



**THE REPUBLICAN.**

CLEARFIELD, JULY 19th, 1853.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.**

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

Owing to a crowd of job work, we were unable to issue a paper last week. But our readers will perceive that the present number is issued considerably in advance of the regular day, and to make amends for the non-appearance of the Republican, last week, we intend issuing another on Saturday next, after which time we promise on conditions, that our patrons will furnish us with the ready in sufficient quantities to keep up a supply of paper and ink, and other necessary expenses of the office, the paper shall make its appearance regularly on Friday morning of each week.

The proceedings of the Susquehanna Sunday School Celebration shall appear in our next.

His Excellency Gov. BIGLER, has been on a visit out west. The citizens of Pittsburgh, and in fact every place on his route where he found time to halt, greeted him with a hearty welcome. He arrived here, on his return to Harrisburg, on Friday evening last, where he has been since that time, receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends and acquaintances.

New Post Office.—We are glad to learn that the Post-Master General has established a new Post Office at Lumberville, in this county, to be called Lumberville City, and D. W. ROBINSON, has been appointed Post-Master.

This office will accommodate a large settlement that has heretofore been deprived of such advantages.

HARD RUN FOR A HOPE.—The greedy avidity with which the whig papers snap at the proceedings of the Return Judges of the primary elections in Westmoreland county in June last—wherein these Return Judges very wisely determined not to go beyond the duties of their appointment—shows most clearly how desperately hard run they are, for real cause of complaint against the present State administration. Our citizens can well understand the reason why this mis-called County Convention refused to pass a resolution of instruction in favor of the re-appointment of Gov. Bigler—because the same system of making County nominations, now adopted in Westmoreland, was practised a few years ago in this county—

we mean that which was called the Orangeford county system. With us it was very clearly understood that these Return Judges had no power, whatever, to act for the party beyond that of simply ascertaining the result of the vote in the several election districts, and deciding who was and who was not the choice of the people for those offices only for which candidates had been voted for. They had no right to instruct County representatives on any subject upon which the people had not voted. That is a duty always left to our regular County meetings, when the masses of the people assemble in their sovereign capacity, and in declining to act upon the gubernatorial question, these Return Judges acted with entire propriety. Gov. BIGLER, is as strong with the people of Westmoreland county now as he ever was, and when the proper time arrives, this fact will be clearly demonstrated.

According to letter writers from Washington, the present Administration is making the most excellent steps to procure an honorable adjustment of the Fishery Question. Whilst the door for negotiation is intended to be left wide open, they have ordered several naval vessels on the north-east coast to afford all adequate protection to our fishermen, until the controversy is definitely settled. Mr. Buchanan will leave this week, it is said, as Minister to England, and this will probably be the first subject taken up. An amicable settlement of the question is confidently expected.

President PIERCE, left Washington on Monday the 11th inst., to be present at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace. He met with a hearty reception at all the different stopping places. On the 14th, when he arrived at New York, he was received amidst the shouts of thousands and the firing of guns.

The Democracy of Armstrong county, in Convention on the 5th inst., of a McCulloch repaired the nomination of Senate, and David T. Putney for Representative.

**VISIT TO THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.**

The tomb of Washington! Who would not embrace the first opportunity to visit the home and the grave of the father of his country? And who would not prefer the fourth of July above all other days to do so? Impressed with such thoughts, the writer of these lines, with two gentlemen from the West Branch of the Susquehanna, took passage on board a steamboat at the city of Washington on the morning of our late National Anniversary, for the purpose of visiting this hallowed spot. The boat was crowded to about double her ordinary capacity, having on board some eight hundred human beings. Most of these were on pleasure excursions; some constituting picnic parties, whilst not a few, like ourselves, seemed only anxious to pay this mark of respect to the memory of Washington, by visiting his grave on this memorable day.

