



THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, AUG. 19, 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.

The Democracy of Clearfield Co., will bear in mind that Saturday the 27th of August, is the day upon which the Democrats of the different township meet at their regular places of holding elections, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

Georgetown, and its Associations.
The city of Georgetown is situated on the Northern bank of the Potomac, adjoining the Western side of the National Capitol, and, with its surrounding scenery, its magnificent churches, colleges and schools, is one of the most interesting localities in the United States. This is the head of tide water on the Potomac, where the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crosses the river by means of an aqueduct, which together with the shipping by the river, gives to Georgetown a considerable commerce, which is destined to increase with the growth of our country. The town stands upon quite an eminence, and which eminence rises still higher to the north, interspersed with some of the most beautiful country seats and private residences to be met with in any country. From these heights, the prospect is truly grand, and is well calculated to make every American doubly fond of his country. To the East lies the city of Washington, the beautifully shaded streets of which, viewed at that distance, presents a not very unlikeliness of our common country with its diversified scenery of town and country from Maine to Texas; and the imposing white marble edifices, such as the Capitol, the President's House, the Patent Office, Post Office and Treasury Department, together with several other almost equally imposing edifices, looming up here and there as monuments of a nation's strength and greatness. To the South-east is spread out the broad basin of the Potomac, with hundreds of sails floating in the breeze, spanned with what is called the Long Bridge, where vessels of all classes are passed up and down by means of a draw. To the South and West, the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal stretches out on its winding way towards the Appalachian chain of mountains, and the valley of the Potomac, whilst due South other heights, equally imposing, rise up, affording equal opportunities for comfortable country residences.

But Georgetown is most celebrated for the popular and magnificent college which was established there by the Catholics at an early day, and which is still under their charge, and is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. The buildings are quite large, and can accommodate from two to three hundred students, with every comfort. Excellent sleeping apartments are provided, which are well ventilated, and where the utmost care seems to be taken for the health and comfort of the inmates—some of the members of the faculty being constantly with the boys, night and day, sleeping or waking. The library of this college, perhaps contains some of the most valuable works in the world, and is very extensive. Here are some of the first copies of the Bible that were printed, with the manuscript in the Greek, Latin and Hebrew languages. The collection is very extensive, with the rarest and most useful assortment. The museum of natural curiosities is also extensive; but a person who has visited the curiosities belonging to the Smithsonian Institute, now in the National Patent Office, will not be particularly interested here. Still the collections are rare and in good taste. The walls of these buildings are hung with some of the best and richest paintings that ever came from the hand of the artist, with several excellent specimens of sculpture.

But the grounds belonging to the establishment, are, if possible, quite as interesting as the buildings themselves. The institution owns a large quantity of land, on which they have an extensive farm. A green house is attached to the building, which is under the immediate attention of one of the Fathers, and in which are plants and shrubs of every clime; together with a vineyard, containing several acres in a highly productive state. Immediately in the West of the college a small run empties its course to the river from the

heights to the North, far down in the deep dell. Along the course of this stream are laid out the walks belonging to the college. Starting from the building, and following a smooth well graded path into the woods, leading first to the right, then to the left, and so on alternately, until you come to a fine cool spring gushing out of the bank. Here you can cross the run, and after proceeding just as far as you have already walked, you will find yourself where you started, only some hundred feet nearer tide water level, but not at all tired, altho' you have walked all of a mile.

At the time of our visit, the College was in vacation; but the Catholic Sunday Schools of Georgetown were having a picnic celebration. They had met in the grove at the spring of fresh water above mentioned, in one of the most romantic spots, it seemed to us, that nature ever designed. Here a great abundance of the good things of this world were to be had whilst a large platform of boards were laid upon the grass, upon which some twenty couple of the lads and lasses from the tender age of sixteen up to forty-five and fifty were constantly "tipping the light fantastic too" to excellent music.

As the shades of evening began to spread over the earth, we turned our backs upon the gay throng, feeling that we had been well paid for an afternoon spent in Georgetown.

