

of our citizens the scape-goat of their own little political designs. Such a result, however, is impossible so long as Irishmen are intelligent, and are true to the institutions of their adopted country.

Were we so disposed, we might enter into a comparison of the relative merits of Scott and Pierce and show purely on personal grounds Pierce is entitled to the suffrages of every man who values the honor and prosperity of this country. We might show, while Scott is altogether unskilled in civil affairs, Pierce has fulfilled the most important civic trusts with honor and distinction—how, while Scott, but a few years ago, avowed the most ultra narrow American sentiments, Pierce has always been the friend of the exile, and in a State (the only one, happily, in the Union) where intolerance has a foothold, has been distinguished by his able and judicious championing of toleration. We might show all this, but we prefer to argue this question on higher grounds.

We oppose Gen. Scott because he is the tool of the whig party—of the party which can bully the Austrian minister while it intrigues with the British; which can indicate epistles to a Houseman while it exchanges insults of insolence with a Bulwer or a Crumpton—of a party which can behold without a murmur the establishment of a new British colony on the American continent while it threatens to go to war with the feeble American republic of Peru about a dung-heap.

We support General Franklin Pierce because he is the worthy champion of the great democratic party of the Union—of that party which derives its inspiration not from the counting-houses of Wall street, but from the workshops and the fields where the honest masses pursue their daily toils—of that party whose name is identified with all that is great and glorious in the past history of the United States, which humbled the insolence of England in the war of 1812, which has extended the limits of the republic, and which has proclaimed to the world the grand principle that "No foreign monarchical aggression should henceforth be permitted on this continent."

We sustain the democratic party. We sustain General Frank. Pierce. The party is worthy of the man—the man is worthy of the party.

From the Washington Union Aug 28.

BBREAKERS AHEAD.

Difficulties are thickening around the whig party. Yesterday we published an article from the Savannah Republican, which has hitherto sustained the Scott ticket, justifying and defending the Webster movement in Georgia as one of supreme necessity in that State, in order to prevent a large fragment of the whig party from falling into the democratic ranks, thus making the defeat which awaits Gen. Scott in November the permanent overthrow and destruction of the whig party. We also published yesterday an article from the Boston Courier, the home organ of Mr. Webster, which urges on the movement in Massachusetts having for its object the nomination of a separate ticket for Mr. Webster in that state. The Boston Post of Tuesday morning contains the proceedings of a whig meeting held in Boston the night previous. It was convened by regular notice, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the city of Boston at the whig convention to be held at the city of Worcester next week, and to elect a county committee for the ensuing year. During the progress of the meeting, one of the prominent friends of Mr. Webster spoke of presidential preferences, and announced that, whatever electoral ticket the whigs might nominate at the convention, there were those who would feel bound to get up another electoral ticket. This declaration is significant, and shows that the difficulty in the whig party of Massachusetts is deep-seated; that it does not arise from any rivalries between persons and cliques as to the composition of the electoral ticket, but from the character of the whig nomination made by the Baltimore Convention, and its antecedents, and from the exigencies of the whig party growing out of that nomination. And, what is more significant still, during the excitement which the allusion to the presidential preferences gave rise to, a call was made for three cheers for Gen. Scott, and it was not responded to. This is a noteworthy circumstance, and full of evil omen to the Scott party. The meeting, as we have before remarked, was convened to appoint a county committee for the ensuing year, and to appoint delegates to represent the city of Boston in the State Convention, which meets next week, for the purpose of nominating a whig electoral ticket for the presidential canvass. The meeting was therefore important, and special efforts were made to bring together as many of Gen. Scott's friends as possible, by circulating the rumor that the Webster men would make an effort to control the appointment of the county committee for the next year. Under such circumstances, the refusal to cheer Gen. Scott becomes one of the important facts of the campaign; for it proves that the bitter hatred between the leaders of the Scott and Webster portions of the whig party—as evidenced by the violent denunciations which Mr. Mangum hurled at Mr. Webster in open Senate on Wednesday—prevails the rank and file of the whig party.

