

CONVENTION OF THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES.

The delegates to this convention from nine States assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th inst., at the quarters provided for them by the City Councils, in the Girard House, and at 11 o'clock they went in procession to Independence Hall. Gov. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President, Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and A. HALL, of Georgia, Vice Presidents, Hon. L. S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, Secretary, and A. G. WATERMAN, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary. The States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, were not represented. The States represented, and the names of the delegates, were the following:—

- New Hampshire—Samuel Dinsmore and Wm. Butterfield.
Massachusetts—Chas. F. Adams and Nathaniel P. Banks.
Rhode Island—Wingate Hayes and Benj. F. Thurston.
Connecticut—L. S. Foster and R. J. Ingersoll.
New York—John C. Spencer and Murray Hoffman.
New Jersey—Edwin R. V. Wright and Wm. C. Alexander.
Pennsylvania—Gov. Wm. Bigler and A. G. Waterman.
Delaware—John M. Clayton and James A. Dayard.
Georgia—Marshall J. Wellborn and Asbury Hull.

Upon taking the Chair, the President delivered the following elegant and appropriate address:

Speech of Governor Bigler.

Gentlemen: I again tender to you my most profound acknowledgments for this renewed evidence of your confidence.—To preside over the deliberations of a body like this, on an occasion so interesting, and for a purpose so exalted, is an honor which should be congenial to the feelings of an American citizen. I shall ever cherish a lively recollection of the incidents of this day. When we shall have separated and returned to our homes—when the work which we are about to commence shall have been completed, if my life be spared, my thoughts shall recur to this occasion and to the individual members of this convention, and my heart swell with emotions of gratitude and delight at the remembrance.

The occasion and place of our meeting is of an ordinary character. The idea of a Monument to the Declaration of Independence, brings forcibly to our mind the past achievements of our country and excites a thrill of delightful hope for the future. The presence of these ancient walls, within which was promulgated everlasting truths which spoke our nation into existence, and sustained through many past struggles, is calculated to inspire us with a deep sense of the high and delicate duty to which we have been called.

How sublime the scene which was witnessed in this Hall in 1776. How pure the motive—how bold the action which characterized the movements of that body—how brilliant the result of their labors—how boundless and never ending the blessed consequences! This may well be regarded as the event of events in our history, and the structure to commemorate it should be the monument of monuments. As the event was at the foundation of all, so let the monument to commemorate it, overlook and overshadow all.

But shall a monument be built? I say yes, such a memorial of the event is sanctioned by the customs of all other countries and to some extent practised in our own. We have now a number of monuments to perpetuate important events and great names, each of which are, perhaps, the immediate or remote consequences of the declaration and maintenance of our National Independence.

But the sanction of custom is still and complete. From the earliest ages of mankind and in all conditions of the human race, commemorative monuments have been used to perpetuate great names and interesting events. The children of Israel had their Bethels and their Ebenezers. Egypt and Assyria their pyramids and temples. Greece and Rome are full of monuments to their Gods and heroes. Even among barbarous tribes a nation's rude memorial is found. The cross and the crescent are symbols of vast ideas—the cross Christianity, the other Mohammedanism—flags and banners are visible signs of the ruling sentiments of the people to whom they belong. The sentiment seems to be universal, because it is natural that great truths should have an embodied expression—a visible sign.

Monuments are designed not only as records of gratitude and the embodiment of sentiment, but for the perpetuation of ideas which are believed to be useful and worth preserving.

But who, what nation or people of antiquity or modern times, Christian or Pagan, civilized or savage, has such a story to tell and such a history to preserve as we?

The act and deed which made us a Nation was the Declaration of Independence—the bond which made us a United Republic, was the constitution. And, scarcely has the world witnessed transactions more sublime, or even pregnant with more momentous consequences, since the delivery of the law to Moses, by the hand of the Almighty, amid the clouds and thunders of Mount Sinai. In short, the American Revolution was the grandest event in human history. It was the outbreaking of the noblest purposes which the human heart can conceive, to the greatest results which earth has ever witnessed.

