

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Republican. Messrs. Editors:—On All-Hallow Eve I was but little annoyed by the mischievous tricks who were committing depredations on my neighbors' eatables, potatoes, and such like, and more eating one of the finest and largest heads at my front door. The family were gathered round the table when I returned home that evening, preparing to make an attack upon the chestnuts, apples, &c., which Mrs. D. had promised the babies as a treat. Will, had just ceased reading to his mother the Elk Advocate of the 1st ult. A question was raised as to the authorship of the communication signed "H. A. P." Mrs. D. was certain that it was not "Hank's," as it contained none of those bright flashes of wit which distinguish his productions. "Perhaps it was a minister," suggested Will. "I am certain it was," says he. It has so many big words in it—and sound so much like some minister's talk—surely no one but a minister who has studied languages could write so well or compound so many new words which cannot be found in Pa's large Webster. "Ma—it was a lawyer wrote it," says Frank. "I heard the law-ymen speak last court—and Tom Jones told me that the lawyers were hired to black-guard people in court, and I know ministers do not abuse those who are opposed to them." You are both wrong my boys," said Mrs. D. "What Willie thinks is fine language, (having never heard such before) is mere ribaldry. And those words which he gives the writer credit for compounding are slang terms—mere corruptions of our language, such words are not used by the good society, but are the vehicles of thought and the lowest class. And you are wrong, Frank. Lawyers as well as ministers, belong to learned and honorable professions, they have their contests in court, but in their language and conduct they are courteous to their opponents, they never make use of Billingsgate language, such as the communication is so freely interlarded with. My dears it must have been written by some disappointed politician, who is wholly unacquainted with the proprieties of life. Do you yet think so Pa? Could the Editor have been at home and permitted to see a production to be published? My impression is that he has been away for several weeks, as the paper has of late had several articles in it of the same stamp and seems to be less interesting than formerly. I picked up the paper—read the communication, with feelings of disgust and amusement delightfully blended. Perhaps the latter feeling preponderated when I thought how great was the undertaking and how fruitless the effort of the writer. I must confess Messrs. Editors, that I came to the same conclusion as Mrs. D., as to the class of men to which the author belonged. But who was the author? That was the question, I thought of every man in Elk whose name commenced with D., and when I remembered that Charles had no political aspirations, or if he had any that he was not looking forward to the Legislature as "he had arranged all things in Elk county so that Clearfield would certainly receive the support of Elk for the next two years for any man she might put forward for the Legislature," no man could have convinced me that Charles was the author. Who was the author? A thought flashed across my mind—it might have been a dream, but seemed like reality. Frank bring me the file of the Advocate. He brought it, but the paper was not there. "Which paper are you looking for Pa?" "The one containing the returns of the Elk county election." It has been destroyed—the file tore it, and I took a portion for the purpose of keeping the cake from burning."

ascertain who he is. He might answer for Editor of the Jakey. Should he ever rise to that distinguished (notorious I mean) post, the only question with me will be whether he will honor the station or the station honor him. Messrs. Editors, (this communication was not so full of false reasoning and false statements, I would endeavor to reply to it anonymous as it is. In fact I picked it up just now to read and reply, but having read it a second time I almost regretted I had occupied my time in writing what I have written. I was tempted to destroy the communication—but upon second thought will give you the privilege of doing with the manuscript as you please. DECEMBER. For the Clearfield Republican. Messrs. Editors:—I have just perused an article published in the Elk Advocate of Oct. 22d., signed H. A. P., and from the initials I am led to suppose the author to be the Rev. H. A. Pattison, Esq., a Minister of the Gospel, and also an Attorney at law. After a preliminary article, and a quotation from your editorial of the 15th ult., H. A. P., in the most uncharitable but lawyer-like manner, commences with "a blank falsehood," (the meaning of which phrase I respectfully ask from him.) He then states that no agreement of the conference was made in 1852, that Clearfield county was to have the member in 1853, and blames the editor for having "credulity," in believing the statement of a neighbor and fellow citizen as to such an arrangement having been made, in preference to a statement of our Elk county politicians of the Ridgeway order. Now, in language, such words are not used by the good society, but are the vehicles of thought and the lowest class. And you are wrong, Frank. Lawyers as well as ministers, belong to learned and honorable professions, they have their contests in court, but in their language and conduct they are courteous to their opponents, they never make use of Billingsgate language, such as the communication is so freely interlarded with. My dears it must have been written by some disappointed politician, who is wholly unacquainted with the proprieties of life. Do you yet think so Pa? Could the Editor have been at home and permitted to see a production to be published? My impression is that he has been away for several weeks, as the paper has of late had several articles in it of the same stamp and seems to be less interesting than formerly. I picked up the paper—read the communication, with feelings of disgust and amusement delightfully blended. Perhaps the latter feeling preponderated when I thought how great was the undertaking and how fruitless the effort of the writer. I must confess Messrs. Editors, that I came to the same conclusion as Mrs. D., as to the class of men to which the author belonged. But who was the author? That was the question, I thought of every man in Elk whose name commenced with D., and when I remembered that Charles had no political aspirations, or if he had any that he was not looking forward to the Legislature as "he had arranged all things in Elk county so that Clearfield would certainly receive the support of Elk for the next two years for any man she might put forward for the Legislature," no man could have convinced me that Charles was the author. Who was the author? A thought flashed across my mind—it might have been a dream, but seemed like reality. Frank bring me the file of the Advocate. He brought it, but the paper was not there. "Which paper are you looking for Pa?" "The one containing the returns of the Elk county election." It has been destroyed—the file tore it, and I took a portion for the purpose of keeping the cake from burning."