The Potomac is a broad and beautiful sheet of water, and the scenery on either side, as presented to the view from the deck of the steamboat, is most enchanting. Six miles from Washington is the city of Alexandria, now ceded back to Virginia by act of Congress. The city is beautifully situated on the south side of the Potomac. It has many beautiful churches, some handsome residences, and has a large commerce. The population is about 10,000. Here the boat stopped a few moments, adding very considerably to our present number of passengers. Some five or six miles further down the river, on the Maryland side, is situated Fort Washington. It stands upon a high bluff, where the river is perhaps less than a mile in width, and has a very imposing appearance. If properly manned and commanded it is thought this fortress will be able to destroy any enemy that may attempt either to pass or storm it.

Within sight of Fort Washington, on the opposite side of the river, and upon a similar bluff, is Mount Vernon. The estate is now fast going to decay, and unless pointed out the stranger would pass it unnoticed. About six or eight miles from Fort Washington is what is called the White House, being a large hotel recently erected close to the water's edge, on the Virginia side, for no other purpose than we could see than to accommodate parties on excursions of pleasure from the national metropolis and the surrounding towns. After stopping a few minutes and landing about two-thirds of our passengers, the boat started back up to Mount Vernon.

Now, why the Mount Vernon passengers were not landed on the downward trip was the query to us, and why the Mount Vernon passengers were charged 75 cents and the White House passengers only 50 cents, was another query. But perhaps the steamboat owners know all about it. We heard no complaints, however, and in due time we were landed at the foot of Mount Vernon. The day was warm, yet pleasant. But little time being allowed to stay, here the passengers immediately commenced the ascent to the tomb, which is situated some 200 yards from the beach, in a most appropriately selected spot. Here, within a plain brick vault, enclosed in a sarcophagus, repose all the mortality that remains of the immortal Washington. On the top of the marble slab is beautifully wrought the arms of his country, and his only epitaph is embraced in the hallowed name, "GEORGE WASHINGTON." By his side, and in a similar sepulchre, repose the ashes of MATHA, consort of Geo. WASHINGTON. Surrounding this lovely spot, venerable oaks, and cedars, and other trees, now bow their ancient branches to the waiting breeze, which were wont, when in the vigor of their youth, to shelter from the scorching sun the stately form and wearied brow of the man who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

From the tomb, absent 150 yards to the top of the hill, stands the family residence of Gen. Washington. The building is of wood, 96 feet in length, two stories high, with a portico extending the whole length. Many handsome paintings decorate the walls. The different rooms, and in fact the whole establishment inside and out, have been preserved as nearly in the order left by Washington, as it was possible to do so. This has been especially the case with the Library room. In a side room, on the first floor is kept a Register, where we duly recorded our names among the many thousands who had done so before us. This done, we repaired to the shaded grounds without. Here the character, and even the soul of Washington can be as correctly contemplated as in recounting the most brilliant deeds of his long and active life. Some half-dozen smaller buildings, neat and orderly even now in their decay, surround the main buildings. These, together with the green house, summer houses, shade and fruit trees, and beautiful walks, were all planned by him and planted by his direction. They clearly demonstrate his superior order, taste and judgment.

Before we had fairly commenced our explorations of the spots of supposed particular interest to their original proprietor, the tolling of the steamboat bell gave us notice that our visit had about finished. The procession commenced the descent to the boat, each one taking as he passed, an anxious look at the vault, and plucking as he went, a flower, a shrub, a branch or a bough, as a memento of this spot which contains the remains of Washington. Being all on board the boat, we again dropped down to the White House, where we got the passengers we left there, and then commenced the return trip, reaching Washington about 4 o'clock, all appearing to feel as if they had spent the Anniversary of our National Independence in a more appropriate manner than they had ever done before.

Quincy Work.—The train from Cleveland to Buffalo a few days ago, made the trip, 190 miles, in just six hours. There were eight cars.

**THE DISPUTE WITH MEXICO.**

The new Mexican Minister was formally presented to President Pierce, on Thursday the 7th instant, and although the interchange of congratulations were couched in assurances of anxious desires on both sides for the continuation of the present amicable relations, yet it is shrewdly suspected that these words of pleasantness are used rather to conceal than to express the real feeling, on the part of Mexico at least. Those who pretend to have opportunities of knowing, assert that Santa Anna is making a desperate effort to form an alliance with some one or more of the European powers to wreak his vengeance upon the Yankees. The Mexican army is being increased to the war standard of an hundred thousand, and many Spanish officers from old Spain have lately been appointed to high commands. In short, the conduct of Santa Anna is well calculated to put the American Cabinet on the look out.

