

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. FORSYTH, Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield County for the year 1853, will meet at the Court House, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of July next.

The following persons compose that committee: Maj. V. B. Holt, John Shoaff, F. G. Miller, J. M. Cummings, G. B. Goodlander, J. Stites, Francis Coudriet, G. S. Tozer, Richard Hughes, Thomas Owens, John L. Bundy, H. J. Hite, I. W. Graham, Philip Hovener, C. Baker, W. S. Roy, Martin Nichols, jr., Samuel C. Thompson, J. A. T. Hunter, W. F. Johnston, Elias Horn, G. W. Shoaff, J. B. McEnally, J. H. Fleming.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet in Harrisburg, on Thursday the 28th of July.

It will be seen that a call for a meeting of the Democratic Standing County Committee, on the 4th of July, has been published in our paper for some two or three weeks. This Committee consists of one person from each township in the county, and it is all important that a full board should be in attendance as business of importance is to be transacted.

The Rebellion in China.

The rebellion in China is now known to be of the most formidable character, and the reformers, or revolutionists, or whatever else they may be called, have traversed so much of the Empire, and so many of the large cities and populous districts have already yielded to their power, that the work of successfully revolutionizing the whole kingdom is now more than half completed. What the particular object of the revolutionists is, or what reformations they pretend to effect does not appear to be very clearly explained. But the fact that wherever they have conquered, and secured a foothold the people seem so well satisfied that they make no complaints, and in no instance, as far as known, have they attempted to repossess themselves of the administration thus overthrown. This speaks loud in favor of the cause of the revolutionists, is of itself sufficient to enlist the attention, if not the favorable consideration of all liberal governments. If we are to credit our present knowledge of the Chinese Government under its present Tartar dynasty, it is a despotism of the most tyrannical character; hence any change will be most likely for the better; worse it cannot be.

We are requested to state that the Rev. THOMAS P. HUNT, Agent of Lafayette College, will preach in the Presbyterian Church at Currysburg, on the 3d of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at Clearfield at half past 3 o'clock P. M., of the same day. He will also spend some time in the county to secure scholarships in Lafayette College.

We regret to learn that while Mr. Thomas Shea, an industrious mechanic of our town, was in Philadelphia, last week, some one of the long fingered gentry who infest some portions of that city, succeeded in getting hold of his pocket book, and extracted therefrom the sum of two hundred dollars.

The different Sunday Schools of this place, are making all necessary preparations for an appropriate celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence.

For the Republican.

Messrs. Editors:—As the time is fast approaching, in fact at hand, when the Democrats of the county will be called upon to make a selection of candidates to be supported by the Democratic party for the different county offices—and as the subject of who shall represent us in the next House of Representatives is exciting considerable feeling among the people of the county, and particularly so in the upper end of the county—allow me therefore, to suggest the name of one of our own citizens in connection with the nomination for that office—and that person is ROBERT MENAFRY, of Bellfountain. Mr. Menafry has always been an active and unwavering Democrat, and a man possessing all the necessary qualifications to make a good and efficient Representative, and one in whom the whole people of the county can safely confide their interests. Should Mr. M. receive the nomination in the District I am candid in saying that there is no man in the county who would run a larger vote than he would. A Democrat.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

From the Washington Union.

The latest intelligence from China would seem to indicate the probable overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty, and the installation of a new Emperor at Nankin, of the ancient Chinese imperial family.—Should this revolution be accomplished, it will be the most important event of this century, and may be fraught with incalculable benefits to this country and to the world. It is generally believed that the new dynasty will be more favorable than its predecessor to foreign trade and intercourse; and our increased commerce from the Atlantic as well as from Oregon and California on the Pacific, place this country in a position for the development of an immense trade with China and the neighboring States. The United States and China are both great powers fronting upon the Pacific, and their products and manufactures are admirably calculated for an immense and largely beneficial trade and intercourse. We are the only great nation that consumes tea, the staple product of China, free of duty; and our cotton and cotton manufactures, and various other articles, ought to be freely received in exchange. The present crisis has induced the President to tender this mission to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, accompanied by all the necessary powers and authority to accomplish the great object of this most important trust; and Mr. Walker, we understand, has accepted the mission. It is well known that the last Congress placed the mission to China upon the highest grade known to our diplomacy. Since this action of Congress, new events have given to the mission a still more commanding character. There is at present no diplomatic station upon which the public eye, not only of our country but of all civilized nations, will be more intently fixed. To this signal interest and importance of the mission alone, we presume, it is owing that Mr. Walker, whose political antecedents so eminently fit him for the work before him, has abandoned his well known preference for private life, and undertaken this high and difficult diplomatic service.