Next comes the "lie from the hot-bed of political fanaticism." Rev. H. A. P. Esq. we are suffering for want of instruction, and perhaps in your concession you might find time to come over and in a few lessons, show us wherein we are in error; for we never, as a people have been blamed with anything of that kind before. We can show a steady increase of the Democratic vote, keeping pace with an increasing population. We can show by the record, a love for "ancient landmarks" and for truth and sincerity, which may not only be instructive to yourself, but advantageous to others of Elk and McKean counties, as an example worthy to be followed by them. The Rev. H. A. P., Esq., makes you Mr. Editor, to be "wickedly ignorant," but if you have seen any thing containing more that is ignorant and wicked than his communication contains, I would like to be introduced to it, for I confess I have not seen it. Then the "political ninnies" are to be shown that Elk can both, when boiling will not be agreeable. Even the editor of the Elk Advocate, intimates that "Governor Bigler knows what he is about," and was privy to the election of Mr. Caldwell. All we can say as citizens of Clearfield county is, that we respect Gov. Bigler, very highly—and that the Democracy of Clearfield county, will stand by him again, as they have done before, when occasion may offer. But, since Gov. Bigler has left Clearfield county, he has done nothing of so unwise a character, as to attempt to dictate to the Democracy who shall, or who shall not receive their support for any particular office. He scarcely knew until election day that Mr. Caldwell was a candidate, much less had a hand in bringing him before the people. Such stuff may do to make a noise with, but nothing more. It is easy, Messrs. Editors, to call names, to invent high sounding, empty headed phrases. And it is much easier to call another a "booby," than it is for the writer to perceive clearly that he is as great a booby as the Rev. H. A. P., Esq.—might be taken to be. In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I have to say in sober earnest, that in every district, in Clearfield county, in which A. S. Arnold got any number of votes, those votes were cast under the full conviction by his supporters, that he was (as represented) to be an opponent of the Maine Liquor Law. There were honorable exceptions, who took ground against the nomination of Mr. Caldwell—but an open house was kept in the Borough of Clearfield, to which the "Arnold men" paid particular attention on election day. ESQ., P. A. B. REV. For the Republican. Messrs. Moore & Wilson:—When Franklin Pierce was nominated for President, it was because he had always been perfectly free from Abolition tendencies, and at all times had been a National Democrat—to so great an extent did he carry his opposition to Abolitionism in all its forms, that the committee for Governor of his own State began to coquette with the Free Soilers, he had him thrown aside, and a National Democrat elected. During the canvass for the Presidency, when the whig papers said, that the Free Soilers were about

to vote for him and that he would appoint a portion of them to office, a large number of the Democratic papers headed by the Washington Union, said this was a slander on him. Now when though the influence of a few unprincipled men in his cabinet, he has been induced to appoint Free Soilers to office and acknowledge others to be leaders in the Democratic party, the Union is trying to write every man out of the party who objects to this course. Mr. Dix and John Van Buren now publicly proclaim themselves to be Free Soilers, and are upheld as Model Democrats, whilst Mr. Bronson is dismissed from office because he is unwilling to vote for a ticket nominated by men under their influence. But prefers supporting Democrats, men without Abolition taint—and because he refused to appoint Free Soilers to office. Whatever may be thought of the course of the Cabinet by the officeholders at Washington—I have not heard an intelligent Democrat here, express any opinion but that of disgust at it, and of the Union, under its influence, and was truly sorry to see an article in your last paper approving of their course. A DEMOCRAT. Vote on Delegate System and Crawford System of Nominations.—Oct. 11th, 1853.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other and the best interests of our beloved country, to put a stop to the drifting and floating of loose saw logs out of this county. Resolved, That we will support Alexander Caldwell as an anti-log candidate for the Legislature. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and copies forwarded with a request for publication in the Clearfield Republican, Bellefonte, Lock Haven and Harrisburg papers. On motion the meeting adjourned. ISAAC HAINES, Pres't. JOHN MILES, Jr., Sec'y. LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Nov. 4. The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived at this port this morning, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 22d, four days later than the advices by the Africa. The U. S. Mail steamer Washington, from New York, arrived at Southampton on Friday evening, Oct. 21st. The emigrant ship Dalhousie had been wrecked, and fifty lives were lost. The Dalhousie was from London, bound for Sydney. The wreck took place in the British Channel, off Deauchy Head, on Wednesday morning the 19th inst. All the passengers and crew, except one boy were lost. In the Liverpool market Flour had advanced 2s 9d during the week, Philadelphia and Baltimore being quoted at 36 to 37s. Wheat had advanced 6d during the week. Cotton has also advanced 1d during the week. The sales were 46,000 bales. Fair Orleans was quoted at 63, fair Mobile 61, fair uplands 65d. Corn had advanced 2s; white and yellow were quoted at 40 a 42. Bark was dull. The Provision market was also dull. Money was active, and Consols closed at 91 1/4. A further rise in the Bank of England rates was anticipated. The Eastern question excites the greatest attention in England. The British public was in the dark respecting the intentions of the Government relative to the Eastern question. It was stated that the command of the Turkish Army had been offered to Abel Kader. He had asked the advice of the French government previous to accepting the offer. The tone of the French papers was generally warlike. The grounds on which Consul Offley had refused his consent to the departure of Kosztza to the United States, were, first, that he, the Consul, was not dependent on the Legation at Constantinople, but must receive instructions from Washington; and secondly, that Kosztza was either an American or Austrian citizen—if the former, he could not be forced to sail for America; if the latter, he must be handed over to Austria. TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The Emperor arrived at Petersburg, on the 13th, from Berlin. Preparations for war were being prosecuted with more alacrity than ever. Two hundred ships were lying at Odessa, and all parties were making the most strenuous exertions for the shipment of grain. The fleet in the harbor of Constantinople, which had been laid up for the winter ordered to be prepared for sea with all possible despatch. EASTERN AFFAIRS.—Letters from Vienna say that the Diplomatic Conference on the settlement of the Oriental question, had met, and, though inactive, had not dissolved. Letters from Bucharest state that Gen. Prim Court Camery, a Sardinian officer, had reached Omer Pasha's headquarters at Schamla on the 4th inst, has besides received summons to Prince Gortschakoff. Letters from Vienna also announce that Omar Pasha had organized a regiment of Pontoniers, and had nearly completed all the material for throwing a bridge across the river. Despatches, instructing Omer Pasha as to what steps he should take in case the Russians refuse to evacuate the Principalities, were almost precisely similar to those sent before to the commander of the army in Asia. Letters from St. Petersburg to the 18th, announce that the Emperor had adopted warlike measures of the utmost importance. The Russian army had been formed into two divisions. The first army was intended for great operations in Europe. The second was intended for a local reserve. A letter from Warsaw states that the corps under command of Gen. Panjutin, stationed near that city, has received orders to proceed at once to Pruth. GOV. WILLIAM BIGLER.—Since the election is over the Whig presses have ceased to cast their vituperations upon this worthy gentleman, and we sincerely hope that they will never again attempt to misrepresent and abuse him as some of them already have. The result of the past election should be a warning to them. The people are too well versed in the character of Gov. Bigler, and the uprightness and honorableness that has marked all of his official acts, to be duped by any Whig trickery or falsehoods. There is prudence in all things. When measures or opinions are aggravated beyond their proper limits, they generally result in retractions upon their authors. Gov. Bigler's character and official acts are far above the reach of reproach or suspicion. He has undoubtedly discharged all the duties enjoined upon him, in a proper, able and dignified manner. The Democrats of this State have reason to be proud of the course pursued by him, and as a token of their appreciation, he will be unanimously re-elected in 1854. That he is the choice of this county, is fully known to every one. Our citizens are always in favor of bidding in promoting persons to office in whom they can repose