The smothered fires are breaking forth—proving that an amalgamation of factions, though sometimes formidable in opposition, cannot constitute a great party; and that in an intelligent community an organization which is not based on principle, and which is held together by no higher motive than a desire to obtain the honors and emoluments of office, must lead a miserable and precarious existence. Victory destroyed the organization which elected Gen. Harrison in 1840; and the distribution of the spoils of victory in 1849 overthrew the alliances and shattered the combinations which elected Gen. Taylor. The possession of power

by a whig administration for three years has forced it, to a certain extent, to adopt a system of policy, and to become identified with it—to triumph in its success, or to be overthrown by its fall. The policy adopted by the administration was sustained by the whig party of the South; but the controlling portion of the whig party of the North, under the lead of Mr. Seward, repudiated it, and made war upon it. Gen. Scott was nominated by the enemies of the present administration, of which Mr. Webster is the most prominent member, and the administrative policy of which Mr. Webster is the most distinguished exponent, and with which his name is indissolubly united. It is but natural, therefore, that the friends of the present administration should oppose the men who have made war on the administration, and that the friends of Mr. Webster should refuse to pass under the yoke and labor to advance the enemies of Mr. Webster—the men who have sought to sully his character, to traduce his motives, and blacken his fame. The movements in Georgia and Massachusetts result from a pervading division in the whig ranks, and the furious denunciations of Mr. Mangum prove the bitterness which that division has engendered.

By the Washington Union.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE RELIGIOUS TEST.

The calumny which represented Gen. Pierce as hostile to the Catholics has been already sufficiently refuted, and has fallen into that utter and universal contempt which its malignity and falsehood so richly deserve.

The following conclusive statement on the subject, made by Catholics residing in the immediate vicinity of Gen. Pierce's home, and who have heretofore been themselves the witnesses of his efforts in favor of religious liberty, is not now needed for Gen. Pierce's vindication.

But its publication will serve a good purpose, as showing the desperation and audacity of falsehood which must from the first have characterized the attempt to misrepresent Gen. Pierce on this question.

CONCORD, (N. H.) August 13, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Understanding that an impression has obtained in Wisconsin to a considerable extent, and especially among that portion of your people that are Catholics, that General Franklin Pierce, of this State, was unfriendly to Catholics as a religious sect, and that an attempt has been made to hold him responsible for the odious religious test contained in the constitution of this State, the undersigned, Catholic citizens of Concord, deem it our duty to say that the Catholics of this State and of New England, and especially that portion of them that are of his political opinions entertain for him the highest respect as a politician and a man. Especially do they feel under great obligations to him for his powerful efforts in the convention to expunge that odious "test" from the constitution of New Hampshire, and for his efforts before the people to have the amendment to the constitution adopted which provided for the striking out of the religious test.

Any impression of the kind indicated does Gen. Pierce great injustice, and we regret that for partisan purposes he has been thus misrepresented. We send this to you, not for electioneering or partisan purposes, but as a simple act of justice to one of the strongest opponents the odious "test" has in New Hampshire, and to one of the most liberal and tolerant of its citizens. We have been present in several meetings, and at the last town meeting, when this proposed amendment was submitted to the people, and have heard Gen. Pierce address the people in favor of abolishing this "test," and any representation that he is opposed to striking out that "test," or that he has not exerted himself to have that test abolished, must proceed either from profound ignorance, or malicious misrepresentation of the man, his character and course, in relation to this "test" question.

Christopher Hart, John Geenty, Patrick Luminer, Thomas McGrath, Michael McCabe, Michael Durning, D. Flynn, Martin Lawler, Thomas Clark, William Connolly, Patrick Mehan, Thomas Mumford, Luke Benson, Thomas Murphy, John Gallagher, Richard Wheelahan, William Sheehan, James Leahy, Michael Murphy, Timothy Lynch, Bernard McDonald, Charles O'Bryon, Barnard Callance, Owen Garland, John Lynch, Martin Casey, Barney Halpin, John Thompson, Philip Halpin, John Murphy, James McConne, Thomas Thompson, Richard Lunin, Edmond Sullivan, Patrick McConne.

AUGUST 16, 1852.

I, the undersigned, resident Catholic pastor of Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, certify that the above named gentlemen are citizens of Concord, and know them to be citizens of good standing and Catholics; and, moreover, fully concur with the sentiments expressed in their statement of facts relative to the course of Gen. Pierce.

W. McNONALD, Cath. pastor.

To John White, esq., Millyaukie, Wis.

