

service he was on the Committees on Escheats and Escheats, and on the Judiciary and for the second and third years, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. For the period of his service in the House, no one enjoyed more of the kindness and respect of his fellow-members. While acting independently himself, according to his own judgment, he always treated respectfully the opinions and actions of others.

During his term of service in the House, he was associated with Judge Morgan, Cadwallader Evans, and John Blair, who had been members before, and as far back as in 1793, and others of equal capacity and much experience, and enjoyed their favor personally and politically.

He was afterwards elected a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and was a zealous and efficient reformer of that talented and respected body. Perhaps no members stood fairer with his fellow-members than did Ephraim Banks. If he was not so brilliant as some, he was always judicious. If he did not smile his friends by scintillations of wit and exhibitions of learned knowledge, he never failed to sustain himself as a man of mind and manners.

From the time he served in the Reform Convention until his present term of service as Auditor General commenced, he devoted himself to the business of his profession as a lawyer, and the affairs of the community in which he resides as a useful citizen; and during the period of his service as Auditor General, he has proved himself to be efficient and faithful to the interests of the Commonwealth, as well as courteous and pleasant in reference to business transactions.

Mr. Banks is a man of family. His eldest son is a successful lawyer in Hollisburg. His second son died in San Francisco, in October, 1848, where he had located as a lawyer, with very flattering prospects. His third son was in all the battles near the city of Mexico, under Scott and Worth, and is now a practicing physician. He has other and younger children.

The leading traits of his character are caution and firmness of purpose. His mind is clear and logical; and he is always ready to prefer that which is practical and useful to that which is speculative and uncertain.

Hon. J. Porter Brawley, the candidate for Surveyor General, was born in Randolph township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of November, 1810.

He entered Allegheny College in the Spring of 1827, when he graduated with the highest honors of that institution in 1830. On leaving College, he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1831, and re-elected in 1832. Mr. Brawley was a very active and efficient member of the House while he occupied a seat in that body, though he was the youngest member on the floor. During his first year of service, he was Chairman of the Committee to apportion the State, and for the second year a member of the Congressional Apportionment Committee, both of which positions were exceedingly important and laborious. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and Gratitudes during his second term. In 1834 he was nominated for Senator in the Crawford county Convention, but declined the nomination in the District Convention, after having been adhered to by his friends through two hundred and eighty-seven ballots, in order to compromise the conflicting claims of the two counties. In 1847 he was nominated for the Senate, and elected by a large vote. He maintained a very honorable standing in that dignified body. He was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, on Estate and Escheats, and on the Militia. He was an industrious and talented Senator, warmly devoted to the interests of his constituents.

In the session of 1849, Mr. Brawley was nominated by the Democratic members of the Senate for Speaker of that body and was defeated by a single vote.

In 1850 Mr. Brawley was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Surveyor of the Commonwealth, and was elected. He was again nominated for the same office by the late 4th of March Convention, and is at present the Democratic nominee. He has made an able, industrious and faithful officer, and has given universal satisfaction to all who have had business with the office.

Mr. Brawley, after he had left college, commenced the study of law, under Judge Church, and was admitted to the Bar in 1833, at the age of 24 years. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General, and was a faithful officer. When the administration changed he resigned.

Mr. Brawley is a firm and unflinching Democrat. During his legislative career although a young man, he did not, we believe, give a single vote that incurred the disapprobation of the party. He is affable and popular in his manners, and is possessed of great kindness and generosity of disposition. As a man and a politician he has always enjoyed the friendship and confidence of those with whom he has been intimately associated.

The Hon. Thomas H. Forsyth, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is known throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania. There are few men living of more stern integrity, honest purpose and active experience.

Mr. Forsyth is now about 50 years of age. He was born in Bucks county, where he was brought up to the business of a carpenter and builder, and continued to reside there until he was about 23 years of age when he removed to Philadelphia. During the whole time of his residence in the city, he has been actively engaged in his occupation, except while absent as a member of the Legislature. The first important public trust to which he was called, and held for many years, was the office of Controller of Public Schools, he was afterwards Commissioner of his District, and in 1845

was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1846. In 1847 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1850.

No man who ever occupied a seat in the Legislature, completed his term of service, with more of the respect of his colleagues and the confidence of the public than Mr. Forsyth.