The Regulars, under command of Capt. Wallace, paraded our streets on Saturday last. There were about thirty five members, including officers, out in full uniform on this occasion. It is said they looked well and made rather a grand display.

John Bigler, the present incumbent, has been nominated by the Democracy of California, as their candidate for Governor, and Wm. Waldo, has been nominated as the Whig candidate.

The Steamer Illinois, from California, which arrived at New York on the 10th inst., brought three hundred passengers, and one million one hundred and three thousand dollars on freight.

The Yellow Fever is prevailing at New Orleans to an alarming extent. The deaths in that city for two weeks ending August 6, amount to 3,221, 1,445 of which were from Yellow Fever.

On railroads from the 1st of January last, up to the 12th of the present month, sixty-five casualties have occurred, by which one hundred and thirty-three persons have been killed and three hundred and thirty-three injured.

We are informed by a person who has been on a tour to the upper end of the county, that while a party were engaged one day last week, in the edge of this or in Cambria county, gathering Whortleberry's, a small boy in the party was bitten seven times by a Rattle Snake before he was enabled to get out of its reach, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes afterwards. We did not learn the name of the boy.

The Methodists have been holding meetings regularly every night in this place, since the adjournment of the camp meeting on Wednesday the 10th, and have been rather successful in their efforts.—How long they will continue we know not.

Many of our citizens are complaining of being annoyed with dogs, which infest our town, and appear to think that if the tax law which has been enacted, was enforced, it would in a great degree tend to rid us of these nuisances.

A Telegraphic despatch in the Daily News of the 16th, says, that there were 229 deaths in New Orleans on the 10th inst., 195 of which were from Yellow Fever.—On the 11th 217, of which 200 were from yellow fever.—12th 200 from yellow fever.—On the 13th 170 deaths, of which 153 were of yellow fever.

The inhabitants are leaving the city by thousands, which probably accounts for the decrease in the number of deaths on 13th.

We understand that the Advents, Millories, Assentions, or whatever you may call them, intend holding a big meeting in this place, to commence in the Town Hall on Saturday the 27th of August, and continue for several days.

During the latter part of last week and the first of this, it was exceedingly warm in this region, but we have since been favored with several refreshing showers which has rendered it more comfortable.

The new Post office recently established at Trout Run in this county, is called *Shanesville*, and is now in operation.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
The receipts of this Society for the month ending on the 15th ult., \$4,797, and including a legacy of \$867.20, left by the late Sarah Stewart of Annapolis, Md., \$700 from the Virginia Colonization Society, \$600 from the Pennsylvania Society, \$720 from the New York Society, and \$894 collected in the District of Columbia, a greater portion of which was contributed by President Pierce a life member, to which object ex-President Fillmore, Secretary Guthrie, and Senators Douglas and Wright each contributed \$100.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The mother may learn profitable lessons from her daughter. Young America sets examples to Old England which it were well for the latter to imitate. The United States, though in their infancy as compared with the nations of Europe, not only possess greater vigor than any other country under the sun, but, having the giant's strength, the republic knows how to wield it for her own interests and her own honor. America is no craven country. She has courage, and she knows when and how to display it. No power will insult her with impunity. What is not only a quick perception of what is an affront, but she loses not a moment in resenting it.

We have just had a proof of the power and pluck of America, which has astonished the courts of Europe, and which, being afforded at this particular moment, ought to make this country hide its head for very shame at the contrast which its conduct, when insulted by the Czar, exhibits to the world. The incidents of the Smyrna affair are few and soon told. M. Kostka, a Hungarian, and a friend of the Magyar chief, was one of the patriots who took refuge from the Austrian fury by which they were pursued in the territories of the Sultan. From Turkey he afterwards proceeded to America. From the latter, after a residence of something more than two years, he returned to Smyrna. This, it is said, was contrary to an understanding entered into with the Turkish government, to the effect that he should not return to any part of the dominions of the Sultan.