THE HILLSBOROUGH MEETING.—A friend, writing a private letter from the scene of this recent democratic gathering, informs us that the enthusiasm was altogether unequalled by that of any similar assemblage he ever witnessed. He adds that he took especial pains to estimate correctly the number present, and he is satisfied that it could not be less than twenty five thousand.

The speeches of the distinguished democrats who left Washington to participate in the proceeding—Messrs. Clemens and Weller, of the Senate, and Messrs. Gorham and Savage, of the House—were received with the greatest applause. We learn that a full report of the meeting will soon be published.—Union.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Sept. 8, 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,
2. G. H. Martin,
3. John Miller,
4. F. W. Nichols,
5. R. McKey, Jr.,
6. A. Apple,
7. N. Strickland,
8. A. Peters,
9. David Fisher,
10. R. E. James,
11. J. McCleymolds,
12. P. Damon,
13. H. C. Eyer,
14. John Clayton,
15. Isaac Robinson,
16. Henry Ritter,
17. Jas. Burnside,
18. M. McCuskin,
19. Jas. McDougal,
20. W. S. Colahan,
21. Andrew Beyer,
22. Wm. Dunm,
23. J. S. McCalmont,
24. G. R. Barrett.

FOR CONGRESS.
CARLTON B. CURTIS.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne Co.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
WM. HOPKINS, of Washington Co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.
ISAAC L. BARRETT, of Boggs tp.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
SAMUEL SHOFF, of Beccaria tp.
FOR PROSEUTING ATTORNEY.
L. JACKSON CRANS, of Curwensville.
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
CHRISTOPHER KRATZER, of Clearfield.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

We see that there is still a disagreement in the days named for the above conference. Our county named the 7th September in view of the fact that Tioga does not hold her Convention until the 3d, and had also suggested the 7th. Such report is understood as the place.

We shall mark this article to each editor in the district, and they'll give notice.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democrats of Clearfield county will take notice that a general County Meeting will be held in the Court house on Tuesday evening the 21st inst., at early candle light. A general attendance is expected, as eminent speakers will be on hand.

My order of the Sun. Com.

Pierce and King Club No. 1.

Will meet at the court house on Saturday evening next, at early candlelight.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

We are requested to call a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee at the office of D. W. Moore, Esq., on Tuesday the 21st of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following gentlemen compose said Committee.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Maj. V. B. Holt, | I. W. Graham, |
| John Shoff, | Philip Heyener, |
| F. G. Miller, | J. M. Chase, |
| J. M. Cummings, | W. S. Sankey, |
| G. B. Goodlander, | Marin Nichols, jr., |
| John Stites, | Sam'l C. Thompson, |
| Francis Coudrict, | J. A. T. Hunter, |
| C. S. Tozer, | W. F. Johnson, |
| Richard Hughes, | Elias Horn, |
| Thomas Owens, | G. W. Shoff, |
| John I. Bundy, | J. B. McEnally, |
| Benjamin Carr, | J. H. Fleming, |

PIERCE AND KING POLE.

We learn that our Democratic friends of the new and flourishing village of Lumberville, and its vicinity, on Saturday last, met together and raised a PIERCE and KING Pole. The notice was not general, (for which we are very sorry, or the number in attendance would have been much larger.) but as it was, there was a very full turnout from the adjoining townships of Ferguson and Penn, and a good feeling manifested. The Pole, we are informed, is in every respect worthy of the good cause, and the interest manifested by those in attendance, betokened the wholesome feeling that pervades the ranks of the Democracy everywhere. We rejoice to hear that our Democratic friends in that section of the county are up and doing. As we have not learned the particulars, we are unable to give any of the proceedings.

Two more Pierce and King Poles.

The Democrats of our down river townships, are up and at work in good earnest. A Pierce and King Pole is to be raised at Salt Lick, in Karthaus township, on Monday the 6th, and another at Frenchville, on Tuesday the 7th of September next. Excellent speakers will be present on both occasions.

CAMP MEETING.

We understand that the Episcopal Methodists of this circuit, intend holding a Camp Meeting, to commence on this day week (10th of September,) on the land of A. H. Shaw, in the immediate vicinity of our town.

They have chosen a delightful location, and if favored with fair weather, a good time may be expected, as a large number of eminent clergymen will be in attendance, and good accommodations convenient.

