sanction the grounds assumed by the administration as presented in the letter of Secretary Marcy to the Chevelear Hulsemann.

On Thursday, the House passed a resolution ordering the printing of a hundred thousand extra copies of the abstract of the last census. The number should have been increased five fold, as it is a work that has cost the people a large sum of money, and should find a place in every library in the Union.

Friday, Jan. 13.—The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House, Mr. Drum asked leave to offer a resolution inquiring into the expediency of equipping a vessel at each of the ports of New York, Boston and Norfolk, to render assistance in case of disaster to our commercial navies; but objection being made, the resolution lies over. An important bill, securing the right of citizenship to the children of american citizens born out of the United States, was to-day reported by Mr. Cutting from the Committee on the judiciary, read three times, passed, and sent to the Senate. The House then went into Committees of the whole, and Mr. Ewing of Kentucky, addressed the House in opposition to the levying of tonnage duties, or in other words, in favor of internal improvements by the General Government. The House then rejected the Senate bill relating to the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, after amending it so as to defer its operation until a vacancy shall occur. Adjourned till Monday.

The news from the steamer San Francisco, though not as bad as many anticipated is truly awful. 240 souls were swept from her deck, and many died of over exertion. She was disabled in the storm on the 23d of December, and continued till the 8th, when she was relieved by the ships Three Bells and Atlantic, of New York, and abandoned; or, as one report says, scuttled and sunk. This disaster will give a strong impetus to the project of building the Pacific railroad, as it shows that even in time of peace, the track by way of Cape Horn is a very unsafe military road.

LOSS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

The steamer San Francisco was lost at sea on the 5th of January with 240 lives. The bark Three Bells has arrived at New York, bringing 160 of her passengers.—The ship Kelly for Boston has also some of her passengers. Others are aboard of the ship Antarctic, bound to Liverpool.—The captain and crew were saved.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, Evening.

The steamer San Francisco was found and at sea, and 240 lives lost including Col. Taylor and wife, Col Washington, Lieut. Smith and Capt. Field. One hundred and forty of the passengers saved, arrived here to-day, including Major Wise, Lieut. Winder, Col. Gates, Major Merchant, Col. Hurk, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Loeser, Lieut. Van Vort, with all the ladies that were on board.—The troops saved, were divided between three vessels. The 240 were lashed overboard in a gale on the 23d inst.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Ten o'clock, P. M.

All the spars and sails of the San Francisco were blown away in a gale on the 24th ult. At one o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, the engine stopped, the piston rod broke off, and left the vessel totally unmanageable, the seas striking tremendous blows under her gaurds, tearing up the planking fore and aft. Both sides at the same time began to leak. The troops were then organized into bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock, on the 25th, the sea struck the vessel amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staving the quarter deck through, and washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, three civilians, names also unknown, and a hundred and fifty United States troops.—At the same time there were killed—Mrs. Brooks, waiter, barber of the boat, and Pucket, the carpenters brother.

On the 28th the San Francisco spoke the barque Kelly of Boston, bound for New York, who lay by her until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, when they commenced relieving the former of its passengers. One hundred and upwards got on board, consisting of men, women and children, including the officers before reported, with their families. Among the number were Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fremont and family, G. W. Aspinwall and J. L. Graham.

At night the wind increasing, with squalls, the Kelly left go her hawser.—On the morning of January 1st the San Francisco spoke the British ship Three Bells, which lay by her until the 3d, when the boats of the latter came alongside of the former. On the same day the ship Antarctic, from New York, bound for Liverpool bore down for the San Francisco. On Wednesday both ships commenced taking off the passengers, provisions and water.

At sunset on the 6th had all the passengers on board the two vessels. The next morning the officers and crew were taken off, Captain Witkins being the last man on the leave of the vessel.

The Three Bell brought 230 souls, including passengers, troops, officers and seamen of San Francisco.

There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled to the 8th, including two who were washed overboard.

☞The political feature of the present Legislature of this State is as follows.—Senate, 18 Democrats, 14 Whigs, and one Native. House of Representatives, 70 Democrats, 26 Whigs, and 4 Natives.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, JAN. 25, 1854.

THE REPUBLICAN

Is published every Wednesday, by D. W. MOORE & CLARK WILSON, at the low rate of $1 a year payable in advance.—If not paid within three months $1 25 will be charged. If not paid within six months $1 50. If not paid within nine months $1 75. And if not paid within the year $2 00 will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

The Baseness and Inconsistencies of Nativism.

The proceedings of the Native American meeting, as published in our paper of the 24th ult, as well as those to be found in to-day's paper, betray the basest passions of the human heart, and a tissue of inconsistencies unworthy of men claiming the possession of natural sense—as a few facts will abundantly establish.

The proceedings of the Bradford meeting, to be found in our paper of the 24th ult, set out by declaring "the right of suffrage the dearest franchise purchased by the blood of the revolution." Do these Natives know that much of the "blood" of that revolution, which so dearly purchased our blessed franchise, was shed by heroes to whom these fanatics would deny the right of suffrage? Do they not know that in all our wars since, these same discarded *foreigners* have as freely risked their lives and shed their blood in the defence and support of our free institutions, as the native born citizen. If they are ignorant of these facts, they may be excused provided they turn their attention to reading the history of their country.