M. Kostka denies that he was a party to any such understanding. Be this as it may, he was seized by the commander of an Austrian brig-of-war, acting in obedience to the instructions of the Austrian consul. The latter had previously insisted on the Hungarian refugee being at once expelled from the place, in which wish the Turkish authorities were willing to acquiesce. The other foreign refugees in Smyrna became greatly excited when they were informed that one of their number had been forcibly seized by the Austrian authorities. A disturbance was the result, and one of the consequences of the tumult was, that an Austrian officer, belonging to a family of rank, was killed.

We now come to the history of the affair. On learning what had happened, an American officer, (Captain Ingraham,) regarding the Hungarian refugee as a naturalized citizen of his country, lost no time, in the temporary absence of the American consul, in demanding the interview with Kostka. The demand was complied with. The result of Captain Ingraham's interference was, that the Magyar exile was committed to the care of the French consul until the views of the American ambassador at Constantinople should be known on the subject. The latter did not hesitate a moment as to the course which he ought to adopt. He instantly despatched instructions to the American consul at Smyrna to demand the immediate liberation of Kostka, and to instruct the American commander, if the prisoner were not restored to his freedom within four hours, to blow up, with all on board, the Austrian brig, with whose commander he had been seized. The necessity of this extreme step had been, however, superseded by the previous surrender of the Hungarian to the French consul, until the pleasure of the higher authorities could be known.

This is what may, with the greatest propriety, be called going ahead. The Yankees have made up their minds to stand, as they themselves express it, no nonsense, come from what quarter it may. They are determined to make themselves respected in all parts of the world; and they are equally resolved to resort to any measures which may be found necessary for that purpose. No one will be suffered to insult them, or to act contrary to their views of international rights with impunity.

We run no risk in predicting that Austria will be in no haste to try further experiments on American endurance. Neither, we venture to say, will any other power. America will at least exact an outward show of respect from all governments.—She has both the means and disposition to vindicate her honor. And she also takes the most prompt and most efficient way of doing it.

How striking the contrast—and to every Englishman how mortifying!—between America and this country! Who has forgotten, or ever will forget, the hesitation, the poltroonery, which Lord Malmesbury displayed in the Mather case at Florence? There is not a true-hearted subject of Queen Victoria whose cheek does not crimson with shame, and whose breast does not burn with indignation, while he reflects on that most disgraceful business. Not only ought the man who compromise the honor of his country, and compromise the great principles of justice and humanity as Lord Malmesbury did on that occasion, to have been expelled from office, amid the groans and execrations of the people, but he ought to have also had the doors of private society closed against him. That foul blot on the national character will never be washed out—not even were the waters of the ocean to be exhausted in the attempt. The name of Malmesbury will be ignominiously transmitted to the remotest posterity in association with that of Mather—the victim of an unparalleled Austrian brutality; perpetrated in the street of Florence.

Scarcely less disgraceful is the conduct which our present Foreign Minister has exhibited in this Russian and Turkish business. The Czar has daily and hourly blustered and bullied at our expense ever since the commencement of the affair. And not content with offering us the grossest affronts, and literally heaping his insolence upon us, he has now, in defiance of remonstrance, and in disregard of our entreaties, resorted to an overt act of war

against Turkey. He has marched his armies across the frontiers. He has taken possession of Turkish territory, and is already, for all practical purposes, exercising the power of a sovereign there.—The Moldavians are no longer, in point of fact, the subjects of the Sultan. They are the subjects of Czar. And yet the persons to whom the administration of this country is confided have not the courage to resent the indignity done to England, nor to punish the matchless audacity which has planned and carried out this bold stroke of Muscovite policy.

If our Foreign Minister and the Premier had any vestige of self-respect remaining, they would feel heartily ashamed, as they contrast the courage of the Americans with their own cowardice—the promptitude and energy of the Yankee ambassador at Constantinople, with their delays and indecision. And to make matters all the more disgraceful to England, the American navy costs scarcely anything, while the maintenance of ours subjects the nation to an outlay of more than £5,000,000 a year.

The Americans do everything—everything, we mean, which is necessary—to vindicate the national honor, at a few thousand a year. We do nothing, literally nothing, to uphold the reputation of England, though our navy costs millions.—Look on this picture, and on this. Was there ever such a contrast as that presented in this respect, between America and England? How long will our countrymen endure so humiliating a state of things? It is for themselves to answer the question.