WOODWARD AND HOPKINS.

Two excellent nominations were made by our Democratic State Convention which re-assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last week. Judge WOODWARD of the Supreme Bench, and Col. HOPKINS of the Canal Commission, are selections of the most worthy character. The Convention was well attended, and its deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. Judge Woodward, was nominated by acclamation, and without a single voice in opposition. For Canal Commissioner, three ballots were had, the 3d resulting in the nomination of Mr. H. Of Judge Woodward, nothing that we could say would add a single particle to the favor in which he is held by our citizens.

They had abundant opportunities to test his character, and to prove his virtues as a Judicial officer. His career as a Judge in this district—a district, we dare say, comprising as learned a Bar as any in the State—was of a most brilliant and triumphant character, retiring from the bench, and taking with him into retirement, the heartfelt thanks of all classes, for the truly just and impartial manner in which he had always discharged his official duties; and in this county we know that his abilities as a Judge were as highly appreciated as those of any man could possibly be, and we feel very sure that many, very many, will cast their votes for him on the second Tuesday of October next, without reference to party politics—while our democratic voters will gladly embrace the opportunity to manifest their regard for a sound national Democrat. Judge Woodward is now on the Supreme Bench, by appointment of Gov. BIGLE, to supply the place vacated by the death of Judge COLEMAN.

Col. Hopkins, of Washington county, will be remembered by most of our readers as the gentleman who was Speaker of the regular branch of the House of Representatives at the time of the Buck-Shot War. For his firmness in doing right and opposing wrong on that trying occasion, he has received many sincere though valueless compliments. Now the Democracy will be glad of the opportunity to reward him for his devotion to the Constitution and the people. He is a man of excellent talents, extensive experience, and ardently devoted to the honor and welfare and prosperity of our good old Commonwealth.

The Pierce and King Club No. 1.

was in session when the news of the nomination of Woodward and Hopkins, was received on last Saturday evening.—We never saw a set of Democrats better pleased. The single announcement brought every fellow to his feet, and three times three were given with a spirit worthy of our cause.

A MONSTER LIE.

The Federal papers are publishing, in glowing letters, a paragraph, for which they give the National Intelligencer for authority, stating that the United States has run into debt to Europe, "upwards of two hundred millions of dollars," under the tariff of 1840.

Now, we pronounce this, as stated, to be a monster lie, and defy them to produce the figures.

For the Clearfield Republican.

Messrs. Editors:—Perhaps some of your Whig readers would like to read the opinion of the Albany Evening Journal, (now a devoted Scott paper,) edited by that sterling old Whig, Thurlow Weed, upon Gen. Scott's qualifications in 1848.

For their special benefit, will you please publish the following extract from that paper of March 20, 1848.

"But the mischief is, there is weakness in all he (Scott) says or does about the Presidency. Immediately after the close of the campaign of 1840, he wrote a gratuitous letter, making himself a candidate, in which all sorts of unwise things were said, to return and plague his friends if he ever should be a candidate, and since that time, with a fatuity which seizes upon men who get bewildered in gazing at the White House, he has been suffering his pen to dim the glories achieved by the sword.

Those "unwise things" have returned to plague his friends, and could the various foolish letters which he has written, be collected in one volume, and put into the hands of the voters, he would not carry a single state in the Union. The fear of another batch of the "unwise things," has required Seward and Greeley to seal his lips during the campaign. Yes—be it remembered, the whig party are asking American citizens to vote for a man for President, whom they dare not trust with pen and ink, through fear of the utterance of "all sorts of unwise things," for which he is notorious. THAT SAME WHITE.

THE WHIG REVIEW'S OPINION.—The Whig Review, the national organ, no longer ago than 1851, thus expressed its opinion upon Gen. Scott's fitness for the Presidency:

"We must question Gen. Scott's qualification for the position to which some of his admirers would elevate him. The exigencies of the times require able hands and wide views, and more of a statesman. If his qualifications were questionable only one year since, we hardly think he has improved much since."

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The conferees from the counties of Clearfield, Clarion, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Venango and Warren, met at the Court House in Brookville on Tuesday the 28th of August, to nominate a candidate for Congress, in the district composed of the aforesaid counties.

