution, would have aided the British arms, as the founders of his party did, has written a communication to the Sun of Phila-