Startling Aspect of the Fishery Question.

A Fresh Speck of War—The Fisheries the Private Property of the Earl of Stirling.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 9, '53.
A new element—most extraordinary in its character, and of portentous aspect—has been introduced into the great controversy about the fisheries, announcement of which will cause greater agitation and excitement than have at any period hitherto been manifested on the subject.

A new and formidable claimant for the fisheries is in the field.
The Government has been notified that an American company—including, it is said amongst its members a distinguished statesman, one of the most prominent bankers of Washington, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and several leading capitalists in Wall Street—make exclusive claim to all the fisheries now in controversy between the United States and Great Britain, under title derived from Alexander, Earl of Stirling and Doyan, Hereditary Lieutenant General and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia, and that the company propose testing the legality of their claim, by fitting out a vessel manned by American seamen, and despatching her to the fishing grounds claimed exclusively by Great Britain, or by granting licenses to the American fishermen of Marblehead and Cape Cod to prosecute their business on all the coasts of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Islands being more than three thousand miles in extent, in spite of what they pronounce the diplomatic blunder of 1818, by which the United States, after obtaining from Great Britain the concession of the right of fishing on certain coasts of Newfoundland, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and the southern coasts of Labrador, renounces forever the liberty of fishing within three miles of any other part of British coasts in America, or of curing or drying fish on them.

The company say that if the title to the fisheries is in Lord Stirling, and not in the British Government, he has the undoubted right of transferring it to American citizens who, if disturbed in the right thus acquired, may demand the protection of the United States, which will be bound to see if the title is good, and if so, to defend it.

A collision may be anticipated; should the administration decide to sustain the rights asserted by the company, the British Government must make large concessions, or war seems probable.

Lord Stirling is now in Washington, whither he has said to have come by advice of some of the leading statesmen of Great Britain, who thought this the place most advantageously to assert his rights. He is a man of venerable appearance, some seventy years of age, of dignified and courteous manners, and of well established personal honor and integrity. He is accompanied by his son.

Lord Stirling claims as heir of his ancestor, Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, Scotland, Viscount of Canada, Viscount and Earl of Stirling, and Earl of Doyan, to whom royal charters, under the great seal, were granted, which were recognised and confirmed by an act of Parliament in the presence of King Charles the First. These are all on record at Edinburgh.

10th September, 1621—Original charter of Nova Scotia.
12th July, 1625—Charter of Nova Dumas, of the lands, lordship, and barony of Nova Scotia.
3d May, 1627—Charter of the country and dominion of New Scotland.
2d February, 1629—Original charter of Canada, including fifty leagues of bounds on both sides of the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

These charters gave the Earl of Stirling vast political and administrative powers. He was made His Majesty's hereditary Lieutenant-General over the whole countries of Nova Scotia and Canada. He was also made justice-general, high admiral, lord of regality, and hereditary steward. The power was conferred upon him of making officers of state and justice, of conferring titles of honor, of granting money, and the privileges of making laws concerning the public state, good government of the country. He had the power

of appointing one hundred and fifty baronets, called Baronets of Nova Scotia, who were to take precedence of all other baronets. Under this power the first Earl actually made over one hundred baronets; nearly fifty of the present baronets in Great Britain hold their titles from patents granted by the first Earl of Stirling.

The charters of Nova Scotia and Canada gave to Lord Stirling, his heirs and assigns, the complete right of fishing within six leagues of the shore, on precisely the coasts which we have relinquished; an extent of coast of over three thousand miles in length. The charter of Nova Scotia, after giving the boundaries of the country granted, including New Brunswick, proceeds in these words:—"Including all and comprehending within the said coasts and their circumference, from sea to sea, all the continents, with rivers, brooks, bays, shores, islands, or seas, lying near or within six leagues of any part of the same, on the west, north or east side of the coasts; and from the southeast where lies Cape Breton, and the south part or the same, where is Cape Sable, all the seas and Islands southward within forty leagues of the coasts thereof." &c. &c. And the charter proceeds to grant to Sir William Alexander, his heirs and assigns, among other things, all "marshes, lakes, waters, fisheries, as well in salt water as in fresh, of royal fishes, as of others," &c. &c. ("marresius lacubus aquir piscationibus in aqua salsa quam recentis tam regaliu piscium quam aliorum.") The charter also refers to undertakings which the grantee may make with "divers of our subjects and others, who probably shall enter into contracts with him, his heirs, assignees or deputies, for lands fisheries," &c. &c.