Long since should we have had some imperishable memorial of our gratitude—some everlasting witness of the great things done amongst us, and for us. Let us, then, build a monument to Independence Square, to perpetuate the memory of the Declaration of Independence—the

Revolution—the Constitution—the Heroes and History of our Country. Let its foundations be so deep and firm that nothing shall shake them but the final throes of expiring nature—let it rise so high towards heaven, that nothing but our own eagle shall dare to soar to its summit—and thither to its shades, let the American people, in after ages, go up, not to worship, but to catch the inspiration of those men and times, which now is able, as it then was, to take from all the nations of the earth and make them one people.

Pennsylvania as the fortunate locality of this great event, desires no higher honor than to dedicate the sacred spot to the use of such memorial as her sister States may desire—she stands no more than equal with them in all other respects. She joined the other members of the confederacy in this effort to distinguish the Nation's birth-day, in that liberal and patriotic spirit which actuated her in the part she has had in the struggles which followed the original scenes in this Hall. When completed, the Monument will belong to no locality; but, in the spirit of the great instrument which it is intended to perpetuate, it shall be dedicated to the possession, use, and glory of the whole Republic—forever to remain the pride and property of the Nation—a pledge of fidelity to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, to the Constitution and the Union.

After the organization a committee was appointed to consider the proposition contained in the resolutions of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia which had caused the assembling of the Convention, and to recommend a general plan and design for the monument proposed, the manner of obtaining the means for its erection, and their application—the proper measures to secure its consecration to the great national purpose for which it is to be erected, and the different executive committees which shall be appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the Convention; and also, to prepare an address to the Legislature and people of the States whose cooperation is desired, explanatory of the views of the Convention, and soliciting the passage of the necessary acts for attaining the proposed object.—Keystone.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It has generally been left to the democratic party to vindicate the honor of the country in its intercourse with foreign powers, and especially to defend its rights in time of war. We need only refer to the last war with Great Britain and the recent war with Mexico, in proof of our assertion. The administration of our foreign affairs, which are constantly becoming more intricate and delicate, cannot be safely entrusted to the party that sympathized with England in 1812, and Mexico in 1846.—The democracy will fulfill all treaty stipulations, and maintain the law of nations, and not recklessly involve the country in war; while at the same time it will open its arms to receive the refugees of foreign despots and early clothe them with the rights of citizenship; and it will behold with deep sympathy the efforts of every oppressed people to break their chains and achieve their independence, and will not be regardless of their rights to establish such form of government as they shall choose, undisturbed by the hostile interference of other powers.—Pitts. Reg.

Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, has fired another broadside into the Seward ranks, and declares that Tennessee will vote for Pierce and King by 10,000 majority. The Richmond Times, a few days since, hoped that the Savannah Republican, a recusant Whig, might retrace its steps, in view of the gratification it expressed at the telegraphic synopsis of Gen. Scott's acceptance. The Republican, however, on receiving the acceptance, avows itself to be "disappointed," for it says:—

He (Gen. Scott) simply says that he accepts the "nomination with the resolutions annexed." Mr. Graham, in his letter of acceptance, says:—"I cordially approve of the declarations made by these resolutions on matters of the most recent practical interest. They do but portray the conduct of the Administration of the Government of which, for near two years, I have been a member."

Gen. Scott, however, though he says many other things, fails to record his approval of the compromise. This we regret exceedingly, because it renders wider, deeper, and consequently more impassable, the gulf which separates Southern Whigs from those Northern men who support him.—Pitts. Union.

A STUMP ORATOR STUMPED.—According to all accounts, the Scott ratification meeting at Albany, New York, must have been a queer affair. The Atlas gives an amusing report of it, and particularly the speech of one little man—"Mr. Raymond, an orator of the pave"—always very fussy and very important on great occasions.—Of this Mr. Raymond, it is said he went on till, "venturing to ask the crowd before him, 'would any one dare to say that Mr. Pierce was worthy to be elected over Scott?' there was such an overwhelming response of 'Aye' from the crowd, that the orator for the first time became conscious of the composition of the audience." Mr. Raymond was stumped, and, like the coons under the dead aim of Capt. Scott, he came down. That "aye" was a clincher.

