



THE REPUBLICAN. CLEARFIELD, NOV. 3, 1853.

The Representative Question Once More.

An article full of wrath, appears in the last Elk Advocate, from a correspondent signing himself H. A. P., and who informs us that he was a member of the Convention that nominated Judge Arnold in 1852. We understand that a person by the name of H. A. Patterson, or Patterson, was a member of that Convention. Doubtless he is the man.

his blunderbuss towards Elk and M'Kean and fire off a couple of rounds. The 17th of September last was appointed for the meeting of the conferees at Ridgeway. We believe the appointment was with the consent and approbation of the Clearfield conferees. About the time, however, that they were making ready to start, Judge Gillis, of Elk county saw them and informed them it was not worth while to go, as it would be impossible for the M'Kean delegates to get notice in time to be there on that day—consequently the Clearfield delegates did not go. But the M'Kean delegates had received the notice, attended, and met in Convention with the Elk delegates on the 17th. They were informed by Judge Gillis of the cause of the absence of the Clearfield delegation. After five or six ballotings in which Clearfield and M'Kean candidates received about an equal share of support they adjourned to the 28th.

different channel, and is of a different kind. Should any Governor undertake to usurp the duties properly belonging to a representative, by preparing bills and endeavoring to pass them through the two Houses, he would be guilty of a breach of his dignity and his duty. Such a thing no prudent man will attempt, and no honest man defend. If the doctrine now held by the editor be correct in principle, it is very important that the people of New Hampshire should know it, for, I fear they would not be entitled to a member of Congress as long as President Pierce is President. But it has been threatened that Governor Bigler would be opposed in certain quarters if Clearfield did not submit to the Ridgeway Convention. This threat is even more unfair than all their arguments. Gov. Bigler is now at Harrisburg attending to the duties of his office. In regard to political proceedings of either party in Clearfield county, he maintains the same position as does any citizen of Elk, having such threats in them. Our only reply to such threats is, that while the citizens of Clearfield co., believe that Gov. Bigler has faithfully discharged the duties of his office, rendering general satisfaction throughout the state, they are anxious that he should be re-nominated and re-elected, and are willing to make every honorable exertion to accomplish that end; yet at the same time, they never barter away their rights or their money to purchase support for any man for any office.

Now that another important State election has resulted in giving to the principles of the Democratic party, an almost unprecedented victory, we may, perhaps with profit, refer to the present relative positions of the National party, and the National Administration. We may safely assume, that the Administration of President Pierce is now sustained with greater unanimity by the American people, than that of any of his predecessors since the days of Washington—for a reference to the history of each administration will show that the task of distributing the official patronage has always been attended with serious dissatisfaction among its friends, and which dissatisfaction has always been most signally manifested at the first elections held after its induction into power. This has been the fate of the Whigs to a greater extent than the Democrats, but neither have escaped. Now, wherever the people have spoken—wherever judgement has been pronounced—it has been highly approbatory; and every measure suggested, and every position assumed by President Pierce has but added strength to his administration. So decidedly national and high-toned has been the position assumed upon all national questions, that in many places, and by high authority, the whig party—that powerful party that polled over one million of votes within less than a year—is pronounced known only among the "things that were." And if we refer to the acts of the present Administration respecting our intercourse with foreign nations alone, we find them approved without a single dissenting voice. The last grand act—the letter of Secretary Marcy—is hailed everywhere as one of the proudest achievements of our country, and will if properly followed up, do more towards giving the United States her proper position among the nations of the world than all our wars and all our diplomacy have ever done.

They declare their readiness to consider the compromise as a final settlement of the questions growing out of the institution of slavery and declare their willingness to support it as such for all time to come. And this being the only question which divided them from the old line Democracy, are they not justly entitled to full credit in the Democratic party? We think they are as long as they keep their faith. The conduct of the Hon. D. S. Dickinson in this matter is much deplored, because he was much admired for his manly course in the United States Senate, and upon all occasions, for his steadfast and ardent support of the Compromise; and had the Executive favors fallen upon him and his friends exclusively—although such a policy would have been unjust towards those who were honest and sincere in their recantation of former errors, and unworthy on the part of the President—it would have been highly gratifying to the great bulk of the true Democracy, both North and South. The only cause of complaint, therefore, on the part of Mr. Dickinson and his friends, is not because they were not served, and well rewarded—for the Collectorship at New York, surpassing in point of patronage, that of any two of the States in the Union, was first offered to Mr. Dickinson himself, and declined, and then given to his next friend Judge Bronson—but because the Barnburner portion of the New York Democracy were not entirely excluded. In this we think the leading men of the old line Democracy of New York—with D. S. Dickinson at their head—are in the wrong, and we believe the judgement of a discriminating public opinion will so pronounce them; and if they persist in their present course of disorganization they will be in the exact position of the Van Buren party of 1848;—and worse, for they may not so soon have an opportunity to rise again.