His general views in favor of a liberal commercial policy are well known to the country and to the world. Under the tariff of 1846, our revenue, as well as our imports and exports, have been doubled, and the prosperity of the country is unprecedented. Whatever opinions may be entertained by the few who still advocate the protective policy as regards his views in connection with reciprocal trade with England, there can be none who will doubt the propriety of his opinions in regard to an enlarged trade and commerce with China and the East; and we presume there is no American who will not desire his success in the great and important mission now intrusted to his care.

Mr. Walker's views in regard to our trade with China and Asia are fully set forth in his several Treasury Reports, and especially in that of December, 1848. In that report Mr. Walker concluded his views on this subject with the following prophetic remarks: "Our ports upon the gulf, with those upon both oceans fronting upon Europe from the East, and Asia from the west, occupying the central position between all the continents of the globe, nearer to them all by convenient routes than any other nation, including an easy access to the whole interior of our own country, we want only the ocean steamships of adequate strength, speed, and numbers, to give us the command of the trade of all nations. Nor should we forget that, in carrying our trade among the great and populous nations of Asia, and facilitating intercourse with that vast region, passing from coast to coast in the short period of twenty days, with monthly or weekly steamships, the light of Christianity, following the path of commerce, would return with all its blessings to the East, from which it rose. In those regions commerce, must be the precursor of Christianity; commerce, which teaches peace and intercourse between nations; which declares that man is not the enemy of man, nor nation of nation; but that the interests of all countries and of all mankind are rapidly under the general influence of an unrestricted reciprocal trade and intercourse.

"By your recent acquisition on the Pacific, Asia has suddenly become our neighbor, with a placid intervening ocean, inviting our steamships upon the track of a commerce greater than that of all Europe combined. This commerce is ours, if our merchants and government should, by their united energies, secure for us with Asia a rapid and frequent communication by steam. Our products and our manufactures, and especially our coarse cotton fabrics, are precisely what are desired by several hundred millions of their people, who will send us back in return their specie and their rich productions, so few of which are raised within our limits."

It is not a little remarkable that the predictions of Mr. Walker, as regards the advent of Christianity in China as the result of increasing trade and intercourse, seem to be on the eve of fulfillment, as indicated in the proclamation in favor of Christianity by the rebel chief—not improbably now the new Emperor of China. This proclamation, if the facts are truly stated, is the most striking event the world has witnessed since the unfolding of the banner of the Cross by Constantine at the head of the imperial legions of Rome. We are sure we but echo the voice of the whole American people in wishing entire success to Mr. Walker in this great and arduous trust confided to him by the President of opening the trade of China and the East to our own country and that of the world. Since 1846, so large a breadth of potatoes has not been sown in Ireland as the present year. The appearance of the crop is most promising.

THE RIGHTS OF INDEPENDENCE.

From the New York Herald.

The following communication was handed us with a request that we would give it a place in our columns. The object of the writer being to disclose to the citizens of our country, the advantages of rafting and running their timber to market over that of selling it to the log-floaters—who have for the last few years so obstructed our navigable streams by their new and illiberal system of rafting.