The Galway, Ireland, papers, are full of the most deplorable accounts of wholesale evictions, or rather exterminations in that miserable country. The tenantry are turned out of the cottages by scores at a time. As many as 203 men, women and children have been driven upon the roads and ditches by the way of one day's work, and have now no resource but to beg their bread in desolate places, or to bury their griefs in many instances forever, within the walls of the Union Workhouse.—Pitts. Union.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., July 23, 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. Bockius, 16. Henry Petter,
5. R. McKay, Jr., 17. Jas. Burnside,
6. A. Apple, 18. M. McCastin,
7. N. Strickland, 19. Jas. McDonald,
8. A. Peters, 20. W. S. Colahan,
9. David Fister, 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.

Democratic Primary Election.

The Democrats of Lawrence township are hereby notified, that the primary election for electing delegates and instructing them, &c., will be held at the Court House, in Clearfield, on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1852, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

By order of Com. of Vigilance.

The 24th of August,

And Brookville, will suit the Democracy of this county, as the time and place for holding the Congressional Conference.

The first page of this paper is almost exclusively taken up with the oration of L. J. Crans, Esq. It is written in a clear and smooth style, and altogether a clever production.

To-morrow Week.

DEMOCRATS, don't forget that to-morrow week, (Saturday the 31st of July,) is the day appointed for holding your township meetings. Attend to it, all who can, and appoint as delegates to represent you in Convention men whom you can trust to carry out your wishes, who are democrats from conviction, and who have the success of the principles of their party sincerely at heart.

His Excellency Gov. BIGLER, reached home last Friday, and has spent his time since in receiving the calls and congratulations of his numerous friends.

The Governor is about to pay a visit to his Mother, in Mercer county, and will then make a tour of the Northern Lakes. He enjoys good health.

We have heard the Democratic Standing Committee, charged with fixing the day for the township meetings, through a design to favor, or disfavor, particular candidates. We can assure all persons interested, that there is not the slightest ground for even a shadow of a suspicion of the kind; it was done, and done only, under the impression that our Congressional and Senatorial Conventions would be held at an early day in August—as, in our opinion they should be.

JUDGE KNOX.—Our next Court.

Col. BARRETT, of this place, received a letter the other day from his honor, Judge Knox, in which he says, in effect, that when the law-making power of the State commands, he obeys, and that he expects to be here in his proper person, on the third Monday of September next to hold his first court in our county. He will find a large amount of business on hand, and we hope, a clever set of fellows ready and willing to help him dispatch it.

If the Post Master at Pittsburg, would send his mails for this section of country by way of the Central Railroad, under the present arrangements, instead of sending them by the Northern route, much time would be spared.

SLANDER REFUTED.

It has become quite a common expression among the whiglings of these diggings, to charge Gen. PIERCE with cowardice; to say he was not in any engagement &c.—We are happy to have it in our power to give the lie direct to all such charges. Executive documents, printed by order of Congress in 1848, containing messages of the President of the United States, and the correspondence therewith communicated between the Secretary of war and other officers of the government, among which are all the official despatches of General Scott, too voluminous for our columns, can be seen at the office of J. S. France, Esq.; in which the bravery and patriotism of Gen. Pierce, is spoken of in the highest terms by Gen. Scott. Gen. Pierce's participation in the battles of Contretemps, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, are spoken of in the most eulogistic and glowing terms.

Whigs, you had better call and examine.

MILITARY MEN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Our thoughts have been turned to this subject by noticing, recently, the spasmodic violence of the sentiments of a whig paper against the election of Gen. Jackson, in 1832, on the ground of his military character; nor has it escaped our recollection that eminent statesmen about that time avowed the sentiment that it would be "better that the country should endure the horrors of war, pestilence and famine than that a military man should be called to the Presidential chair." Numerous, studied, logical and eloquent were the admonitions with which the federal press at that time warned the people against the dangers and demoralizing consequences of this practice. Patriotism, fear, and religious prejudice, were each invoked to save the country from the threatened calamity. The most prolific imaginations were taxed to their utmost powers to personify the tyranny of Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair.—The horrors of the French revolution were scarcely brilliant enough to make a picture equal to the anticipated consequences of the "association of the sword and the purse." The peace-loving Quakers were told in plain terms, that if they did not come to the rescue, and join the whigs against this man of blood, the final reckoning would be a sorry time to them. But, alas, what a change hath come over the spirit of these whig dreamers! How readily have these doctrines, presented to the country as principles of living truth, been abandoned, together with all the other articles in the creed of federal faith, under which they then rallied against the democracy! and now these same Quakers are to have another sorry time of it, unless they face about and sustain the Great Captain, who has trained all his life in the science of war—in the work of "blood."