The following delegates were present: Clearfield.—W. A. Wallace, L. Jackson Crans, G. B. Goodlander. Clarion.—Wm. T. Alexander, Henderson and Seymour. Elk.—G. Dickinson, J. Hyde and J. Powell.

Forest.—Cyrus Blood, (3 votes.) Jefferson.—G. A. Mundorf, B. T. Hastings, J. J. Y. Thompson. McKean.—Arnold, Bennett and Chas. B. Curtis.

Venango.—A. P. Whitaker, Cook, and Phipps. Warren.—Parmlce, Mead and Hale.

The Convention came to order by appointing Judge ARNOLD of McKean, President, and Wm. T. ALEXANDER and J. POWELL, Secretaries.

The Convention proceeded to nominate Candidates:

Mr. Alexander nominated J. S. McCalmont. Mr. Wallace, " Jas. T. Leonard. Mr. Hastings, " David Barclay, Mr. Blood, " W. W. Wise. Mr. Dickinson, " James L. Gills, Mr. Bennett, " C. B. Curtis. Mr. Whitaker, " David Phipps. Mr. Parmlce, " C. B. Curtis.

The Convention proceeded to vote for Candidates as follows:

1st Ballot.—McCalmont, 3; Curtis, 5—Barclay, 3; Gills, 3; Phipps, 3; Wise, 3; Leonard 3.

Mr. Wise was withdrawn by Mr. Blood, when a second ballot was had, as follows:

2d. Ballot.—Curtis, 5; Barclay, 6; Gills, 4; McCalmont, 3; Leonard, 3; Phipps, 3.

The balloting we may here notice continued about the same until the 69 ballot excepting such changes as the delegates from Clearfield would make by occasionally changing their votes from one candidate to another. On the 68th ballot, which was taken about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the result was announced as follows: Curtis, 7; Barclay, 9; Gills, 4; McCalmont, 3.

No choice being made the Convention proceeded to the 69th ballot resulting as follows:—Curtis 15; Barclay, 9; whereupon Carlton B. Curtis having received a majority of all the votes was declared the nominee of the Democratic party of this district for Congress.

KENTUCKY.—A highly distinguished democrat in Kentucky writes a democratic member of Congress from that State, under date of August 14, 1852. We extract from his letter as follows:

"Our prospects for carrying Kentucky are good, and brightening every day. The best feeling prevails among our friends. Our central committee are laboriously engaged in perfecting a thorough organization. There is no feeling among the whigs. They have no stomach for the fight in Kentucky. I trust and believe the day will never come when the victorious banners of Scott, Seward, Greeley, & Co. shall wave over this proud State."

In regard to a protective tariff, an obsolete dogma which the Whigs, with obstinate fatality and blindness, still cling to, our readers well know that we always maintain the opposite end of the argument. A tariff for revenue is all we shall ever live to see in this country; and a gradual approximation to free trade is just as inevitable as the increase of knowledge, liberty, and peace. But in this matter also, Congress—inexorably Democratic—will always hold the country from raising the tariff beyond the revenue point.

This is progressive Whiggery. The Mirror has been a very fierce Whig paper, but the editor has learned some sense.

EXPLORATION OF THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE PLUMPER.—The Boston Courier states that within the past few weeks a new effort has been made to explore the wreck of the British Frigate Plumper, which was sunk near Dipper Harbor, about half way between Eastport, Maine and St. John's N. B. with some twenty-five lives and about \$100,000 in specie in 1815. The wreck lies forty-two feet below the surface of the water, and is of course much decayed: the adventurous explorers had to overturn the washings of sand &c., which cover her, some six feet below the bottom. They have brought up \$220 in Spanish silver, mostly wholes and halves, the action of the sea having made them lighter than the original weight, and they were blackened as if by powder having evidently been taken from the magazine.

THE FISHING TROUBLE.—Mr. Livingston, of New York, in a speech on board the Atlantic, on her trip home, made the following statement in regard to the fishing trouble:

"But I have also the pleasure of saying, which I do upon the authority of our Minister at the Court of St. James, that unless so unfortunate a thing as an actual collision shall have occurred previous to the arrival at Washington of the despatches now on board of this steamer, and those to follow by the Asia, no further trouble can grow out of the matter."