Messrs. Moore & Wilson.—From the best information that I can get, there was no timber sold a Marietta last spring, lower than 6 cents per cubic foot, and some as high as 14 cents, which would make an average of ten cents per foot. It costs to make raft, and run timber to Marietta 4 cents per foot, without the hauling, which entirely depends on the distance. If your timber was on the bank of the stream, or so near it as to cost but 2 cent per foot for hauling, you would at that price have for timber and profit \$55 00 per thousand feet. The same trees which would make 1,000 feet of square timber, would cut about 9,000 feet of boards. These trees cut into saw logs and delivered on the bank of the stream, would cost the owner for cutting and hauling \$9 50—allowing him to pay for the timber—which logs, in order to bring the owner the same for timber and profits that the square timber does, would have to be sold for at least \$7 00 per thousand feet of logs, board measure. If the timber is so far off the stream as to cost 3 cents per foot to haul it, the profits and timber would amount to \$30, 00. The same timber cut into saw logs and the same price paid for hauling, would at 87 per thousand feet for the logs, board measure, on the bank of the stream, net the owner \$28 50.

Correspondence of the National Democrat. PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CUBA. HAVANA, June 8, 1853. You cannot conceive the distrust and anxiety which the mysterious policy of Europe is inflicting on this enslaved people. We know not to what to do—what to expect—on whom to depend. Our condition of suspense is insufferable; and this dread of the projects of Spain and England, and our trust in the magnanimous policy of the American Union, have nevertheless produced some excellent fruits in the way of union and organization. The Cubans of every rank and calling, even to those children of luxury who formerly said, "we are rich and prosperous and desire no change," have been forced to observe the insecurity of all this wealth and indulgence. The most loyal and distinguished adherents of Spain have had sons and nephews thrown into dungeons, and sent into miserable exile for mere suspicion of entertaining liberal sentiments, and even their delicate and stainless daughters have been dragged to filthy prisons, and cast into those abominable houses of correction, among brutal and dissolute criminals, for no offence, or suspicion of offence, but the utterance of republican ideas. The spirit of persecution has been so regardless of justice and decency that no age, sex, or class has escaped its cruelties, and all classes, therefore, are now united in plans of resistance. Revolution is inevitable. There is not an intelligent man on the island who is not conscious that a terrible crisis is at hand. He must be in lamentable ignorance of the true state of Cuba who denies this sombre fact. The language and conduct of the British officials quarantined about us add new anxieties to our critical position. The determination of Great Britain to organize and take under her orders all the Africans, which (contrary to her bonds of slave-trade suppression) she is always planting here, is haughtily declared at the British consulate. When we point out the danger to our rural villages which the sudden license of thirty or perhaps fifty thousand idle uncivilized, and ferocious negroes, from the savage shores of Africa, would produce, the British officials make answer that this is not their business; their duty stops with putting these Africans in civic equality with us.

Many families are selling their property at enormous sacrifices, and leaving the island. Fine estates are being offered for half their value, and there is no saying where this depreciation of real estate may stop, probably at no point short of a revolution. Two years ago—yes, one year ago—you would find many native Cubans, and nearly all the settlers from Old Spain declaring against the possibility of an insurrection. Now, I affirm that no Cuban, and few Spaniards, believe the present state of things can exist another entire year. For my part, I believe that all these cruelties are not practised by the Spanish officials in the hope of preventing the loss of the island. They are inflicted in brutal vindictiveness, because poor, enslaved Cuba is escaping from their hands. There is a supposition afloat—I know not on what grounds, though rumor attributes it to the officers of the British squadron—that simultaneous with the "proclamation of free equal citizenship of the Africans in Cuba," the English fleet now collecting in these seas has orders to seize what England already avows of her policy, its possession would complete her chain of island colonies from the Bahamas, on the coast of Florida, to the outlet of the majestic Rio Orinoco, and to constitute her the absolute captain of the American isthmus as well as of the African race in America. It will be a fine head to her kingdom of Caribbean islands, but it will not be very profitable to American trade and production.

The republic of Dominica will gain something by our troubles. The planters of Porto Rico will fly there with their property and families to escape the domination of England and her negro colonists; and if Spain or England encroaches on

THE DANGERS OF TRAVELING.

From the New York Herald.

The recent disasters to vessels and on the railroads call loudly for stringent reforms in the management of railroads, and for more care in those having charge of passengers. The real extent of these calamities is not known, but the New York Times compiles a summary statement of the disasters, as received between the dates of April 1 and May 18, which we submit, as painfully interesting.

