



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, JULY 6th, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Canal Commissioner, THOS. H. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia Co. Auditor General, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county, Surveyor General, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford Co.

On Thursday last, as we had about finished setting the type for this week's paper, the board on which the advertisement intended for the inside, were placed, accidentally slipped off the stand, and about three columns of the same were knocked down. We have not attempted to set up and replace the advertisements thus broken to pieces in time for the present number, as it would have been impossible for us to do so—but we shall have all set up and again inserted as soon as possible.

HON. G. R. BARRETT.

We are glad to learn that the above named gentleman, has been appointed by President Pierce, Commissioner to revise and codify the Revenue laws of the United States. The position is one of great responsibility and labor, but it is assigned to the hands of a man, whose ability and industry will enable him to perform the trust with entire satisfaction to the government.

The appointment of D. W. MOORE, Esq., to a Clerkship in the Post Office Department at Washington, will no doubt be gratifying to his numerous friends in this county. The Post Master General has thus rewarded a faithful Democrat, and has gratified the wishes and expectations of all classes of our citizens. Mr. M. will continue his interest in the Republican, as heretofore.

It is a singular fact, that this is the first time that ever a Democrat of Clearfield county has been honored with an appointment under the General Government. The Whigs have had two Marshals, and even now a gentleman of that party from this county, is holding a high office under this "truly prescriptive" Democratic Administration. We trust that hereafter our party may not be as much overlooked as she has been heretofore.

THE FALL ELECTION.

By the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee on the 4th inst., it will be seen that Saturday the 27th day of August, has been fixed upon as the day of meeting of the Democrats at their several election districts, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in County Convention—which Convention is to be held in the Court House in Clearfield, on Saturday the third day of September next. We sincerely hope that the Democrats throughout the county will give this subject that attention which its great importance demands. To render our political organization imperfect—yes, to make it a mere farce—it is only necessary that the people shall neglect these primary meetings. They are then in danger of being controlled by the designing and interested expectants; and too often by those who have not the confidence of their neighbors either morally or politically, and who cannot procure any delegated trust upon a fair expression of the opinions of those whom they wish to represent. Whenever a County Convention is composed of such materials, the chances in favor of bad nominations greatly preponderate. Now to prevent all such mishaps, it is only necessary that the primary assemblies be attended by men of sincere purposes, who will superintend the meeting with the sole aim of obtaining a fair expression of the wishes of the Democratic party of their district. If the township meetings are attended there will be no doubt about the character, the responsibility or conduct of the Delegates sent to the County Convention. The best of men sometimes err; and so may they; but the chances are greatly in favor of the fair nomination of the very best men at such a Convention.

The nominations to be made by this Convention, are not of themselves very important; but when taken in connection with the future action and welfare of our party, are just as important as they ever were. We look forward to the assembling of this Convention with the confident expectation that it will set a pattern to others hereafter, and that such a ticket will be formed, and such measures adopted, as will give general satisfaction. The candidate for the Legislature should be a fair man—one who would go untrammelled, free and independent, and who would feel

and act as though he felt, that the interests of the other counties of the district had as strong a claim upon his attention as those of his own county, and would always be regarded as such. If such a man is nominated, we shall have no fear as to the result, let what will oppose.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The seventy-seventh Anniversary of our National Independence, was appropriately observed by the different Sabbath Schools of the borough and neighboring vicinity, and citizens generally, on Monday last.

The different Schools, citizens and military, convened at the M. E. Church, at 9 o'clock. At half past ten, the entire assemblage, escorted by the "Regulars," under command of Capt. Wallace, marched to the beautiful grove on the hill, east of town, where the table, which was not a small one, was soon covered with everything pleasing to behold and good to take, which had been prepared and brought on the ground by the ladies in attendance. All present partook of a sumptuous repast.

