

FROM CHINA.

The last intelligence received in England from China is very important and interesting. The British ship-of-war Hermes had made her way up the Yangtze river, and the journals reported the following upon her return:—

The rebels were in possession of Nankin. On her return from Nankin, and while passing Chingkiang-foo, the Hermes was fired upon from two forts garrisoned by the rebels, and, after receiving four or five round shot in her rigging and hull, she opened fire, which quickly quieted the forts, and immediately afterwards she was visited by an officer of rank, who apologized for what he said was a mistake, arising from the fact of there being square-rigged vessels below Chingkiang, which had, on one or two occasions, attacked the insurgents, and that the Hermes was supposed to be one of them. These are all the particulars which have as yet transpired.

Though the rebels have been hitherto so successful; the imperialists do not seem to despair, for they are purchasing a number of foreign vessels, several of which had been sent up the river before the Borney left. Among which is Sir Herbert Compton, Antelope, Devan, Agnes, and Clown.

The rumor current about Europeans having been massacred, supposed to be the crew of the Science, must have been, as usual, the fabrication of some mischief loving Chinese, who seem to take a delight in circulating such stories, and retailing them to the gossips of Canton, by whose exertions they are first industriously circulated there, and ultimately find their way to Hong Kong with some appearance of being founded on fact. Enquiries should be made to trace out the persons who thus lend themselves to the propagation of mischievous reports.

We submit an extract from the North China Herald of the 7th of May:—

"The Hermes returned to this port on the afternoon of the 5th inst., with his Excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She has made an eventful trip up the Yangtze, during which she lay five days at Nankin, and brings back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even astounding character respecting the insurgents, giving as much cause to thank Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for the steps taken to obtain some positive information regarding them. The following particulars we give on good authority, and hope to furnish from the same source more details in a future issue:—

"The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-idolaters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the Allwise, Allpowerful, and Omnipotent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ, as the Savior of mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of three persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person, known as 'Tao ping-wang, the Prince of Peace,' to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids, in an edict, the application to himself of the terms 'supreme,' 'holy,' and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China, but which he declines receiving on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code the insurgents call the 'Heavenly Rules,' which on examination, proved to be the ten commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se-men, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them. The hardships they have suffered and the dangers they have incurred are punishments of their Heavenly Father; the successes they have achieved are instances of His grace. In conversation they show the more worldly-minded by constant recurrence to that special attention of the Almighty of which they believe themselves to be the objects. With proud humility, and with the glistening eyes of gratitude, they point back to the fact, that at the beginning of their enterprise, four years ago, they numbered but 100 or 200; and that, except for the direct help of their Heavenly Father, they never could have done what they have done.

"They," said one, speaking of the Imperialists, "spread all kind of lies about us. They say we employ magical arts. The only kind of magic we have used is prayer to God. In Kwang-se, when we occupied Yung Guan, we were sorely pressed; there were then only some 2,000 or 3,000 of us. We were beset on all sides by much greater numbers; we had no powder left and our provisions were all gone; but our Heavenly Father came down, and showed us the way to break out. So we put our wives and children in the middle, and not only forbade a passage, but completely beat our enemies."

"After a short pause he added:— 'If it be the will of God that our Prince of Peace shall be the Sovereign of China, he will be the Sovereign of China, if not then we will die here.'

"The man who used this language of courageous fidelity to the cause in every extreme, and of confidence in God, was a shriveled up, elderly, little person, who made an odd figure in his yellow and red hood; but he could think the thoughts and speak the speech of a hero. He, and others like him, have succeeded in infusing their own sentiments of courage and morality to the highest extent, considering the material operated upon, into the minds of their adherents. One instance was a youth of nineteen, who acted as one of the guides of a party that rode into Nankin, and who again, and again, as he ran along on foot, begged and besought Mr. Interpreter Meadows, if he came back from Shanghai, to bring him a double sword; but also exhorted that gentleman to refrain from smoking from drunkenness, and other vices, with a simple earnestness at once amusing and

admirable. This lad, the son of a literary graduate in Hoonan of the second degree, and himself no bad scholar, had left his father's house at the age of seventeen, and travelled some days to join the insurgent camp before Kwei-lin, prompted by an adventurous spirit to share in "conquering the rivers and mountains," the expression by which the "holy warriors" of Tao-ping designate their enterprise.