The dispute about the Mesilla Valley territory, would, in this case, as a matter of course, be the pretext—as shallow and unfounded as such pretext would be.—The location of this territory, as defined by the treaty with Mexico, is claimed by each party. Mexico assumes the possession, and goes on to take and hold possession by arms, and threatens war. The United States demands that the actual possession shall be decided according to the stipulations of the treaty, and until then it can only be held in common. The administration of President Pierce, have acted with the same energy and promptness in this matter that so highly characterized the course of President Polk, in the Texas controversy. That they will continue to pursue this policy there is not a doubt, and should the Mexicans make any show of hostile intentions by the time Gov. Merriweather and Gen. Garland, with his soldiers get to Mexico, it will not be at all unlikely that we will again hear something about another army of occupation. Mexico must be taught to do as other civilized nations do.

The Democratic County Convention of Jefferson county, which assembled in Brookville, on the 5th instant, nominated the following ticket:

For President Judge.—W. P. Jenks. Assembly.—Wm. F. Clark. Treasurer.—David Hart. Commissioner.—Alexander McConnell. District Attorney.—W. W. Wise. Surveyor.—Joel Spylker.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Jefferson county have unlimited confidence in the ability and integrity of our present worthy Chief Magistrate of the United States, and his constitutional advisers, and cordially concur in their appointments, both foreign and domestic, and look forward with pride to one of the most brilliant and successful administrations that has ever fallen to the lot of a grateful country.

Resolved, That the nominations of the late State Convention meet with our unqualified approbation, and that Jefferson county will endorse them in October next, with her usual majority.

Resolved, That Gov. Bigler is entitled to our warmest thanks for selecting so able a jurist and accomplished a gentleman as the Hon. J. C. Knox, to the Supreme Bench, and our own delegates to the July State Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination.

Resolved, That B. T. Hastings is hereby appointed Representative, and P. W. Jenks re-appointed as Senatorial delegate to the next Fourth of March Convention, with instructions to vote for the Hon. Wm. Bigler, our present able Chief Magistrate.

For the Republican.

Messrs. MOORE & WILSON.—Gentlemen, owing to our having a greater population than Elk and McKean counties, it is fully understood that they are to have the representative to the Legislature but one year each, whilst Clearfield is to have it for two—on that ground, and that alone, Mr. Gillis was left out last year, and Mr. Arnold sent in his stead. It being now our turn, it devolves upon us to be very careful to make a good selection for the Democratic nominee; we would therefore, recommend Mr. James McGhee, of Burnside township, as an old, intelligent and reliable Democrat, and one who would do honor to the county if sent to Harrisburg.

MANUFACTURERS.

The Chauquoque Democrat tells a pretty good story, concerning a circumstance which lately occurred at the Post Office in Westfield. A letter was put in the box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of P. O. stamps, and in this instance had failed at first to make one stick at all, evidently from bestowing too hearty a lick on its back. He had tried, and vainly tried, to elicit adhesive properties; but the inveterate portrait of Benjamin Franklin would curl up. At last in despair, he pinned it to the envelope, and wrote just under it, "PAY, if the d—d thing sticks!" He magnificently intended to relieve the Department of all responsibility in the case.

It will be a sad assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language.

**GREAT LOG MEETING.**

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of the lower townships of Clearfield county, and adjoining townships of Centre, held a large and animated meeting on the 4th inst., at the house of S. Bauders, for the purpose of investigating the business of floating saw logs out of this county, and publicly protesting against such unwholesome and unwise measures. The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. Holt, President; John Curley, Sen. Jno. Peter Reider, Abraham Kylar, and Geo. Ross, Vice Presidents; and Geo. W. Stiebert, E. R. Livergood and Jas. P. Nelson, Secretaries.