After the cloth had been removed the audience were interested by a very appropriate and most eloquent address by Capt. Wallace. The Rev. T. P. Hunt, made a few very appropriate remarks, but soon wandered from the subject, and spoke at some length of the evil of intemperance, and endeavored to give the political parties particular "jesses" in regard to their course on the subject. He recommended as a means of retarding the onward march of intemperance, that all persons there assembled, and all lovers of liberty, and those in favor of further extending the blessings we now enjoy, should unite and elect to our next Legislature a temperance man. He endeavored to impress upon the minds of the people, that this was the only way in which the much desired reformation ever could be effected. He was opposed to uniting with either of the political parties—but was in favor of nominating and electing their own men.

Mr. Hauchembury, then made a few very appropriate and pleasing remarks, after which the meeting adjourned. Many of the citizens immediately returned to their homes, while others remained for a time on the ground. The Regulars marched to town and paraded the streets, making a grand display, and enlivening the scene and waking up the "natives" by firing several volleys of musketry.

The day was pleasant, and every thing passed agreeably and to the satisfaction of all. Thus passed the 4th of July 1853 in and about Clearfield.

The day was appropriately observed, we understand, in different parts of the county.

The Sunday Schools and citizens of Clearfield Bridge and vicinity, had a celebration on Tuesday the 5th in commemoration of our National Independence.

The Harrisburg Keystone, came to us a few evenings since, with an article marked, indicating a desire that we should give it a place in our paper. The article is written over the signature of "sound policy," and advocates the repeal of the "state tax of three mills per ton per mile," which the writer says, "is now imposed on all freight of every description transported over the road." After carefully perusing the production, we have come to the conclusion, that we can without much difficulty or research, find contributions from the pens of equally talented authors, who advocate a policy more sound, and which would be more interesting to our readers than the article referred to. We therefore respectfully decline giving it a place in our columns.

Were we fully convinced that the writer was honest in protesting that he did not advocate this measure through any particular friendship for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor any wish to increase the dividends of the stockholders, and that the repeal of the tax would tend to "promote the prosperity of the State, and encourage those great industrial interests upon which that prosperity depends," we would then, heart and hand, join in advocating the measure. But we are inclined to believe that such a movement at the present time, would only enable the company to pocket a greater amount of the peoples money, of which they already receive a liberal share—and that the mass of the people would not in the least be benefited thereby.

It does not appear to have been the object of the company to reduce the price of carrying freight, to the lowest possible rates in order to encourage transportation. But on the contrary, it would appear that they have ever endeavored to extort the last cent which any and every article would bear, and even on this system of doing business they have not been idle for want of employment.

When the competition becomes sufficient to compel them to carry freight &c. at reasonable rates, then, and not till, they

will we have assurance that the repeal of the tax which is at present exacted of them, tend to promote the prosperity of the State; and then we might be induced to advocate the measure—believing at the same time that we were laboring for the "greatest good of the greatest number." Under the present arrangement of affairs, there is no doubt but the Company are afforded a most admirable opportunity of extorting from the people, which opportunity they eagerly embrace—and far be it from us to advocate the repeal of the tax at the present time.

The Court House.—As we have travelled past the Court House in this place, daily, for some time past, we have at different times taken a peep at the lightning rod attached thereto, and have come to the conclusion that the persons having charge of the building, and those who frequent the place are certainly not "afraid of thunder." The rod is made fast to the steeple—the upper end extending considerably above it, and the lower end lays immediately on the roof of the house—some twenty-five or thirty feet having been broken off by some accident or other and destroyed. According to our way of thinking, this rod, as it now is, instead of conducting the lightning off the house, is admirably calculated to conduct it on to it. The house has been thus exposed for some months. How long it is destined to remain so we know not. Perhaps those whose business and whose duty it is to attend to it could inform us.

Some of our farmers state that the fly which has been making such sad havoc with the grain in different parts of the state, has within a short time past, commenced its work of destruction upon the wheat crop in some portions of this county. The crops are so far advanced and the time for harvesting so near at hand, it is thought that no serious damage will be sustained.