"While they have manifestly derived their religious beliefs from the writings, if not in some cases the direct teachings, of foreign Protestant missionaries, they appeared to be extremely ignorant of foreign nations. Canton was known to them as the seat of a great foreign commerce; but Shaughae (which had indeed sprung into importance during the few years they have been fighting in the West) was found to be quite unknown to several of their leading men. It is gratifying to learn that under these circumstances the existence of a common religious belief disposes them to regard their foreign brethren with a friendliness which past experience renders it difficult to comprehend in a Chinese, which we earnestly trust every effort will be made to cultivate and establish in their minds. It would, to speak of nothing else, do more for our commercial interests should the insurgents succeed, than hundreds of ships and regiments. We understand that during a long ride of ten or twelve miles into the city of Nankin and back, along what may at present be called one of the streets of a large camp, Mr. Meadows did not here one of those abusive and derogatory epithets applied to himself or companions, which have always been so liberally bestowed on passing foreigners by the heathen Chinese. There was also the fullest evidence that the obscene expressions, with which the latter garnish all their conversations are prohibited and almost banished from the language of the Christians.

That there are ambitious self-deceivers, shrewd impostors, and calculating hypocrites among them in plenty, we doubt not; we also doubt not that numbers join, and will continue in their ranks, influenced exclusively by motives as worldly and ignoble as those which guide the conduct of so many professing Christians of the West. But among the leaders and originators of the movement, there are unmistakable signs of a good heaven, which, we trust and earnestly wish, may ultimately spread throughout the whole mass. One proof of the sincerity of the ruling minds is, that while fighting to free their country from a foreign yoke, and anxious to obtain adherents, they, nevertheless, throw great difficulties in the way of a rapid increase of numbers, by insisting on the general adoption of a new and revealed religion learnt from barbarians.

"We have not time or space to say more at present. We have thought it advisable to dwell, in the first instance, mainly on the most striking and momentous features of this movement, its religious and puritanical element—a feature now placed beyond all doubt, but which the previous conceptions of many foreigners will cause them to regard with the greatest astonishment, if not incredulity, in any body of Chinese. We hope hereafter to be enabled to give some account of the origin, military organization, actual position, and probable future movements of the insurgents. They now hold Nankin, termed by them 'Heavenly Capital,' Chingkiang, and Yangchow, and are for the present busily engaged in strengthening and increasing the fortifications of these cities."

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE BALTIC.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, having sailed from Liverpool July 27th. She brought an unusually heavy cargo. The news is not of special moment, and is favorable for the peace of Europe. From Vienna, 17th, despatches received by mail, say that St. Petersburg advices were altogether pacific. The Czar was thought to have accepted the proposals of France for the settlement of his dispute with Turkey. M. de Mevondorf, Russian Minister at Vienna, on the 10th presented to the Emperor, Francis Joseph, a letter from the Czar, containing the most pacific assurances.

The greatest confidence in the maintenance of peace prevailed at Vienna, and the final settlement of the dispute was expected by the end of August. It was thought that the Austrian Cabinet, having at length become alive to the dangers that would grow out of war, were really using their endeavors to bring about a settlement, but the cavalier tone in which they were treated by the Czar, had galled the Austrian mediators exceedingly.

An important rumor was circulating, to the effect that the American Consul at Constantinople had commenced negotiations for the cession to the United States of the port of Varmorizza. In connection with this rumor was another, that a sum of \$500,000 in American gold had been paid to the Sultan—not said by whom, or why.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a deaf man named Hough, seventy years of age, was killed on the New Haven railroad, near Meriden. He was walking on the track, but in consequence of his deafness, he could not hear the warning whistle, and was run over before the locomotive could be stopped. The engine was reversed, but when the conductor came to the body life was extinct. It was found lying about ten feet from the track.—N. Y. Herald 2d inst.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE continues to attract an average of about 4,000 visitors daily, but the contributions by visitors to the Washington Monument Fund, are very meagre—some days \$30, some days \$40, generally about a penny a visitor. We regard this feature; and for such an object, as infinitely worse than street begging. It is a national disgrace.



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, AUG. 12, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge. JOHN C. KNOX, of Venango county. Canal Commissioner, THOS. H. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia co. Auditor General. EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county. Surveyor General. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford co.

TO CANDIDATES.