On motion, the President appointed R. Lipton, J. H. Holt, Jas. Asky, Thomas Graham, and James Curley, a committee on resolutions.

The meeting being thus organized, addresses were delivered by Thos. H. Fulton, and Wm. H. Blair; after which the committee on resolutions reported the following, through their chairman, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The business of floating loose saw logs, out of our river and tributary streams, to be sawed up and manufactured into lumber in other counties, is a system of lumbering introduced among us, by a set of scheming and designing speculators, whose interests, feelings and sympathies, are not with us; a system that must prove ruinous to our interests, and impracticable in its nature, and has for its aim and object, the total subversion of our present practicable and time honored system of lumbering:

Therefore, Resolved, That we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens throughout the county, in adopting measures and plans, that will speedily result in removing from our territory and streams, by legal means, every nuisance in the shape of a log-floater, or cause them to abandon a business which is fraught with so many evil consequences to our interest and welfare, as a lumbering community.

Resolved, That the present system of lumbering is the only one calculated to advance the interests, develop the resources, and prove a stimulus to the energy, enterprise, and industry of our country, and make it what it soon will be, (if not retarded in its onward course,) one of the foremost counties of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the acts of our Legislature, granting charters to companies to erect Booms in our river, thereby shutting up the regular rafting channels, to the disadvantage of the whole lumbering interests of this county, are unconstitutional acts, and ought to be brought before the proper tribunals of the land, to decide upon their constitutionality—where, doubtless, they would be rendered null and void.

Resolved, That we hail with joy, the position recently taken by our County Paper, in coming out and taking a decided stand on the side of right and justice—where it should have been from the beginning—warmly advocating the interests and ably defending the rights, of the hundreds and thousands of honest sons of toil, engaged in the lumbering business, from being disregarded and trampled upon.

Resolved, That the thanks of the hard working lumbermen of Clearfield, Centre, and the adjoining counties, are due to the Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, of the Senate, and the Hon. Charles R. Foster, of the House, for their energetic and faithful, though unsuccessful, efforts to put a stop to the evil of which we complain.

Resolved, That we have petitioned our Legislature for the passage of laws to protect us from such wholesale usurpations as are practiced upon us by the log-floaters, but our petitions have been unanswered; with a due respect for the feelings of others, we will petition our next Legislature for redress; if our petitions and prayers are unheeded and unanswered, we take this opportunity of solemnly pledging ourselves to our fellow-citizens throughout the county as a community, that we are determined to defend our rights and interests, if necessary, by other and more summary means.

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be written out by the Secretary, signed by the officers, and, copies forwarded, with a request for publication, to the Clearfield Republican, Centre Democrat and Democratic Whig, Bellefonte; also to the Penn'a Telegraph and Democratic Union, Harrisburg.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die. WM. HOLT, Pres't. Geo. W. STEIBERT, Sec'y.

THE USE OF WOOD GAS.—The wood gas, which is now in use in many of the cities of Europe, will, we understand, soon be introduced into our own country. This light was invented about two years since by Dr. Peter Kofler, of Munich who, associated with himself Mr. E. R. Breisach, an eminent chemist of Augsburg, to whom is due the credit of having invented the apparatus for its practical use. Those who have witnessed the use of this gas in Europe unanimously affirm it to be in its power and brilliancy, far superior to coal gas.

It is stated that marbled to the amount of seven millions of dollars in value is annually taken from the quarries of Vermont. These quarries lie in the western part of the State, and generally between the green mountains and Lake Champlain. Middlebury was formerly famous for its marble works, but the finest and most extensive quarries are now opened at or near the flourishing village of Rutland. The railroads are opening up new and vast fields for this important article.

There were one hundred and seven deaths in New Orleans during the week ending the 25th of June, three of which were from Cholera, and nine from yellow fever. Be cheerful—happiness is older than misery. Adam dwelt in paradise and enjoyed almost a week before the devil came along.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.**

Warlike movements of Russia.—French aid offered to Turkey.

New York, July 13, 1853.—The Royal mail steamship Arabia arrived here at noon, with Liverpool dates to the 21st inst., being four days later than the previous advices.