It is alleged that, I. Courts of competent jurisdiction have judiciously established that the present Earl of Stirling is lineally descended from the first Earl of Stirling, and the real heir to his titles and estates.

II. The titles of the present Earl of Stirling have been officially recognized on the most solemn occasions in England and Scotland.

It is further alleged that the Earl of Stirling's name was inserted upon the great roll of the Peers of Scotland, in 1831, a roll inscribed in the archives of the King at Edinburgh, drawn up by order of the House of Lords, entered upon its register, and transcribed upon its minutes. Since that period the Earl of Stirling has voted again at the general elections of 1835 and 1837. His name is also entered on the list of these Peers who competed at these elections—lists recorded in the royal archives of the Upper House. From these lists results the proof that from 1825 to 1837 the present Earl of Stirling, always recognized in his rights, voted during a period of twelve years as a Peer of Scotland, without effective protest.

And also that he has not only recognized by his peers and the magistrates and courts of Edinburgh, but that the Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, Earl Gray, the Prime Minister, the Lords of the Committee of Council, in the King's name, corresponded officially with the Earl of Stirling and addressed him by his title.

John L. Hayes, Esq., counsel for Lord Stirling, states that in an interview with the Hon. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker said that prior to his departure for Europe, he had, at the request of Lord Stirling examined the case, and although his multiplied engagements prevented his having been professionally employed as counsel, as Lord Stirling desired, he (Mr. Walker) entertained an undoubted conviction, which was confirmed by conversation relative to the case with several distinguished persons, during his late visit to England and Scotland, of the *heirship, identity and legal right of Lord Stirling.*

I, myself, have had an interview with Mr. Walker, and he informs me that Mr. Hayes's statement is true and correct. As further developments takes place you shall be first informed of them.

The Exemption of James Shirley.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—James Shirley was executed at this place, this afternoon, for murder. At one o'clock, the prisoner, habited in his shroud accompanied by the Reverends John Stillings and Lloyd Knight, descended from his cell to the jail yard, and walked with a firm step to the scaffold, which he ascended unassisted, and took his seat on a stool.

After singing and praying by the clergy, they took leave of him. Thomas McDowell, Esq., the prisoner's counsel, also took leave of him, when Shirley remarked that if any one else wished to take leave of him they might do so.

All the prisoners present in the jail yard then shook hands with him, after which the sheriff asked him if he had anything to say.

Shirley replied—I have nothing except that I hope to meet all these gentlemen present in Paradise hereafter. I die better than I thought I should. This is not the backing up of the spirit of the man—it is the spirit of God that enables me to do so. I never was a bad man, naturally; I wish to say the cause of all this was intemperance.

The cap was then drawn over his face when he called out: "Shirley" (the sheriff turned to the culprit, when he continued), "I will also say that you, sir, are a gentleman. God bless you."

The deputy sheriff then asked him if he had any confession to make. He replied, No, I have nothing to say on that subject. At twenty-seven minutes past one o'clock the drop fell, and James Shirley was launched from time into eternity. All signs of life had ceased at eight minutes after the drop fell.

Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has been defeated by an increased majority.