The day for the meeting of the Democratic County Convention of Clearfield co., is drawing nigh, and the day fixed upon by the Stimulating Committee for the primary meetings in the different townships is almost at hand—and we are yet ignorant as to who are to be candidates for nomination for the many important offices to be filled. For the office of Assembly, which it is all important should be filled with one eminently qualified, there are none who have as yet announced their intention to submit their names to the Convention. There are some, it is true, who have been recommended by their friends as well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and a desire expressed that they should receive the nomination—none of whom however have publicly declared their willingness to permit their names to be used by the Convention. For the office of Prothonotary there is but one person who has announced through the columns of our paper that he will be a candidate for nomination; but one for the office of Treasurer, and two for that of County Commissioner.

It is not our intention to raise objections to those who have announced their names as candidates for nomination for the above offices, or call out others, and more acceptable persons—but we merely desire to intimate that if there are others who are willing to risk their popularity by endeavoring to obtain the nomination, the proper and fair way of doing so, is to declare their intentions through the columns of the Republican, and that too at an early day, that the Democrats of the several townships at their primary meetings on the 27th of this month, may know who to support and who to oppose.

It is estimated that the aggregate amount of various kinds of stocks in city, county, banking, and rail road and other kinds of stocks in the United States, held at present in Europe amounts to the enormous sum of \$311,000,000. This foreign debt, if apportioned equally among the population of the United States would burden each man, woman and child with a debt of about \$13 30 cents. Much of this stock is of a character that may not be very profitable for years to come; but a large portion of it is railroad stock, which is now paying, or will when the roads are finished, pay a very large percentage, and it is quite likely that in ten years from this time the dividends to foreign stockholders will amount every year to as much as our annual receipts from customs. This vast drain will have to be supplied in a great measure with specie, when the balance of trade against us will be of quite a different character from that which the Whigs are in the habit of talking about.

We are always glad to receive and willing to publish any and all communications which possess any interest whatever. But when a person resorts to copying an article from another paper entire, and endeavors to palm it off upon us as an original production we refuse to give it a place in our paper. Such is the case with the "Geographical acoustic enigma," and it cannot consequently, have room in our columns.

We would direct the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dickinson Seminary, to be found in another column. The card of H. Bridge, Duguerrean Artist, will also be found in to-day's paper.

Samuel Arday offers for sale his valuable farm situated in Lawrence township. See advertisement.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The returns from this state for the election of Congressmen are favorable, so far as heard, showing a Democratic gain in several counties and districts.

We are glad to be able to announce to our readers that there is not one person confined in the jail of this county at the present time. May its cells long remain without a tenant.

The Temperance cause must be on the decline in this section. At the last monthly meeting of the Washingtonians the bell was rang long and loud and but few attended to the call.

THE LOG QUESTION.

We were pleased with the spirit manifested by the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, who attended the Anti-logging meeting, held at Mr. Bauder's, in the lower end of this county on the 4th of July last. The sentiments expressed in the preamble and resolutions adopted by them, show most conclusively that the citizens of that section are fully aware of the imposition practised upon the lumbermen of our county, and manifest a determination to resist the same. The citizens of the lower end of this and portions of Centre counties, have been convinced that their best interests, the best interests of their respective counties, and in fact the interests of the State at large are at stake, and bound to suffer if this 'unholy' and illiberal system is continued, and have at the proper time and in the proper manner avowed their determination to maintain their rights, and resist the aggression. We expected ere this, to have heard of similar demonstrations in different townships of the county, as there are other portions equally interested and equally opposed to the system.

Previous to this summer, there were some who honestly advocated the system, no doubt, believing that the interests of the county and of the State would be promoted thereby. But the experience of the last season, has created quite a different impression on their minds. All now—except those engaged in the business—are of opinion that some law should be enacted for the protection of those who have erected mills on our streams, and navigated them for a number of years in a proper manner. But what that law shall be, there is the difficulty. The lumbermen pretty generally, and in fact a majority of the citizens of our county are lumbermen, incline to the opinion that the floating of loose logs on our navigable streams should be prohibited, while there are others whose free trade principles, in our opinion, are not at all limited, who are opposed to any such restriction, and entertain the belief that a law to regulate the system would answer all purposes, and permit both the business of rafting and that of log floating to be continued. Of this, however, we have our doubts, and feel pretty well satisfied that nothing short of a prohibition of this illiberal system will ever have the desired effect to protect our citizens and continue our county in her present prosperous condition.

We would protest against rising in arms and open rebellion against the loggers as proposed by some—believing as we do, that by proper exertion at the proper time, good and wholesome laws, prohibitory or otherwise, can and will be instituted for the protection of our interests. For the accomplishment of this however, it behooves us to be up and doing in time.