Mr. Van Buren and son, accompanied by Mrs. Campbell, of U. C., visited the Dublin Exhibition on the 28th ult., and were conducted through the building by Professors Harrison, Barker and other members of the committee.

Mrs. Stowe is said to have received an offer of \$10,000 and half the profits, from Messrs. Constable & Co., to write a temperance tale.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was slightly drooping. The sales for the week amounted to 60,000 bales, of which speculators took 8,000 bales, and exporters 6,000 bales.

There is an active demand for Flour, and prices have advanced 1s per bbl., and Wheat 2d per quarter, since the departure of the Atlantic.

The Washington Market was steady. Consols closed at 95. American stocks were quiet, without any material change in prices.

In the Liverpool Markets Tallow had advanced. Provisions were dull. Lard slightly advanced. Rice, none, active but unchanged.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The London Times learns positively that the Emperor has given orders to his troops to cross the Pruth immediately.

Should he attempt to do this, the English and French fleets will enter the Dardanelles.

The Russians had sunk several boats loaded with stores for the purpose of obstructing the Danube.

The French government has offered to supply Turkey with 60,000 muskets.

The reply of the Divan to the note of Count Nesselrode, although rejecting the Russian ultimatum, is said to be dignified and moderate, and expresses a desire to arrange matters, if possible, in a pacific manner, and without dishonor to either power; and further, the Sultan is still willing to send an ambassador to St. Petersburg to enter upon negotiations.

The rumor that a loan was to be negotiated for Turkey under the auspices of England and France is not correct.

The leader in the London Times of the 1st July says:—"The last intelligence from St. Petersburg, holds out no prospect of hope that the Emperor of Russia is disposed to modify the determination in which he has thus far persevered."

The firemen, guaranteeing the rights and privileges of the different religious bodies, was read on the 12th ult. in all the patriarchal synagogues. It was well received, and addresses were voted to the Sultan, thanking him for the protection afforded to the liberty of worship.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle says:—"The Porte, emboldened by the present allied fleets, followed up the rejection of the Russian ultimatum by the demand for an armed intervention addressed to the other four powers of Europe."

The latest accounts, being to July 1st, state, up to that time the Russians had not entered Moldavia.

ENGLAND.—On the 1st inst., in the House of Commons, Mr. Layard stated that it was reported that the Russians had blockaded the entrance of the river Danube, by sinking boats loaded with stones, and that three hundred and seventy vessels had been thereby prevented from leaving the river. He wished to ask government if such was the fact.

Lord John Russell replied that the government had no such information, but that one of the British consuls had sent an account reporting that the mouth of the Danube was obstructed from natural causes.

FRANCE.—M. Persigny, Minister of the Interior, summoned the proprietors and editors of the Paris journals to a conversation lately. In the course of the interview, the Minister stated that the government intended to relax rather than to increase the restrictions on the press.

The announcement was received with much satisfaction.

Admiral Saussure has been superseded in the command of the Mediterranean fleet by Vice Admiral Hamelin. It is said that Saussure has been thus degraded for having been twenty-four hours later than the British Admiral in bringing up his ships to the Bay of Besika.—The Paris Bourse was greatly excited by alarming rumors from Turkey, which, however, could be traced to no reliable source.

SWITZERLAND.—The radical government at Fribourg has received a check in the election of a deputy to the Swiss National Council.

SPAIN.—Louis Gonales Bravo will succeed M. Calderon de la Barca as Minister to Washington.

The new stamped envelopes, about which there has been so much talk, have at length made their appearance. They are highly creditable both to the government and the contractor—particularly the latter. The envelope is made of half-price, dirty, yellow paper, and the stamp looks as though it had been engraved on an old chew of tobacco, and printed with the extract of guano.