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

The speculation and interest which have been excited in regard to this extensive region have burst upon the mind almost like the revelation of a new world; and a world new to human industry and enterprise does indeed invite the merchant and the colonist, and offers to both the boundless treasures of tropical exuberance. Up to this time the thick clouds of ignorance and indifference have veiled this vast and luxuriant country from nearly all eyes. Occasionally, it is true, an adventurous traveller penetrated the dense and tangled forests traversed by the main current of the mighty stream, and astonished the credulous and the incredulous by the tales of wonder which he brought home with him on his return. But the great valley itself remained unexplored, unused, and almost unknown from the time of its early exploration by Orellana, and the fabulous announcement that it was inhabited by a race of Amazons. Some rare beasts, a few huge serpents, and several brilliant orchidaceous plants, consisting, with the catouche from the Serengas of Para, nearly the only representatives by which its productions were made known to the civilized world. At length various coincident influences, happily concurring in time and effect, are gradually attracting the attentions of Americans to the inexhaustible capabilities of the country.

The visit of an American citizen to Para and the lower waters of the Amazon diffused a few years ago a slight and agreeable acquaintance with some of the characteristics of the tract along his hurried route; and the zeal and ingenious researches of Lieut. Maury have more recently concentrated regard on the eminent advantages to be anticipated by American commerce from opening the Amazon to the influx of colonists and the trade of the world. From the explorations of Lieut. Gilliss we may hope for accurate, authentic, and extensive information in respect to the resources and peculiarities of the great equatorial paradise; and thus our knowledge of the interior of Brazil may no longer be limited to the occasional inspection of such rare works as the travels of Castelnau, and the explorations of Von Spix and Martius.

Fortunately, at this time, while attention is drawn to the heart of the southern continent, the more liberal policy lately inaugurated by some of the Pacific republics affords the hope of access, and invites enterprise towards the sources of the great river, neutralizing, in some slight degree, the torpid and exclusive statesmanship of the Brazilian empire. The reports of untold and still unopened treasures of gold, which are strengthened by the conformation of the country, and by the known abundance of precious metals in the neighboring provinces, will stimulate adventure, and may be, at no distant day, the means of breking down the jealous barriers interposed by Brazil to any extensive navigation of the Amazon, or any effectual settlement of the immense and rich valley. At the same time, we have noted with interest the dubious statement of the prospective occupation of the Gallipagos islands by Mormon colonists, who may form the advanced guard and earlier outposts of American civilization in its onward movement towards the southern continent.

We leave to the more competent hands of Lieutenant Maury the development of the merchantile temptations of Amazonia, and to Lieutenant Gilliss the more exact determination of its other characteristics, and only invite the curious and diligent regards of our business men, roving citizens, and curious inquirers, to the field of adventure and wealth which expands itself so promisingly to their consideration.—We leave to the learned and travelled, leisure of the same gentlemen the detailed communication of the varied productions, the natural resources, and the physical features of this home of perpetual spring, and shall only allude to a few of those peculiarities of the country which are known to us by early and long continued study of the region. The extent and the inclination of the great water-shed and the immense valley fall within the appropriate province of Lieut. Maury, and we confine ourselves to a brief notice of those points which may address themselves directly to popular apprehension, and thus elicit further interest and inquiry.

The main course of the Amazon is from west to east, running very nearly under the equator, but its upper waters and main tributaries pursue for the most part a northerly direction. From the great falls to the mouth, a distance of 2,000 miles, it is uninterrupted by either cataracts or rapids, and is navigable for frigates at all or nearly all seasons of the year. By the Rio Negro a connexion is made with the Orinoco and the Caribbean sea, which is available for large boats in the rainy season, at which time a communication could probably be effected with the Magdalena and the Gulf of Maracibo. Thus, besides the internal communication, two outlets are afforded to the north and the northwest. On the east the mouth of the river opens to the great ocean, through the main channel of the Amazon is frequently rendered perilous by the rush of the tremendous tides. The sources of the Ucayali interlock with those of the Paraguay, the Pilcomayo, and the feeders of the Rio de la Plata furnish an escape to the south; while they are at no great distance from the streams that descend into the Pacific on the west; though separated from them by the intervening chain of the Andes, where it is broken by its highest peaks. If the country were settled by an industrious and enterprising people, it would not be difficult to open a regular and direct line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific shores, and between the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of La Plata, while all parts of the interior would be rendered accessible by the numerous navigable affluents of the Amazon.

In a country watered by the longest and