RENTS IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that \$21,000 per year has been offered for a store, about to be erected at the corner of Liberty street and Broadway, New York, 30 feet front and 100 feet deep, and refused. The rent asked is \$25,000. The basement and sub-cellar of a store, now building at the corner of "Thames" street and Broadway have been let for \$7,000 per annum, and the rent of a new store, at the south-west corner of Nassau, and Liberty streets, is \$12,080.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Revolutionary Publications.—Arrest of Offenders—reported Executions.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22. The steamship Empire City arrived here this morning bringing Havana dates to the 18th inst., being five days later than the advices per Crescent City.

The most intense excitement prevails throughout the Island of Cuba in consequence of the Revolutionary movements going forward in different parts of the Island.

A number of persons who were suspected of countenancing the Lopez expedition have been arrested on the most frivolous pretexts and cast into prison.

The Government officers display the greatest zeal in detecting all persons supposed to be engaged in the conspiracy, and have arrested several persons without any apparent cause whatsoever.

The publication of Revolutionary documents continued. So secretly are they printed, that the government officials despite of all their vigilance, have not been able to find out whence they emanate.

It is reported that several supposed offenders who have been arrested, have been shot by command of the Governor General, the report, however, does not come from a responsible source, and is not, therefore, generally believed.

The Gaeta de la Habana, in a recent number, gave currency to an article, in a very threatening tone, in which it is asserted that the new Governor General was partially acquainted with the persons engaged in printing the Revolutionary documents. The editor seems to have been satisfied with this fact, even from the appearance of the first number of the little republican sheet which causes so much excitement, but he waited for more certain information of the fact.

The Governor General has announced that all persons convicted of the incendiary publications shall be put to death.

The New Orleans Picayune has seen a private letter from a highly respectable and responsible source, which states that many of the Spaniards themselves were engaged in the conspiracy, and that further and important seizures of munitions of war, &c., had been made.

Another report, though it is not entitled to much credit, is, that the whole thing has been arranged by the Government, to afford a suitable pretext to cede the Island to Great Britain or France for certain considerations.

The yellow fever and cholera was still prevailing, but not so alarming an extent as when the Crescent City sailed.

The city of Havana itself was quiet, healthy.

Some of the persons who were arrested, when the conspiracy was first discovered, have been discharged.

Murders, assassinations and robberies, are of almost daily occurrence. The authors of them, however, mostly contrived to make their escape.

The growing crops presented a very favorable appearance.

The arrests of supposed offenders leads to many acts of violence, and in some instances bloodshed.

The Havana markets presented no new feature. Sugars were firm, but dull. The supply of Coffee was limited, and the highest prices obtained. Freights were dull, and vessels abundant.

Arrival of the Falcon at New Orleans.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28. The steamship Falcon has arrived at this port with San Francisco dates to the 1st of August.

The Oregon had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, bringing down \$2,000,000 of gold dust on freight.

Sickness had abated on the Isthmus. The steamship Ohio left Aspinwall for New York on the 19th inst., having on freight upwards of 2,000,000 gold dust. Capt. Snow of the U. S. Navy, is among the passengers.

The mining intelligence is favorable. The Indians continued very troublesome and it was reported that they were about organizing for a general fight with the whites.

Intelligence from Australia seems to indicate that the tendency to republicanism is progressing rapidly, and a declaration of independence is looked for ere long.

The yield from the mines was increasing. Emigration from California to Australia was taking place on a large scale.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28. The Macon (Ga.) Journal hoists the Webster flag.

The same paper says that Ellen Craft, the fugitive slave, now in London, has gone into the service of an American gentleman residing there, on condition that he shall bring her back to Dr. Collins, her owner, who is a resident of Macon.

We learn from Augusta, (Ga.,) that the shock of an earthquake was felt there on Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock, which lasted six seconds. It shook the dwellings to such an extent as to arouse their inmates, and many ran out of their houses in alarm.

From the far West.—Highly important! NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24. The Clarksville, (Texas,) Northern Standard, learns from the most reliable authority from Porter's Bluffs, that Captain Stevens and his command, after some severe skirmishes with the Indians were finally surrounded by an immense band of Camanches. A dreadful battle ensued, in which Captain Stevens, together with two other officers, and fifty-six men were killed.

The engagement took place about forty miles from Fort Belknap.

An express had been sent into Texas, for reinforcements.