It occurred to us on last Saturday evening as we saw one of the "promising youths" of this place mounted on horse, racing a cow up and down the public street, endeavoring to drive the horned animal to the stable of the owner, that that was not the proper way of doing that business—especially when there are men, women and children crossing the streets at different places.

ATTENTION! DEMOCRATS.

The Standing Committee, at a meeting convened at Clearfield on the 4th day of July, 1853, made the following orders and arrangements:

- 1. On Saturday, August 27, 1853, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m., the Democrats of each Township in the County, are to hold their Primary Election, at the place where the General Election is held, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent their respective townships in the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Clearfield on Saturday the 3d day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M.
2. The number of Delegates each township is entitled to elect, is as follows:—Bradford, 4; Bradford, 4; Lawrence, 4; Morris, 3; Pike, 3; every other township and borough, 2 delegates.
3. The following persons are appointed Committees of Vigilance, in their respective townships, to superintend and conduct the Primary Elections, in their respective districts, viz: Bradford—Jacob K. Pierce, James Hanning, V. B. Holt. Beccaria—Dr. G. W. Caldwell, J. W. Wright, John Shoff. Bell—R. Mehaffey, W. T. Gilbert, H. Breth. Boggs—John E. Shaw, I. L. Barrett, Luke Kilar. Brady—Dr. J. T. Boyer, Jacob Kuntz, Tolbert Dale. Burnside—John Cummings, Hugh Gallagher. Chest—Wm. Tucker, Gilbert Tozer, Andrew Tozer. Covington—Francis Couderic. Decatur—Wm. Hughes, sr., J. M. Clark, Esq., Jno. Gearhart, Esq. Ferguson—Cortez Bell, Thomas Owens, Wm. McCracken. Fox—John J. Bundy. Girard—Henry Hite, Abraham Kilar, Joseph Kilar. Goshen—A. Leonard, Wm. L. Rishel, Thompson Reed. Huston—Edgar Hoyt, Valentine Heyener. Jordan—Jacob Gibson, Conrad Baker, F. W. Shoening. Karthaus—Lawrence Hartlein, B. D. Hall, Geo. Heckendorn. Lawrence—Samuel Clyde, S. Shaffner, Thomas Dougherty, N. K. McMullen. Morris—Jacob Wise, Chester Munson, Jacob Wilhelm. Penn—S. C. Hepburn, Anthony Elio, Jonathan Evans, Jr. Pike—George B. Dale, Benj. Bloom, Jr., John I. England. Union—Peter Laborde, jr., Elias W. Horn, David Laborde. Woodward—Thomas Henderson, John D. Alexander, W. H. Henderson. Clearfield Borough—F. P. Butler, M. A. Frank, Thos. J. McCullough. Corwensville—James Harvey Fleming, David Fleming, B. F. Sterling.
By order of Standing Committee, MARTIN MICHOLES, Jr., Pres't. J. B. McEWELL, Sec'y.

From the Washington Union.

The Renewal of the Abolitionist Agitation.

We have, upon a former occasion, pointed out to our readers the efforts of the northern enemies of the administration, both white and black, to renew against the abolitionist agitation; and we have shown how the southern whiggishness of these negotiations have lent their aid to the attack, by a monstrous attempt to disseminate at the South the idea that the administration has abandoned, or is capable of abandoning, the broad national principles on which it was placed in power. There are special circumstances aggravating the criminality of this course of the opposition at this time, which have not yet perhaps been fully brought home to the popular conviction.