THE THREATENED WAR. "Oh no day for years has the intelligence from Europe been looked for with such intense anxiety as yesterday. A great diversity of opinion prevailed in regard to the authenticity of the latest telegraphic despatch from Vienna that the grand council of Turkey had decided in favor of a declaration of war against Russia, and that the Sultan had already signed such a declaration. That despatch may or may not have been predicated upon something more substantial than conjecture, but at all it is verified.—A Telegraphic despatch from London, at the hour of the sailing of the steamer, informs us that the Sultan has fixed the period of four weeks as that within which the evacuation of the principalities must take place. Concerning the declaration there can be no mistake, for the intelligence was brought direct by the steam packet from Constantinople to Marseilles. There is more room for doubt in regard to the terms prescribed by the Sultan, inasmuch as telegraphic despatches from Vienna have not in all cases proved correct; but probabilities are strongly in favor of the truth of this. The occupation of the Principalities by the Russians is the casus belli upon which the declaration is founded; and we might naturally expect that a requirement of some such character as this would accompany the announcement of a purpose to appeal to arms. All accounts concur in stating that the Turks are impatient for war, and that they will fight sooner than yield one material point. The continued occupation of their territory by a Russian army is certainly a point which touches the very honor of the Turkish crown. The preparations which have been made by the Russian General to establish his winter quarters in the Principalities have rendered longer forbearance on the part of the Sultan impossible. He is now better prepared for war than his enemy. It is the czar's object to gain time for the future; his own to make the most of the present. He cannot do otherwise than force upon Russia the alternative of retreat or battle. But will the czar yield? It is perhaps true, that, influenced by the determined stand of England and France, he showed at Olmitz a disposition to shape the material of the Vienna note in a way that would prove satisfactory to the Sultan and lead to a pacific solution. This in itself would be a letting down of the impious stand he had before maintained, that could not but humble him in the estimation of the world. But can he precipitately retract at the high-toned demand of Turkey, every step he has taken and shrink back into his own dominions without becoming an object of universal derision? We do not see how this difficulty in its present shape admits of a peaceable adjustment. All events things cannot remain in their present state much longer—and this is a consolation. Threatened war is frequently more injurious to commerce than actual hostilities. There is nothing more paralyzing to all legitimate business than chronic uncertainty. Our next intelligence will undoubtedly put the question of war or peace beyond all possibility of doubt. New York Courier.

WE still keep adding a few additional names to our list each week, which is rather encouraging than otherwise, as most of them are accompanied with the dollar. We have still room left for a few more of the same sort. Now that the hurry and excitement of the election being over, we will have more time to devote to the publication of the paper and will be enabled to improve it somewhat in interest and usefulness. Send on your names then!

Snow fell here on Monday the 24th ult. to the depth of two or three inches, which remained on the ground for several days, when from the effects of the sun and rain, it disappeared, rendering our streets very muddy, and the roads in many places almost impassable. But for the last few days it has been warm and pleasant. The mud has principally disappeared, and every thing presents a more enlivening aspect.

The Lewistown Gazette, and several other papers of the State recommend Gen. Wm. H. Irwin, as a suitable person for the Whig candidate for Governor in 1854.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The steamer Texas arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz bringing San Francisco dates of the 30th ult. received via Acapulco. The semi-monthly shipment of specie from San Francisco, including what was in passengers' hands, was nearly three millions. There was great disappointment at San Francisco on account of the division of the Cabinet on the Pacific Railroad question. The mining news was favorable. Sandwich Island papers report a large arrival of Russian emigrants. The small-pox continued its ravages in the Islands. The whaling season had been very bad.—The whalers will rendezvous at the Islands about the middle of October. The ship Susan had been wrecked. The English ship Plover, of the Arctic expedition, was seen in August in the Arctic sea. She had no news of Sir John Franklin, and the opinion of the Esquimaux was that he would never be heard of again.