**The Fisheries and the Administration.**

We are enabled full to assure the country and all concerned in this matter, that so far from exhibiting any "inaction" or "negligence" in regard to the protection of this great interest, the most earnest attention and the most assiduous efforts of the administration have been from the first, as they now are, devoted not only to a proper and satisfactory adjustment of the whole controversy by treaty without delay, but also to the full vindication, pending these negotiations, of the rights of our fishermen, as they have heretofore been and are now, prosecuted in such a manner as to bring home to the British authorities the full sense entertained by the government, both of the delicacy of the question involved, and of the vital importance of its prompt and satisfactory solution to the maintenance and security of our present peaceful and friendly relations with Great Britain. Simultaneously with this action in Washington, and in anticipation of the period when, as the Times states, the fishing season fully commences, two of our best steam vessels—the Princeton and the Fulton—both fully manned and prepared for efficient service, have been despatched, and are now on their way to the fishing grounds; with a view to watch over our fishermen as they may arrive there, and to protect their rights from all infringement. Any additional force which may be requisite for this service will also be duly provided and despatched, so as to be ready for any unforeseen emergency.

This action of the administration, both in the Departments of State and of the Navy, gives the country ample proof that the rights and interests of our fishermen are fully cared for by our government, while no efforts are spared to bring the whole question to an adjustment satisfactory to both countries, compatible with the rights of each, and so calculated to preserve their present friendly relations. It is proper in this connection to add, that while in view of existing treaties, and of the course heretofore taken, yet the government may well be presumed to be in possession of information in regard to its arrangements public, and to be shaping its measures upon full consideration, and with due vigor to the prevention of dangerous collisions and the preservation of peace, by a firm, just, and prudent assertion of our rights on the fishing grounds, as the only method by which these results can be accomplished.

Upon the whole, taking into view what has been done and is now doing by our government; considering the reputation heretofore sustained by Admiral Seymour as a prudent and considerate as well as a gallant officer; and ably received from the British legation in this country, we feel warranted in expressing the hope and the belief that no sudden or violent measures will be permitted to bring about a serious collision on the fishing grounds, which would give to the question a new and formidable complication, and which, while negotiations are pending, both governments are doubtless desirous, as they are deeply interested, to avoid. In any event, however, it is not to be doubted by any intelligent man who has duly considered the spirit and language of the President in his Inaugural Address, that his administration will exhibit all proper vigilance and energy, both in protecting the rights of our fishermen while they are the subject of negotiation, and in bringing the question to an adjustment in all respects compatible with our national interests and honor.—Wash. Union.

MEXICO AND SPAIN.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Times, under date of Monday, says:

It is rumored that the Government has been advised, from quarters entitled to the highest credit, of the celebration of a treaty between Spain and Mexico, for the renunciation of the latter to the former. The treaty, it is stated, was solemnly signed by Generals Canedo and Santa Anna, while the latter was at Havana,—subject to ratification by the Court of Madrid; and by the Mexican as soon as he should be firmly seated on the dictatorial chair. These ratifications have been organized; and an expedition, it is said, is being organized on the northern shore of Cuba, destined to carry six thousand Spanish troops to Vera Cruz where they are to support the coup d'etat, which Santa Anna has resolved to attempt.

It is likewise asserted that the departure of the expedition will be the signal for a general insurrection on the island. The Cubans are resolved not to let so capital a chance slip, without attempting their emancipation; and, if we may believe reliable authorities the movement will certainly prove triumphant.

A gentleman who has the best opportunities of acquainting himself with the secret drift of things in Cuba; and who possesses the confidence of government, writes: I am told Judge Crawford, the newly appointed consul at Havana, does not propose to enter upon the duties of his office until October. If this is so, depend upon it, he will never act as Consul. The fate of the Spanish authorities will have been sealed ere then.

A GOOD HIT.—In the course of a discussion in the Convention, the other day, a good deal was said about the licentiousness of the press, whereupon Col. Schoutler, of Boston, made a very fair retort: "A great deal has been said about the licentiousness of the public press. Now, Sir, I happen to have had a great deal to do with the public press, and I must say that the most licentious part of my experience with the public press has been in defence of men in public stations." (Great laughter.) I trust, Mr. President, I am not out of order.

What home in 91st St. is beloved like the walls that get round the innocent days of our childhood.

On Wednesday, there were 600 vessels of all classes in New York port.