Heretofore, abolitionist agitation in this country has been mainly a domestic affair. As such, the people have recognised in it the worst evil in our federal system. As such, it has done all that can in any way be done among ourselves to cramp and repress our national growth, to foster a hostile spirit between different portions of our country, to disturb the prosperity of all its great material interests, and finally to break up, in so far as any madness of guilt can do it, the social, commercial, political, and religious union which makes us one people, and opens before us an august future. Under such convictions—convictions grounded upon a painful and perilous experience—the people, in a majority so weighty as to be worthy of the issue which created it, resolved in the late presidential canvass, and by their vote ordained, that henceforth the sectional agitation should cease, that henceforth the adjustment of it should stand, and that the federal government should no longer be used as an engine of war upon the institutions of one half of the country. Now, considering all this as an affair merely domestic, in which foreign jealousy or hostility takes no part, it is yet plainly no ordinary crime against the American people, their peace and their dignity, to undertake the reversal, the defeat, or the evasion of such a popular verdict. The usual justifications of partisan virulence or extravagance have in such a case no application, for the reason that the whig abolitionists, who in the last canvass, on the showing of their own co-partisans, looked to the anti-slavery agitation at the North as their main path to power, were yet in their convention forced so far to succumb to the popular feeling and conviction as to incorporate into their organization the pretence at least of a full pledge to keep the public peace on the question of slavery. By so doing, they themselves set upon any future attempt to renew an anti-slavery agitation the brand of political outlawry, even as the people had before decreed to be nothing less than domestic treason!

But during the last few weeks, just at this time when the abolition assault upon the administration has been showing itself most clearly, a foreign element has come into the case, with a power of evil and peril not before experienced. Well-ascertained facts on the one hand, and on the other, reports too grave and well sustained to be lightly considered, have combined to indicate a settled purpose on the part of European powers, through an avowed and coercive abolitionist policy, to assail the vital interests of this country, and to strike a deadly blow at the traditional policy, which, since the time of Mr. Monroe, has sought to shield from foreign interference our national peace, security, and growth. The late movement in British Parliament in regard to the police laws of South Carolina; the British glorification of the authors of a novel whose whole notoriety arises from its incendiary abolitionism; the open proclamation at Exeter Hall of the existence of an organized society in Canada for the enticement and succor of fugitive slaves, and its bold appeal for aid in its work to the people; if not to the authorities, of England; the Howden diplomatic correspondence in relation to Cuba, had between Lord Palmerston and the Spanish minister some time since, though more recently developed here; and, finally, the repeated rumors which have reached this country, to the effect that an intrigue is on foot to make Cuba an abolitionist stronghold, and eventually a barbarian African colony, under the pretext of a great scheme of emancipation—all these facts indicate but too clearly that foreign powers have already begun to rely upon the aid and alliance of abolitionist agitators among us, for the consummation of a policy at war alike with our national prosperity, safety, and peace!

In this view, what is wanting in the case of the men who would now excite in this country this baleful fanaticism, and urge it on to a renewal of sectional aggression and agitation, to make them the public enemies of the United States? They are at war with every capital interest of the country. They are at war with the deliberately-declared policy and sentiment of the people. They are at war against the public faith, pledged to stand by the adjustment as a bar to further agitation. And, finally, they are in league with the most insidious form of foreign aggression upon our interests and interference with our rights!

Such is the position of the men whom the whigs of the South are now aiding in a futile and hopeless effort; for nothing is more clear than that events now apparently soon coming to light will expose ere long to the people of the South this combination in its true colors, and then, as the history of the late canvass shows, its doom is sealed. So long as the policy of this administration shall be sustained by the country, so long will the public faith be sternly kept. That faith is pledged against a renewal of the anti-slavery agitation. So long as this administration is sustained by the people, the policy which protects our rights, our safety, and our interests on this continent from foreign invasion or interference, will be to the last vindicated and maintained. At no point, and upon

no occasion, is the maintenance of that policy of more vital concernment than when such foreign aggression puts on the shape of an abolitionist propagandism. In such a shape it must arouse against it from the start not only the whole power of the government, but the whole patriotism of the country.—In such a mode of foreign assault upon us, whether it finds its centre of action in Cuba or in Canada, the South will see the death-blow to its safety, the North will see the most fatal stab at its growth and prosperity, and the whole country will behold the most dangerous and the most insolent of all attacks upon our commercial interests, our peaceful relations, our established policy, and our territorial rights.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