Wrecked and burnt, February 16, near Margaretha Island, in the Pacific, 107 miles north of Cape St. Lucas—129 lives lost. Steamer Tennessee.—Went ashore on the 10th of March, near San Miguel, on the Pacific. Six hundred passengers on board—all rescued. Steamer Jenny Lind.—Exploded April 9th while on the way from San Francisco to San Jose—31 lives lost, 19 persons injured. Steamer S. S. Lewis.—Went ashore in the Pacific, near Belinas Bay, April 9th.—Four hundred and forty passengers on board—all saved. Steamer Albatross.—Lost in the Gulf while on her way from New York to Vera Cruz, April 10th. Steamer Ocean Wave.—Burned on Lake Ontario, Saturday, April 30—37 lives lost—passengers 21, crew 16. Bark William and Marry.—Wrecked on reefs in Bahama Channel, May 3—170 lives lost.

Railroads.—Camden and Amboy Railroad.—Afternoon train from Philadelphia, Saturday, April 23, ran off the drawbridge at Rancocas creek. Michigan Southern and Central Railroads.—Collision at the crossing, April 25—16 lives lost, many persons injured. Boston and Maine Railroad.—One man run over and killed, April 28, at Reading Depot. Reading Railroad.—One man killed, near the Falls of the Schuylkill, May 5. New Haven Railroad.—Morning express train from New York, Friday, May 8, ran off drawbridge at Norwalk—45 lives lost. New York and Erie Railroad, Ramapo Branch. Collision on Monday, May 8—2 lives lost. Old Colony Railroad.—Freight train thrown off, near North Braintree, Mass., May 11—cause, misplaced switch. Taunton Branch Railroad.—Train thrown off, Saturday, May 7—15 persons injured—cause, a broken axle-tree. New York Central Railroad.—Collision, near Syracuse, May 3, between passenger and cattle trains—engineer hurt. Hudson River Railroad.—Child killed in this city, Monday, May 9th.

TOTAL.—Loss of life, during three months, on sea and river steamers, 367; on railroads, 66. Aggregate loss, 433. From this statement, it will be seen that upward of 400 persons have lost their lives, during the transit from place to place on our various routes of travel, in the short space of three months. Beside the wrecks of sea-going vessels, attended with loss of life, no less than three first class steamships have foundered—each containing a large number of passengers, varying from one hundred and fifty to six hundred persons on each vessel. These were rescued by strenuous exertion; but, under less favorable circumstances, they might have added to the list of dead. These results indicate a lamentable laxity of discipline, a want of energy, and an absence of foresight, which demand the most vigorous investigation.

BANK CHARTER NOTICES.—We notice announcements already published in the Harrisburg papers, pursuant to a provision in our Constitution requiring six months notice of intended applications for charters at the next session of the State Legislature: Banks of Northumberland, Honesdale Bank, Miner's Bank of Pottsville, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown, Bank of Gettysburg, Canonsburg Saving Fund Society, Bank of Commerce, Penn Township Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Casasqua, Blairsville Trust and Saving's Company, Iron Manufacturer's Bank at Portsmouth, Lumberman's Deposit Bank at Portsmouth.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

Boston, June 25.—This afternoon, about six o'clock, Captain Winthrop Richardson, a well known retired tailor, of this city, while crossing the Maine Railroad track, at Melrose, a few miles from Boston, was struck by the Express train, and dashed to pieces, not a piece being found larger than his hand.

Departure of Two Suspicious Armed Vessels from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—A telegraphic dispatch from the Balize says that two suspicious vessels, armed to the teeth, left the head of the Passes at 2 o'clock this afternoon for sea; destination unknown.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHARLESTON, June 25.—The steamer Wayne exploded her boiler forty miles below Newbern, N. C., killing five negroes and seriously scalding two.

The Jersey Shore Republican says that the citizens of that place will celebrate the seventy-eight anniversary of our National Independence, on Monday the 4th of July next. They are only one year in advance of their neighbors.

The late bill of mortality, indicates 1,100 deaths a week in London. That is 167 a day, or six and a half an hour.—London is a great place to live in, and it seems to serve to die in also.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

Interesting from all parts of Europe. The Steamship Humboldt, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing London dates to the 8th inst.