The Methodist Camp meeting which commenced a short distance from town on Friday the 5th instant, continued until Wednesday last, when it broke up, and those in attendance struck up the line of march for their homes. There were many able and eloquent preachers present from different sections, who apparently labored ardently in the cause; persons of all classes from almost every portion of the county were in attendance either for the purpose of participating in or witnessing the proceedings; good order prevailed round and about the ground and in town, during the continuance of the meeting—better in fact than usual on such occasions; the weather was pleasant, with barely enough of rain to render it comfortable—yet but few embraced the opportunity of renouncing their evil ways and connecting themselves with the church. There was not that success attending their efforts by way of obtaining new members which might have been anticipated. Some of those who have heretofore engaged in the service, and who are ranked as members might perhaps have been benefited on this occasion, as there were such upon whom there was room for improvement.

THE MARKETS.—Wheat continues to sell in this place at \$1 37½ cents per bushel. Rye \$1.00.—Oats, 50 cents.

Butter can be had by standing round the corners and watching for persons from the country at 15 cents per pound.

Eggs—a dozen or two can sometimes be had by keeping a sharp look out, at 12½ cents per dozen.

Cheese was sold here last week at 9 cts. per pound—the dealer in that article not having the conscience to ask more.

Our citizens were accommodated on last week with a wagon load of Peaches, Corn and Water Melons of this year's growth, at the following reasonable rates: Peaches 12 cents per dozen—Water Melons, from 62 to 75 cents a piece—Corn, 37½ cents per dozen of ears.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The returns of the election in this state, so far as received indicate that Col. Winsor Democrat, has been elected Governor by a small majority. There were four candidates in the field.

The heavy rains with which we have been favored recently, must have convinced all sensible persons of the necessity of having some improvement effected on our streets. In different portions of town the water was permitted to stand on the streets for a day or more, until it was afforded time to work its way into the ground, and thus disappear, there being no drains whatever to carry it off. If the High Constable was to take a walk round town, he too might find some business in his line by way of removing or having removed the obstructions which have been accumulated at different places.

The Democratic Convention of Mifflin County met in Lewistown on the first inst., and after nominating H. P. Taylor, as their candidate for Assembly, and an entire County ticket, adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Democracy of "Hills Millin" have full confidence in the integrity, honesty and ability of WILLIAM BIGLER, Governor of Pennsylvania, and hereby instruct their delegates to the State Convention to vote for his re-nomination.

We learn from the Fulton Democrat that the Democratic County Convention assembled on the 23d inst. A number of resolutions were passed, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by Governor WILLIAM BIGLER, in the administration of the affairs of this State. He is a sound National Democrat, and a faithful, able and honest public servant. His re-nomination by the next State Convention will be hailed with delight by the Democracy of this county.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS.

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:—Brady, 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 Hannagan, V. B. Holt. Berks—Dr. G. W. Caldwell, J. W. Wright, John Shoff. Bell—R. McHaffey, W. T. Gilbert, H. B. Breh.

Boggs—John E. Shaw, I. L. Bargett, Luke Kilar. Brady—Dr. J. T. Boyer, Jacob Kuntz, Tolbert Dale.

Burks—John Cummings, Hugh Gallagher. Chest—Wm. Tucker, Gilbert Tozer, Andrew Tozer.

Covington—Francis Coudriet. Decatur—Wm. Hughes, sr., J. M. Claren, Esq., Jno. Gearhart, Esq. Ferguson—Cortes Bell, Thomas Owens, Wm. McCracken.

Fox—John J. Bundy. Girard—Henry Hie, Abraham Kilar, Joseph Kilar.

Goshen—A. Leonard, Wm. L. Rishel, Thompson Reed. Huston—Edgar Hoyt, Valentino Hevener.

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 Hile, 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.

Curwensville—James Harvey Fleming, David Fleming, B. F. Sterling. By order of Standing Committee, MARTIN MICHOLES, Jr., Pres't. J. B. McENALLY, Sec'y.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Returns from the sixth, the strongest Whig District in the state, look unfavorable for that party and indicates the probable election of J. M. Ellicott, Democrat, over D. Pierce, Whig.

In the Tenth District the vote is very close. The Democrats think that Stanton is beaten by Hodge, Whig.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—In the Nashville District, Zollikofer, Whig, is elected to Congress. The impression prevails more confidently that Henry, Whig, is elected Governor.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. Tuonor, charged with intending to fight a duel with Patrick O'Donohue, was taken into custody this morning, and carried before the Police Court, where he gave bail in \$2,000 to appear and answer on the 12th. He alleges that he was the challenged party, and that he had not the least idea of fighting a duel. The mortality in this city for the week ending at noon to-day, 332.