It may not be generally known that there exists in Canada an organized and active association for the encouragement and relief of such fugitive slaves as may be able to escape into the British provinces. The objects of this association are fully disclosed in an account of a late meeting held in London. It will be observed that a direct inducement is held out by this association to slaves to make their way to Canada; and if the statement of Mr. Ward, as to the numbers which annually find their way there be near the truth, the inducement is effective. It will be observed, also, that the objects of this association meet with a cordial sympathy amongst the nobility of England, and that material aid is readily granted to carry it forward. We cannot see how Great Britain can hope to maintain those fraternal relations with our government which ought to exist, when she countenances such interferences with our institutions. We have called attention with earnestness to the evidences of her disposition to draw around us a line of free black governments by procuring the emancipation of slaves on the islands adjacent to us, and now we see evidence of the same spirit in the readiness with which means are furnished to induce a concentration of free blacks on our northern borders. But, without indulging in further comment, we call attention to the proceedings of the meeting in London:

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the welfare of the fugitive slaves in Canada was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th instant, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. There were present Messrs. Robert Forster, Spicer, Hronan Fisher, William Tylet, L. A. Chamerovzov, Rev. J. James, J. C. Galloway, and Rev. James Sherman.

The Rev. R. S. Ward, delegate from the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, made a very interesting statement of the condition of the fugitive slaves who have escaped to Canada. The number escaping every year was not less than three thousand, and is constantly increasing. The majority arrive at various points on a frontier of seven hundred miles, almost destitute of clothing and of the necessities of life. The Anti-Slavery Society of Canada affords them temporary relief until they procure work, which they usually do within a week, there being no case on record in which, except in the case of sickness, relief had to be extended beyond a period of six days after their arrival. In consequence, however, of the heavy claims of this nature upon the limited means of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, the committee had delegated Mr. Ward to come to England to raise a fund, the interest of which might be devoted to this special purpose. The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed his sympathy with the object of Mr. Ward's mission, and a commission was appointed under his lordship to promote it. It was determined to hold a public meeting at the Freemasons' tavern, at an early day, to afford Mr. Ward an opportunity of making a public statement as to the condition of the fugitive slaves in Canada. The Earl of Shaftesbury having consented to preside on the occasion, a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Several subscriptions were then announced, and, after thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

The Tuscarora Register, published at Millin, Pa., in speaking of our next gubernatorial candidate, and the course so far pursued by the present incumbent, Gov. BOLEA, speaks as follows:

"We unhesitatingly say that the course pursued by him since he entered upon the duties of the present term eminently entitled him to another term. He has discharged the responsible duties attached to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with fidelity and given general satisfaction to the great Democratic party, of which he is prominent member. He has always been an able and fearless champion of the poor man's rights; for a number of years he has been aloft upon the tempestuous sea of political life. His voice was ever heard on the side of the oppressed: ever ready to support the cause of the people against the grasping ambition of the reckless demagogues who would steep their country in ruin for the sake of power or gain. The Democracy of the Keystone State will not hesitate to give their support to her talented and worthy son."

THE NEW MEXICAN TARIFF.—The New Orleans Picayune says that the publication of the new Mexican tariff has been prohibited at Vera Cruz, and it is believed the duties will be still further changed; in some instances lowered.

It is said that Queen Victoria declined to receive Mrs. Stowe, and expressed her surprise that Lord John Russell, Palmerston, and other members of the government attended her party at Stafford House.

Copper ore has been discovered in Johnston county N. C. This is the first discovery in that section of the State.

MOUNT JOY CELEBRATION.

The Sunday School of Mount Joy met at the Mount Joy School House, on the 24th day of July, to celebrate our National Independence. The following were appointed officers of the day:

President—WILLIAM WALLACE. Vice Presidents—William Ogden, John Shaw. Secretary—Peter A. Young. Committee—Oliver Conklin, P. Owens, Mathew Ogden, Zacharias Ogden, Nelson Thompson, J. W. Wallace.