His reputation for integrity has never been excelled, and is now almost proverbial throughout the State. In the discharge of his duties in every public trust he has filled, and in earnest endeavors to promote the interests of his constituents, he has been restricted by no narrow or sectional considerations, and has been governed only by a strict sense of duty.

His thorough acquaintance with the interests of Pennsylvania, his practical business knowledge, and his inflexible honesty eminently qualify him for the post of Canal Commissioner.

It is the duty, as it is the interest, of every true Democrat to support the nomination of his own party. Our obligations are mutual and common; upon no other basis can any Party enjoy prosperity and harmony. The time-honored motto of "Principles not men" inculcates a practical lesson that is as sound as it is valuable.

It is in no vainglorious spirit that we refer to the proud station of Pennsylvania in the Democracy of the Nation. She stands firm and true to the Constitution, the Union and the Party.

Our State Conventions convene in harmony and end in unanimity. Secessions and schisms are unknown to them. The Democracy of Pennsylvania is annually becoming more powerful as the mineral wealth of the State is developed; more united as the fatal influences of discord in other States is manifested; and more attached to its principles as experience more and more demonstrates that they form the true foundation of the science of civil government.

We repeat, every true Democrat will support the regular nominations of his party. Its discipline, reputation and success require it. Collateral issues, abstract questions in morals, and the multifarious topics always agitated among the people ought never to be introduced into politics. It is always a fatal mistake. The irrelevant issues of "Tariff, a Bank of the United States, and such other questions" have been from time to time handed over to the tender mercies of political excitement and in every instance the result was, and ever will be, inevitable defeat. Such measures should be submitted to the intelligence of the people's representatives, and if wise will always ultimately triumph. The Democratic party never has justified, and never will sanction, the importation of any contraband issues into the heated precincts of the election ground.

The Democratic party is now formidable and invincible. The administration of the good and great statesmen at the head of the Republic is founded upon the wise principles of his inaugural address, and must redound to the honor, prosperity and progress of the country. Already has a leading and brilliant point in the inaugural Address of President Pierce been nobly vindicated under its auspices. The immortality of an American citizen abroad has been asserted and maintained successfully in the face of Europe.

The financial character and condition of Pennsylvania have been elevated, and all the great interests of the State have been maintained under the Democratic administration of Gov. Bigler; the pursuits of industry are rewarded with prosperity, and Pennsylvania is fast advancing to the rank of the first in population and wealth, as she is now the first in political power.

Democrats of Pennsylvania! We earnestly ask you to remember the glorious majority of 1852. Shall it be diminished or shall we repeat it, and repeat it as often as the banners of our beloved party are opened to the breeze! Devote one day to maintain its principles and success. Vote, and vote the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

WM. L. HIRST, Chairman.
WM. CURTIS,
H. L. DIEFFENBACH, Secretaries.


SHUT HIM UP.—There is a whig ever opens his head about Democratic measures, shut him up by putting this morsel into the cavity. It is confessed by the *National Intelligencer*, that there are now a surplus within a fraction of \$22,000,000 in the Treasury, notwithstanding the Secretary is redeeming United States Stocks, and otherwise paying the public debt as fast as the law to that end will allow him. Thus it appears that the Government's revenues are increasing so rapidly that the public debt is being fast extinguished without materially decreasing the amount of cash on hand. And this, mind you, in spite, in very spite of the lavish and unsparring gallopism and contract jobbing, which would have depleted any treasury, except one supplied by the wise policy of the Democratic tariff of 1846.

The unparalleled prosperity of the country, has been owing to Democratic legislation, though that legislation in its execution, has been hampered by Whig officers. Why should the people desire any return to whig rulers ever either in national or state concerns.—*Ohio Statesman*.

THE VALUE OF GOOD COUNSEL.—"Why don't you take a seat within the bar?" asked one gentleman of another in a court room the other day. "My mother always told me to keep out of bad company," replied the other.

—The pimples on a toper's face are an old-fashioned sort of "spiritual manifestation." They cannot be said to come exactly from beyond the grave; but they show clearly that the "medium" is hurrying himself towards the grave.

—Never dispute with a woman, or buy drugs of a boy. The former mistakes loquacity for logic, and the latter ratsbane for sal soda or pearlsh.



THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, OCT. 6, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

DISTRICT TICKET.
President Judge,
JAMES BURNSIDE, of Centre co.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
Prothonotary, Register, &c.
WM. PORTER, of Clearfield Borough.
Treasurer,
JOHN McPIERSON, of Clearfield Bor.
Commissioner,
ROBERT MAHAFFEY, of Bell tp.
County Surveyor,
ROSWELL LUTHER, of Brady tp.
Auditor,
J. H. SEYLER, of Brady tp.

To the Polls! Democrats to the Polls!
Next Tuesday the freemen of this Commonwealth will say by their votes who is most worthy to discharge the important duties of the offices then to be filled.

The candidates are, for Judge of the Supreme Court, JOHN C. KNOX, of Tioga; For Canal Commissioner, THOS. FORSYTH, of Philadelphia county. For Auditor General, EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county. For Surveyor General, J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford county. For President Judge, JAS. BURNSIDE, of Centre county.

These names are all familiar to the Democracy of Clearfield county. They have all been well tried, and proved to be truly faithful to every trust reposed in them.—Judge Knox seems like one of our own citizens. During his short official intercourse with us he formed an extensive acquaintance, and in no instance failed to win the good will of our citizens.

Mr. FORSYTH, is remembered as the ever faithful, industrious, unpretending business Senator, from Philadelphia county, whose every vote shows him to be a true democrat and a faithful advocate of the strictest economy in public expenditures. In him the people will have a faithful and incompatible guardian of the public property.

EPHRAIM BANKS, is also well known to many of our citizens as one of the most upright of men, and one whom even the breath of party malevolence has not dared to assail. His re-election, with that of the talented BRAWLEY, cannot be doubted.

Of Judge BURNSIDE, it is useless to speak. He is known to almost every voter in the county, and having given general satisfaction thus far on the Bench, the people will delight to honor him with their votes for a full term.

Of our candidates for county offices, it is unnecessary to consume time in speaking of them. They are all men of character, well known and well tried, and fully entitled to the public confidence.

Such an army of candidates, the Democracy may confidently expect another triumphant victory. Let no Democrat absent himself from the polls under the impression that there is nothing at stake, and that this is not an important election. It is a very important election—just as much so as any other. Should the whigs even partially succeed this fall, it will be heralded throughout the Union as a condemnation of the National Administration, and an evidence that the defunct has hopes of resuscitation. It is important, then, that every Democratic vote in the State should be cast for the Democratic candidate on next Tuesday. But more particularly is it important that Clearfield county should poll a full vote. She feels a local interest and pride in the success of several of the candidates now before the people; but particularly is her interest at stake in the future. To THE POLLS, then, Democrats, on Tuesday next, and once more poll a vote worthy of your cause, worthy of your candidates, and such a vote as will be worthy of the home of Governor Bigler.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
Although the whig press of the State are down upon J. Porter Brawley, the Democratic nominee for Surveyor General, as an opponent to the cause of temperance, and call upon all temperance men to cast their votes for their candidate, Christian Myers, and thereby achieve a great temperance victory—yet at the same time, be it known, this same Christian Myers, the whig candidate for the above office, at the late session of the Legislature, as the the Journal of the Senate will show, vote on every occasion, in opposition to the bill then before the Senate, known as the Maine Law. In order that all persons may be convinced of this fact, it is only necessary that they refer to the Senate Journal for 1852, page 634 and 612, and see for themselves.—By further reference it may also be seen that this Christian Myers, whose election whig editors would fain induce the people to believe would be such a mighty temperance triumph—participated in almost every Legislative frolic, for which the Session was so noted—and for which the State, by his vote, and that of others equally generous with the peoples money, was compelled to foot the bill.

Is it not strange, with these facts before the people, that the whig party could have the boldness to call upon temperance men and Maine Law men of other parties to cast their votes for their candidate.—Strange as it may appear it is nevertheless true, that an effort for that purpose has been and is at present being made. We would therefore warn all temperance men who are honest in their professions to examine for themselves, and act understandingly on the subject.

We do not claim for Mr. Brawley virtues which he does not possess, but we do claim that he and the party, that have placed him in nomination, unlike their opponents, have too much principle to attempt

to deceive the people in order to gain a few votes—and we trust that, by fair means, on our part, in spite of the falsehoods and misrepresentation of the opposition, he may be triumphantly elected—and when elected we doubt not, the duties of the office will, as heretofore be faithfully discharged.