YELLOW FEVER. BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—The Southern mail came through this morning as late as due. The yellow fever is raging at Selma, Ala., and several new cases are reported at Montgomery. The weather has been unfavorable at Mobile, and many new cases are reported. Strangers were urged to stay away. DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER. BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Lt. Geo. C. Barber, U. S. A., died lately at Indianapolis, Texas, of yellow fever. He had been but a few weeks married. There had been 87 deaths at Indianola and 26 at Lavaca at Galveston the fever was unabated—the deaths averaging 4 a day. It was very prevalent on ships from Northern ports.

TO NEWSPAPER READERS.—The Post Office department recently decided that under the law of 1852, a subscriber residing in the county in which a paper may be printed and published, is entitled to receive it through the mails free of postage from the post office within the delivery of which he may reside, even though that office may be situated within the limits of the county aforesaid.

SADDLING THE WRONG HORSE.

We briefly noticed, in our last issue, the formation of a branch of the Native American party, of Philadelphia, in our town. With those who are at all acquainted with the circumstances of the recent brutal murder of Mr. Conklin in our public streets, the inducement to the formation of this organization will be readily explained. Before that sad event, we presume that the idea of starting a Native American club in this place was remote from the brain of any of our citizens, as that of taking a trip to the moon. Now there is no person living who would go greater lengths to bring the perpetrator, or perpetrators of that brutal outrage to the severest punishment within the reach of our laws, than we would. We are willing to take any steps to effect that object, and to prevent the recurrence of similar crimes. We do not impugn the motives of those who are interested in this movement. Their intentions may be honest, sincere, and praiseworthy. But if they are honest, we cannot help thinking that they are mistaken, and that they do not attribute effects to their proper causes; and if they would organize themselves to use their talents and their means to prevent the making of men drunk with strong drink, they would in our opinion, come much nearer striking at the root of the evil. It is folly to suppose that religious prejudices, apart from the effects of the brain-exciting, poisonous draught, had anything to do with the murder of Mr. Conklin. It was WHISKEY that done the deed—but the instrument in the shape of a man, is not the less guilty. Talk of forming Native American parties to prevent murder, indeed! What nonsense! No—no. Put the "saddle on the right horse," and charge this disgrace to our town—to the wholesale outpouring of the fire-water; and if our citizens are sincere and earnest in their desires to prevent a repetition of such crimes, they will abandon their native notions and take active measures to prevent drunkenness in our midst.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE MAJORITY.

The 28th came. The Clearfield conferees were present; so also were the six delegates from Elk and M'Kean—two of them being substitutes. The warm friendly feeling of Elk and M'Kean towards Clearfield, seems all at once to have cooled. The result was the re-nomination of Arnold, by the votes of the Elk and M'Kean delegates. The triumph seemed complete. The supporters of Arnold breathed easily and fancied their object attained. They were not long in showing their feelings. The Clearfield conferees were given to understand that they were beaten, and if they did not go home and support the nomination they might expect to be beaten as long as Clearfield was in the district. Such is a history of the re-nomination of A. S. Arnold. The facts show it to have been a nomination made by a combination of the representatives of the minority against the rights of the majority—against agreements previously made—against the established usage of the district—settled and adopted by their own acts and votes; a nomination, too, consummated with circumstances of such duplicity as showed clearly that the actors were conscious of being in the wrong and intended to deceive. Like all other fraudulent acts it was binding on nobody unless it be those who were partners in the fraud. But we are further told that Clearfield has got the Governor, and that two of her citizens hold posts of honor, profit and trust under the general Government, and that they say is enough. But such reasoning is wrong in the beginning and wrong in the conclusion. A member of the Assembly is the agent and representative of the people of his district, speaking and acting for them—and especially is this true in local concerns. Therefore, every man in the district is interested in his selection. Not so with an officer under the General Government. He is appointed by, and holds under the President. What if the President bestowed all his gifts upon individuals in a single county? Would that affect the rights of the people of that county to representation in the State Legislature? The fact that the present Governor has been a resident of Clearfield does not touch the representative question. The Governor is an Executive officer—acting for the whole State, and not in any sense a representative. His influence is not

Would it not be well for H. A. P. to turn

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