The exercises of the day were commenced by singing and prayer, and an address to the Sunday School by the Rev. Samuel Creighton. The Declaration of Independence was then read by J. B. Shaw, after which the dinner was prepared, and a large number of people partook thereof. The meeting was then called to order by the President, and an address delivered by Mr. John Owens, jr., who was followed by Mr. Nathaniel Rishel, with the following address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The American Revolution forms an epoch in the history of the world. It stands prominent as one of the most important, not only in the immediate consequences which resulted from it, but in the continued influences it is destined to exert upon the destinies of the world through all coming time. It opened a new era in the science of government, and like the advent of the Christian religion, it established a new dispensation.

Our country was baptized with the blood, and consecrated by the prayers of the Pilgrims. It has been the asylum of the persecuted of all nations. First came the Pilgrims, who, in the language of their covenant, "fled from their native land, and homes, and relatives, for the glory of God and the preservation of the Christian religion." Then came the pious Huguenots, of France, escaping also from a persecution which had literally made the mountains desert, and the vales to run with blood.

These are the founders of our country—the ancestry to which we look back with a feeling of exultant pride. Soon came the time of fiery trial and severe tribulation; the ceaseless watch; the house of God begirt with sentinels; and filled with armed worshippers; the night attack by the ruthless savage upon the frontier settlement; the burning dwellings; the murdered infant, slain in its mother's arms; the bleeding father scalped, and trodden underfoot ere the warm spirit has departed; the feeble woman led captive and driven away, and, when nature could no longer endure, suffering, torture and death; the stout resistance; the fearful vengeance and final triumph. These, and a thousand other trials were the portion of those who laid the early foundations of the institutions, whose blessings are now ours.

No sooner was the savage foe subdued—driven back from river and mountains; no sooner did those self-sacrificing men begin to enjoy the fruits and reap the rewards of their toil and suffering, than they became an object of jealousy and envy to the mother country. England, led by a narrow policy, no sooner saw the colonists in a situation to defend and provide for themselves, than she resolved to impose taxes and assessments for the benefit of the Home Government, at the same time denying them a share in the enactment of those laws by which they were to be taxed. These unjust imports and tyrannical measures met, at the outset, with strong and determined opposition, restrained though it was by an habitual reverence to the majesty of the King and Parliament of Great Britain. But, as the oppression increased, and the hand of tyranny became more atrocious, the elastic spirits of the colonists, though bowed down for the moment, recoiled with terrific force upon the oppressors. The measures adopted by the ministry of England to subdue the rising spirit of discontent, was but so much fuel to the volcano which was soon to shake New England to its centre, and whose premonitions of the catastrophe were felt throughout the colonies.

But it was at the battle of Lexington that it burst forth in all its fury, with a glare that illuminated rock, hill and dale, forest and prairie, and with a shock that was felt throughout christendom.

The Battle of Lexington is the first act in the opening drama—the first of the "Daring Deeds" achieved by our revolutionary fathers. It gave earnest to the spirit with which they entered the fearful struggle, and of the final triumph which crowned their heroic efforts, after years of toil, danger and blood. Familiar as household words though the events of the Revolution are, we hope the time will never come, when they will cease to be of deep and absorbing interest to every American freeman; when their recital will cease to make the bosom of every patriot glow with renewed emotion.

Then followed the trials and sufferings of the Seven Years' War. Men accus-tomed to the implements of agriculture and the mechanic arts seized the sword and the musket, and went forth to battle for the right. The habiliments of the citizen were exchanged for the covering of the soldier; man left his home and his happy fireside for the tented field, the camp of war. The instruments of peace were wrought into instruments of death, and the patriot marched forth to meet the oppressor with a firm resolve, to conquer or die. The farewell prayer was said, and the last offering made upon the altar of domestic affections.

Thus commenced the struggle for the achievement of our country's independence—such the spirit of our fathers. The fire which had been kindled at Lexington and Bunker Hill continued its course, burning fiercer and brighter, and gaining strength as it passed over the land. It sped like a wild contagion, as it were, upon the wings of the wind. It ascended the hills of New England, and sped its light afar off upon