Democratic Representative Convention.
Pursuant to arrangement, the Democratic Conference for the district composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk and McKean, assembled at the Court House in Ridgway on Saturday evening, Sept. 17th, 1853.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Seth A. Backus, Esq., of McKean, as President, and Dr. C. R. Early, of Elk, as Secretary.

On motion of A. I. Wilcox, the delegates were called upon for their credentials. Whereupon, the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and took seats in the Convention:
McKean—A. M. Benton, Seth A. Backus and W. J. Davis.
Elk—A. I. Wilcox, M. L. Ross, and C. R. Early.

The Clearfield delegation not being present, letters were read from Clearfield naming Saturday, the 17th, (this day) as the time, and Ridgway as the place, for holding the convention to nominate a candidate for Representative.

Mr. Wilcox moved an adjournment till Wednesday, Sept. 23th, inst. Lost, by a tie vote.

The Convention then, on motion, proceeded to make nominations; when,
Mr. Ross nominated Arnon S. Arnold.
Mr. Benton nominated W. J. Hemphill.
Mr. Wilcox nominated Martin Nichols, Jr.

Mr. Early nominated Alexander Caldwell.

On motion, the convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate.
On the first ballot, Arnold had 3; Nichols 1; Caldwell 1; Hemphill 1.
2. Arnold 2; Nichols 1; Caldwell 1; Hemphill 2.
Mr. Wilcox withdrew the name of Martin Nichols, Jr.
3. Arnold 2; Caldwell 1; Hemphill 3.
4. Arnold 3; Caldwell 2; Hemphill 1.
5. Arnold 2; Caldwell 3; Hemphill 1.

A motion was again made for an adjournment to meet again at this place Wednesday, the 23th inst., which was agreed to; and the Secretary ordered to immediately adjourn.

SETH A. BACKUS, President.
C. R. EARLY, Secretary.

Democratic Representative Convention.
Pursuant to adjournment, the Democratic Representative Convention for the district composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk, and McKean re-assembled at the Court House in Ridgway, on Monday, Sept. 28th 1853.

Seth A. Backus, President of the Convention, not being present, P. W. Barrett, Esq., of Clearfield, was chosen President and C. R. Early, the Secretary, being present, the meeting was called to order.

A. J. Wilcox, one of the Elk Delegates, not being present, a letter was read from him, substituting Charles Horton in his stead, who was admitted and took a seat in the Convention.

Enos Parson, was also admitted as a substitute for Seth A. Backus, of McKean, who was absent.

The Convention then, on motion, proceeded to make nomination, when Mr. Goodlander nominated Alexander Caldwell. Mr. Ross, nominated Wm. J. Hemphill; Mr. Horton, nominated Sanford Yale; Mr. Benton, nominated Aaron S. Arnold.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, and on the 16th ballot, Mr. Arnold had five votes and was duly declared the choice of this convention.

Mr. Davis, then moved that the nomination be declared unanimous. Upon this question the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows:
YEAS.—Messrs. C. R. Early, Charles Horton, M. L. Ross, A. M. Benton, W. J. Davis and Enos Parson, 6.
NAYS.—G. B. Goodlander, Eli Bloom and P. W. Barrett, 3.

Mr. Horton then offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 6 to 2. Barrett and Bloom voting in the negative, and Goodlander not voting.

Resolved, That in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, the nominee, A. S. Arnold, should receive the vote of the Democratic party in the district.

On motion, agreed that the next Representative Convention, for this district shall meet at Ridgway, on the 15th of Sept. 1854.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings together with those of the meeting of this Convention on the 17th instant, be published in the different papers of the district.

On motion adjourned.