But the election of Gen. Jackson furnished no precedent for the election of a military man like Gen. Scott to the presidency. He was a civilian—a statesman of eminent attainments. The science of law and civil government had occupied a large share of his time and thoughts. He was a lawyer, a judge—a representative in his own State and the councils of the nation, long before he was named in connection with the Presidency. His military career was short but brilliant; and he never was a military man by education and science—never devoted his thoughts to the art of war as a science, and to be followed as a profession, and out of choice. He volunteered to defend his country in a dangerous exigency, and to protect his fellow citizens on an exposed frontier from their savage neighbors. This done, he returned to his profession—to the law, and then to the Senate.

It was left for the whig party of the present day to present a "military man, and a military man merely," for the Presidential chair. A gentleman is presented to the country in 1848, who had devoted his whole life to this science, and who had just distinguished himself in a war which they had denounced as "unrighteous and unnecessary," and who made no pretensions whatever to civil affairs. How much was thus added to the fair fame of the hero, what new laurels were thus made to encircle his brow, and what blessings have resulted to the country, we shall not stop to inquire; but we may assert without fear of contradiction, that there has been nothing achieved by this experiment, either for the individual or the country, to warrant its repetition.

View it as we may, there is something unsound in this practice. It involves a departure from the straight-forward, practical view, which the American people are inclined to take of their own affairs. To excel in the science of war, should, in our humble judgment, be equal to the ambition of any man. To attain to success in the science of government is, however, a much more difficult task. There is but little in the former science to qualify its devotee for the successful accomplishment of the latter. The military chieftain commands, and expects to be obeyed. The statesman, however eminent, or high his station, is a public servant, and his faithful submission and obedience to the will of his masters, are his brightest virtues. To this indispensable requisite in a statesman, the former is unfitted both by habit and education. The science of war is mechanical and mathematical—that of government intellectual and philosophical. He who is successful in the latter, might suddenly fit himself for the former; but it is much more difficult to reverse this order. The military scheme is pointed out by certain rules, and demonstrated by figures; but the duties of a statesman, especially under our republican system, and in this new and experimenting and progressing age and country, is fluctuating and difficult, and daily requires the exercise of the soundest judgment, philosophically applied; a knowledge of which can only be acquired by much reading, deep reflection, and long practice.

It will not do to say that the man elected President can guard himself against all

difficulties by selecting able assistants. The people desire the man whom they elect to stand at the helm, and give directions himself. They should elect none other. To illustrate the absurdity of this practice let us imagine that, under the influence of a great speech delivered in the United States Senate by Mr. Buchanan, the people were to rise up and displace Gen. Scott from the head of the army, and give the command to Mr. Buchanan, simply because his speech was a greater speech than Gen. Scott could make. Such an absurdity would excite the ridicule of the world, and yet, practically it would be less of an error than to take Scott from the Army and make him President. "Every tub on its own bottom," as the sailor said when he scattered a nest of tubs in the streets of New York, because he thought it unfair that one should set on another.

And every man to his own business, we say; for who would call on a blacksmith to mend a watch; or on the tinker to build a grist mill; or on the tanner to paint a house; the tailor to make a plough-shear; the doctor to mend his boots, or on a lawyer to preach the gospel? The man that would do either of these things would be regarded as insane. Scott can command the military, because he has learned how to do it; but he cannot discharge the duties of President, because he has never studied civil government—and every attempt he has ever made to interfere with civil affairs, demonstrate his want of capacity. By nature, weak—by education, vain, and by habit imperious and presumptuous, he is perhaps less fitted for the Presidential chair than any other prominent man now before the country.

But we set out to ask the question—can the Quakers vote for Gen. Scott? And having now asked the question, we shall pause for an answer.

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE, is just now entering on its third volume, affording a good opportunity to subscribers. It is a family paper that none need fear to recommend.

This week our farmers are busily engaged cutting their grain. The crops are nothing like as heavy as last year, though not to be complained of.

Drowning—Perilous Position of a man at Niagara Falls.

Buffalo, July 19.—Merritt Graves, aged 21, son of J. V. R. Graves, Esq., late Sheriff of Erie county, was drowned yesterday evening while bathing in the harbor.