Among the passengers are W. C. Bryant, Esq., Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, R. Scheliden, Special Envoy from Bremen to the United States; R. Bingham Esq., Counsel General and Charge from the English Government to Caracca; N. Brown, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Rome; R. W. Sykes Esq., Bearer of Despatches from the U. S. Legation at Paris, and the Rev. E. E. Adams, of the American Chapel at Havre.

It is announced that the split in the English Cabinet, between Lord John Russell and the Irish members holding office, had been healed up. Mutual explanations having taken place between the three gentlemen (Messrs. Molesell, Keogh and Sadler), who had resigned the offices they filled, and the Earl of Aberdeen; their resignation had been withdrawn.

The Baltic reached Liverpool on the 7th inst., after a run of a little over ten days. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.

On the 2d inst., the ratification of the treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein were exchanged at Berlin.

Piedmont has sustained a severe loss by the death of Count Balbo, President of the Council, which took place on the 3d.

The British Mediterranean fleet had sailed from Malta for Dardanneles, and the English Channel fleet had been ordered to the Mediterranean.

The French fleet had arrived in Besica Bay. When the Humboldt sailed, the impression had gained ground both in London and Paris, that although the Emperor of Russia might make some demonstrations against Turkey by menacing, or even by crossing the Danubian frontier, yet that actual hostilities would be avoided by a diplomatic settlement of the question.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state that the Russian forces had already commenced their march towards Moldavia and Wallacia.

The fourth army corps had already been ordered from St. Petersburg, to proceed from Warsaw by forced marches to Bessarabia. The Turks on the other hand, were not idle and were preparing for a vigorous resistance. The Egyptian fleet and an army of 30,000 men were proceeding to the support of the Sultan, whilst the Torconian chiefs were raising 100,000 men free of expense to the Porte, for the defence of the Islamism.

Notwithstanding these portentous signs, it was generally thought peace would be preserved. The Mediation of Austria and Prussia was spoken of. Count Nesselrode had also arrived in London with despatches.

The most recent intelligence, however is that published in a third edition of the Times of the 7th inst., to the effect that the Emperor of Russia had despatched a courier from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, with a demand that Prince Menschikoff's last proposal be accepted.

The fact, says the Times is favorable to a pacific solution of the dispute as at first appeared to be, and sending of another courier is fresh proof that the symptom of temporization and hesitation commenced by Prince Menschikoff is continued by the Emperor himself.

Although it was still fully thought on the receipt of this news that the peace of Europe would not be broken, yet, the further development of the affair was most anxiously awaited.

The returns of the board of trade published on the 7th inst., showed that during the month ending May 5th, the value of exports from Great Britain exceeded by £2,300,005 the corresponding month of 1852.

The Earl of Derby was installed as Chancellor of Oxford University on the 8th inst. In the House of Commons, the Income Tax Bill had been read a third time and passed. The habitual imprisonment of British subjects, (colored) by the authorities of South Carolina, was to be brought before the House on an early occasion.

LATES FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic.—No fears of an European War. New York June 26, P. M.—The American steamship Baltic, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst., being four days later than the previous advices arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The London money market was less active, and Consols closed at 93½. The markets, owing to the Pacific advices of the Turkish question, were steady.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Clarendon in a speech in Parliament, officially announced that English and French fleets had been ordered to the Dardanelles, in the event of a rupture between Turkey and Russia.

TURKEY.—The aspect of affairs promise a speedy settlement without recourse to war. The government, however, are preparing for a defence against Russia in good earnest. The Port has ordered twenty-seven vessels of war to the Black Sea, fully equipped. He has called out two hundred thousand militia for organization as regular troops.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has addressed a note to the different European powers, that it is not his intention to do anything to disturb the peace of Europe.—He wants all matters settled peacefully.

SPAIN.—A ministerial crisis is still impending. The affairs of the government are in a very unsettled condition.

AUSTRIA.—Russia accepts the mediation of Austria in the quarrel with Turkey.

SWITZERLAND.—The Austrian Ambassador is expected to return shortly, when other difficulties will be amicably settled.