AUSTRIAN OUTRAGE.

American Firmness and Decision.

The last English papers says the Harburg Union, give an account of an Austrian outrage at Smyrna, in the Mediterranean, that created excitement and bloodshed, and showed the mettle of which some of our consuls and naval officers are made. A Hungarian, by the name of De Costa, who had been an aid of Kosuth's, and accompanied that patriot in his visit to the United States, arrived in Smyrna, when the captain of an Austrian corvette determined to arrest and carry him off. A party of Greek residents of Smyrna were employed to carry him on board of the Austrian vessel of war referred to, where he was chained and thrown in the hold of the ship. This created great excitement in the city, and when three of the Austrian midshipmen came on shore the Italian refugees attacked them and killed two of them. The matter coming to the ears of the American consul, he repaired to the Austrian vessel and demanded an interview with the prisoner, which was refused. Just at this time an American man-of-war, commanded by Captain Ingraham, came into the harbor. The circumstances were communicated to him by Mr. Brown, our consul, and it was determined that both the consul and the American captain should go on board the Austrian vessel and demand De Costa as an American citizen. They immediately repaired on board, and on entering De Costa in regard to being an adopted American citizen, he declared he was born a Hungarian, and was determined to die a Hungarian. This took him at once from under the protection of the American flag and the American officers left the vessel.

Subsequently they discovered that De Costa had declared his intention in the United States of becoming an American citizen, and had renounced his allegiance to Austria in the oath which he had taken on that occasion. The moment this was ascertained the American consul and captain repaired again on board, and demanded De Costa as an American citizen.—The demand was refused by the Austrian captain, and as he was about making preparations to sail to Trieste, in Austria, with his prisoner, the American laid his ship alongside the Austrian man-of-war and informed the captain that if he attempted to sail until the matter was adjusted by the proper authorities he would fire into the vessel. This brought the Austrian to his senses, and a negotiation on the subject was entered upon.

We are not sufficiently conversant with the laws of nations to know what our rights might be in this particular case, but we must say, that we admire the boldness with which this question was met by our representative abroad. Such representatives give character to the nation as will be seen by the following extract from the London Times, the origin of the British ministry of July 14th:—

"We venture to assert that there will be no attempt at bullying or browbeating American diplomats. Our transatlantic brethren are too prompt and ready to notice and resent any insult—too well prepared for war, and too willing to resort to hostilities on any fitting occasion, to have their peace disturbed, their public tranquility invaded on any trivial or inadequate grounds. And what is the consequence? The meanest citizen in the United States is respected wherever he goes, no meddling policemen—no inflated and pompous official dross to arrest the progress, imprison the person, or ransack the papers of the man armed with the passport of the United States. This is indeed a document which will enable its bearer to travel throughout the civilized world without let or hindrance.

There cannot be a doubt that the American consul and the American captain are fully justified in the course which they have adopted in the untoward affair that has occasioned so much ill-blood between the Turkish and Austrian officials, and has so materially increased the existing difficulties. There cannot be a doubt but the United States Government will sustain and approve of the proceedings of its meritorious and efficient officers, that they will receive thanks and approbation in place of censure for their manly and vigorous conduct."

THE REPORT OF A SENATOR'S CONVERSION TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.—We feel bound to say the New York Freeman's Journal, to put in a word of caution respecting the conversion of a distinguished American statesman at Rome. Europeans make many mistakes in speaking of our various Legislative bodies. They do not always distinguish Senators from members of the other house of Congress, and if there are not more than one or two Senators in Europe, just now, there are several other very distinguished gentlemen of the other House. All we can vouch for is, that Cardinal Fransani received an American distinguished in political life into the church on the 2d of July, and that it was reported in Paris that he was a member of the American Senate. The report points to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois. It however needs confirmation.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT is just now a prominent subject of discussion, and the government and people of the country are awakening to its importance. Its completion will mark an era in our history, and at once, from the great revolution in trade that must follow it, will make this country the very center of commerce stand high in civilization.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—The annexed and beautiful lines are copied from a tombstone in the Protestant grave-yard at New Orleans:—

"There's not an hour, or day, or dreaming night, but I am with thee; there's not a wind but whispers of thy name, and not a flower that sleeps beneath the moon but in its hues or fragrance tells a tale of thee."