P. W. BARRETT, Pres't.
C. R. EARLY, Sec'y.

SCENE IN NEW ORLEANS.
The New Orleans Crescent of the 12th has the following account of a visit to the cemetery. It seems like a sketch of the fancy, yet there is enough of the truth in the narration to show the hardened indifference which suffering and death so often creates:

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.
To verify the many horrible reports of the doings among the dead, we the other day visited the cemeteries. In every street we found processions, tramping to the solemn music of funeral marches, the countenances of plodding passengers wore the lines of anxiety and grief, and many a door was fastened with black and white hangings—the voice less witness of wailing and sorrow. On the one hand slowly swept the long corteges of the wealthy, nodding with plumes and drawn by prancing horses, rejoicing in their funeral vanities; on another the hearse of the citizen soldier, proceeded by measured music, enveloped in warlike panoply, and followed by the noisy tread of musketeer arms; while there again the pauper was trundled to his long home on a rickety cart, with a boy for a driver, who whistled as he went, and swore a careless oath as he urged his mule or spavined horse to a trot, making haste with another mortal contributed to the grand banquet of death. Now among the steeples was heard the chiming of bells, as of ghouls up there, mingling their hoarse voices in a chorus of gratulation over the ranks of fallen morality. Anon from some lowly tenement thrilled the low wail of the mother for the child of her affections, while from the corner opposite burst the song of some low bacchanal, mingling ribaldry with sentiment, or swearing a prayer or two as the humor moved him.

The skies wore a delusive aspect. Above was all cloudless sunshine, but little in keeping with the black melancholy that enveloped all below. Out along the highways that lead to the cities of the dead, and still the tramp of funeral crowds knew no cessation. Up rolled the volumes of dust from the busy roads, and the plumes of the death carriages nodded in seeming sympathy to the swaying cypresses of the swamp, enveloped in their dun appareling of moss—fit garniture for such a scene.

At the gathering points carriages accumulated, and vulgar teamsters as they jostled each other in the press, mingled the coarse jest with the broad oath; no sound but of profane malediction and of riotous mirth, the clang of whip and thong and the rattle of wheels. At the gates, that were the work of the imagination of the corruption was laden with the rank atmosphere from rotting corpses. Inside they were piled by fifties, exposed to the heat of the sun, swollen with corruption, bursting their coffin lids, and suffering, as if by physical effort, the ligaments that bound their hands and feet, and extending their rigid limbs in every outer attitude.

A jest of horror!—Mammon at the gates was making thrift outside by the hands of his black and sweating minions, that rendered sweats and cooling beverages to the throats of mourners or of idle spectators, who, inhaling the fumes of rotting bodies, already "heaved the gorge," while within, the "King of Terrors" held his Saturnalia, with a crowd of stolid laborers who, as they tumbled the dead into the ditches, knocked them "about the mazzard," and swore dread oaths, intermingled with the more dreadful sounds of demonic jollity.

Long ditches were dug across the great human charnel. Wide enough were they to entomb a legion, but only fourteen inches deep. Coffins laid in them showed their tops above the surface of the earth. On these were piled dirt to the depths of a foot or more, but so loosely that the myriads of flies found entry between the loose clouds, down to the cracked seams of the coffins, and buzzed and blew their ovens, creating each hour their hatched swarms.

But no sound of sorrow was there within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncouth laborers, with their bare shock heads stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; as soon as they would encounter an obstructing root or stump, would swear a fiducious oath, remove to another spot, and go on digging as before. Now and then the mattock or the spade would disturb the bones of some former tenant of the mould, forgotten there amid the horrors of the accumulated victims, and the sturdy laborer with a gibe, would hurl the broken fragments on the sward, grol fourth an energetic d—n, and chuckle in the excess of glee. Skull bones were dug up from their long sepulchre, with ghastliness staring out:

"From each lack lustre, eyesless hole,"
Without eliciting an "Alas, Yorick," and with only an exclamation from the digger of "make room for your betters!" Economy of space was the source of cunning calculations in bestowing away the dead men. Side by side were laid two of gigantic proportions, bloated by corruption to the size of Titans. The central projections of their coffins, left spaces between them at their heads and heels. This was too much room to be filled with earth. How should the space be saved? Opportunely the material is at hand, for a cart comes lumbering in with the corpse of a mother and her two little children. Chuck the children in the spaces! at the heads and heels of the Titans and lay the mother by herself out there alone! A comrade will be found anon, and herself and babies will sleep not the less soundly from the unwanted contact!

The fumes rise up in deathly exhalations from the accumulating hetaicombs of fast coming corpses. Men wear at their noses bags of camphor and odorous spices—for there are crowds there who have no business but to look on and contemplate the vast congregation of the dead.