Late last night a man was discovered in a boat in the rapids near the brink of the Falls of Niagara. The boat stuck fast on a rock, and was still there at day break this morning, when arrangements were at once commenced to rescue the man from his perilous situation.

Southern Items.

Baltimore, July 19.—The Southern mail of to-night brings dates from New Orleans as late as due. The Picayune states that three more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer St. James.

There were 29 cases of Cholera in New Orleans during the week ending the 10th instant. There were only five Scott Delegates in attendance in the Georgia Union Convention.

A letter in the Louisville Courier says the cholera is prevailing to some extent in Springfield, Ill. The same disease had broken out at Salt River, Ky., and several deaths have occurred. At Hopkinsville, Ky., six deaths occurred on the 1st inst., and citizens are leaving the place. The inhabitants of Minersburg, Ky., were deserting the town in consequence of the prevalence of the disease.—At Fairfield, Nelson county, Ky., fifteen cholera deaths occurred within four or five days, recently. About fifty cases are reported, but at the last accounts the disease was abating. The Louisville Journal of the 7th instant, says: "Passengers from Columbus, to-day, report considerable cholera, and not a little panic there. Five and six fatal cases a day occurred."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Rumors have been afloat for the last twenty-four hours, in Boston, of a serious difficulty having arisen between the British and American Governments, growing out of the seizure of an American fishing vessel at the Magdalen Islands, and her subsequent recapture by the American fishermen. A special messenger arrived at Boston, yesterday, from Franklin, New Hampshire, (where Mr. Webster is at present,) and left again for Washington, with despatches for the Government. The trouble is said to be of a most serious nature, and likely to disturb the peaceful relations between England and the United States.

It is a remarkable fact, says the Pittsburg Daily Union, that there is not one distinguished Democrat in the Union against Pierce and King, but on the contrary, all are in favor of the nominees, notwithstanding many of these leaders have disagreed among themselves. This is truly the age of Harmony, and Pierce and King the Harmonizers.

During the month of June 1852 deaths from cholera occurred in the New Orleans Charity Hospital, and during the week ending the 3d inst., there was eight deaths resulting from this disease.

GEN. PIERCE DEFENDED.

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

You make inquiries respecting General Pierce, my honored townsman and neighbor, which I regard it both as a duty and a pleasure to answer. You know I have never been a political partisan; or, if I have had my political preferences and partialities, they have been in another direction, reckoning myself a Whig rather than a Democrat. What I say, therefore, is entirely free from any political consideration or feeling. "I have known General Pierce personally about twelve years, and I may say, somewhat intimately, as we have lived in the same neighborhood, attended the same church, and have been brought together almost every week in going to our places of business. If I understand any man's character, I think it is that of General Pierce, for he is so frank, generous and open, that he is incapable of concealment. I know of no man of such a generous nature, so ready to sympathize with poverty and sorrow, and so liberal in relieving them. His heart and hand is always open to whoever appeals to him in distress; indeed, the appeal is not waited for when the distress is known. In all his domestic relations and social intercourse, and business transactions in his professional practice, his life has been marked by purity, justice and generosity. The breath of censure has never fallen, so far as I know, upon him, while his character, in all these respects, is universally admitted and admired.

"Not only is General Pierce a firm believer in Christianity as a Divine revelation, but in its highest and most peculiar truths, a system adapted to the moral condition of man, and which alone can renew and save him. While he is no narrow sectarian, but honors all good men of every name, and ready to do them good, he is an attendant at an orthodox Congregational Church, and none is more constant in his attendance or serious in his devotions. For sometime he was a teacher in the Sabbath School, and I have often seen him at the monthly concert and other social meetings. I have known of his generous acts in relieving poor ministers, unasked, and where he sought concealment.

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

Gen. Pierce and the Fourth.

General FRANKLIN PIERCE was present at the meeting of the Cincinnati Society of Massachusetts, reported a series of resolutions, and delivered an eloquent eulogium on the death of HENRY CLAY. General Pierce's father was an original member of this patriotic Society when Washington was President of it.

Col. JOHN J. McCAHEN has been appointed by Gov. BIGLER a Commissioner, to proceed to England, to negotiate for the conversion of the present Pennsylvania debt into a four per cent. loan, for a period of thirty years.