confidence. Such a man is Gov. Bigler. He has been tried, and has not been found wanting.—Tus. Register. From the Angouin (Maine) Age. Bronson Removed.—Gen. Pierce Committed. The telegraph, last night, brought information of the removal of Collector Bronson, and the appointment of Herman J. Redfield as successor to the office of collector of New York. This act of the President commits him fully to the doctrine of Secretary Guthrie's letter, and makes the administration responsible therefor. We blush for the honor of the country. We feel ashamed of our American name that it is thus tarnished in the person of its Chief Magistrate. We must hereafter admit, in reply to the taunts of foreigners, that the office of President of the United States has been filled by a man who unites the duplicity of a knave with the meanness of a traitor. Franklin Pierce has fallen from his high eminence to the lowest place in the scale of political prostitution, and will hereafter be regarded by all honorable men in the same category as Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold.—State of Maine. Was there ever so much rant, rime, role, unmitigated nonsense compressed into the same space? We blush for the honor of the newspaper press that such idiocy should anywhere preside over its columns. "Duplicity of a knave with the meanness of a traitor!" A miserable misapplication of terms, as destitute of sense as it is of decency. President Pierce denounced as an Aaron Burr—a Benedict Arnold—and for what? Because he refuses to retain in office agents who disagree with him in sentiment, opposes his policy, and seeks to defeat the success of his administration. What analogy is there between the straightforward, bold, and manly conduct of the President in this particular and the base conspiracy of a Burr, and the baser and darker treason of an Arnold? An editor who will employ such coarse and contemptible rhodomontade towards the Executive of the nation, on grounds so trivial, deserves to be placed in a lunatic asylum, instead of being allowed to remain at large and spew out his senseless billingsgate in the presence of a nauseated public. We advise the editor of the "State of Maine" to confine himself hereafter exclusively to disquisitions upon the "Maine law" and the "Grand Trunk Railway." Washington Union. MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT. The Springfield Republican gives some home truth in saying that "physically and mentally, men and women are unlike, and in a certain sense at least, unequal. Two-thirds of the physical power, energy, and endurance of the human family are held by the male sex, although the female predominates in numbers. The physical formation of the female, her graceful tastes, her quick sensibilities, her ingenuity, and her facility in all light manipulation, point her out as adapted to the performance of all the lighter employments of life, while the larger frame, the stronger muscles, the sterner force, and the slower movements of the male, indicate his appropriateness to the employments of a severer field.—This is the simple and unmistakable lesson of nature and all quarreling with it will avail nothing. A view of society will show how very imperfectly this lesson of nature has been practiced. Go into our hotels, and you will see a small army of large strapping male waiters, and not a female in sight, to mingle in duties and labors peculiarly fitted to her, and peculiarly her own. Go into the multitude of dry-goods and fancy establishments in the cities, and even the smaller towns, and you will find them all filled with well grown men, engaged in measuring off silks, and tapes, and laces, and such similar light employments, in the United States may be counted in tens if not in hundreds of thousands. At the same time there is a corresponding number of females, who being thus unjustly thrown out of a good well paying employment, are left to the mercy of the manufacturing sharks of the cities, or the pitiless wiles of the seducer and the libertine. In a country like this, where such a magnificent field of labor and enterprise lies before every man, there is no apology for crowding the stores and outlets of the country with men, at the expense of the suffering and the prostitution of the female sex. Nay, there is no manliness in it.—It is time the public opinion which attaches superior respectability to those employments which man steals from woman, was corrected. We do not particularly blame young men for entering employments which they have been bred from boys to consider the most respectable, but we would have them consider how much more adapted to a manly taste and manly muscled pursuits which call out their physical and mental energies, and make them independent and self-reliant. There never was in the history of our country, so splendid a field for youthful enterprise as this country now presents. Railroads are building, forests are being cleared, mines are developed, agriculture is advancing with giant strides, all the productive arts are active and flourishing, and in this grand race for competence and influence, do you my friend, clerk and waiter, feel content behind the counter? If you do, you are spoiled for a man, and you should stay there and do girls work." A Lawyer wrote rascal in the list of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it. Two mammoth squashes were exhibited at the Erie, (Pa.) Agricultural Fair, last week—ones weighed 226, and the other 227 pounds. It has been raining more or less for the last thirty-six hours, and a flood in the Susquehanna is expected.