That many foreigners exercise the right of suffrage, who are too ignorant to properly appreciate and exercise that high privilege, there is no doubt. But it is equally true, that thousands of native born citizens exercise that right every year, who are just as ignorant, and yet our free government has been steadily progressing towards perfection with scarcely an occasional reverse. But if foreigners are compelled to spend a probation of twenty-one years, instead of five, will they in that time, as a general rule, be any better prepared to exercise the right of suffrage? Will they have educated themselves in a correct understanding of our republican institutions? We think not, because the long time in which they are treated as aliens, will naturally excite their hatred, instead of their love, towards our government, and they will have but little inducement to make themselves acquainted with the science of government. The *Natives* must therefore see, that, in order to avert the danger they apprehend, they must not extend the time of probation to 21 years, for in that time we would have a very large population of enemies in our midst—and enemies of our making—who would be very troublesome customers to deal with in case of war with a foreign nation—but they must prohibit emigration to this country entirely! Let them advocate this plan, and we will listen to them with some degree of patience.

But these advocates of Nativism are either knaves or hypocrites, or perhaps both; for, with the *lie* sticking out all round, they unblushingly declare that they "do not regard religion as a party element, but *believe* and *cherish* the sacred privilege guaranteed by our Constitution—*the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.*" In this we say these Natives assert a positive falsehood. Except for hostility to the Catholic religion *not one* of the citizens of Bradford township who attended that meeting, would have taken part in it.—This fact is fully demonstrated by the very next resolution, in which they denounced Gov. BIGLER and President PIERCE for appointing James Campbell, to office. Why is Judge Campbell denounced? He is no foreigner, but was born within our own Commonwealth. Then why is he denounced? Alas, how glaring the falsehood! It is because they *believe* James Campbell to be a Catholic! This is the only reason, and yet they declare they "*cherish*" "the rights of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." O, shame, where is thy blush? Mark Kylar, Lee Turner, Wm. Hoover and John Peters, are you willing that your names shall go abroad through the world attached to such an unblushing LIE? If you have done this knowingly, why, bear it, and let your children suffer the disgrace of your infamy. But if you have been duped, and made the victims of intrigue and deception by a few tricksters in Clearfield, for the purpose of doing injury to the democratic party, it becomes you as honorable men—as men having respect for your character, for truth and veracity and a proper regard for your posterity, to seek the first occasion to wipe out the stain. If your conduct is dictated by hostility to Catholics, and to the Catholic religion, say so as men and the world will at least give you credit for candor. But for you to declare in favor of a free exercise of the right of conscience and in the next breath denounce a high minded, honorable and honest man, and true patriot, for no other reason than that you believe him to be a Catholic, must entitle you to the appellation of either *fools* or *knaves*.

But again, you express great regard for the Bible. Do you know that among the cardinal doctrines taught in that good book is that of "*charity?*" Catholics profess to have too much veneration for that sacred book to allow it to be used in our primary schools. Whether they are right or wrong is not the question. It is a matter of "*conscience*" with them, and if you only obey God's holy word, you will have the *charity* "to do as you would that others do unto you." But the Catholics are not alone in opposing the use of the Bible as a School book. It has comparitively few advocates and is now seldom used for such purposes. Children go to school to get a knowledge of the English language, to learn how to be useful to themselves and to their fellow beings when they become men and women, and not for the purpose of learning the peculiar creed of this or that christain sect. This is the object of our excellent school system, and if its provisions are faithfully carried out in the selection of proper teachers, the morals of the scholar will be much better cared for than if the scriptures were promiscuously used as a school book.

We could say much more, if we had space. Enough however has been said to put our citizens on their gaurd. The present excitement is kept up only as a federal gull trap. After the tricksters have accomplished their work they will turn round and mock at your credulity. Be warned, then, and avoid the snare.

THE LATE WHIG MEETING.

The candid acknowledgement of the monstrous doctrines of the Whig party, as developed in the resolutions of the late whig meeting in this place, demand a further notice. It is very seldom that they thus *openly* disclose their real principles; and, although we suppose it was unintentional on their part, or perhaps owing to the inexperience of the active spirits in that meeting—(the old war horses of the whig party of this section being absent) we nevertheless tender them our sincere thanks.

What we particularly wish to draw attention to is, the measure advocated in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a general scheme of internal improvements by the General Government, believing the measure to be clearly constitutional, and calculated to produce benefits which separate State action cannot accomplish."

If the people of Pennsylvania were not at this time, as they have been for the last fifteen years, writhing under a debt of *forty million of dollars*, the payment of the interest on which debt is "eating out their substance every year," incurred in her "general scheme of internal improvements," such a scheme on the part of the General Government might have some claim to the support of reasonable men, and it might then be necessary to refer to the Constitution to see whether Congress had such power. But the experience of Pennsylvania on the subject of internal improvements, will never require Constitutional authority to induce her citizens to advocate the adoption of such a system on the part of the General Government. That question is settled here, Constitutional or unconstitutional. Had it not been for the exercise of the *veto* power (and which is so emphatically condemned by this meeting) the General Government would no doubt have long since embarked in this grand scheme so dear to our whigs long ago. But the scheme was *vetoed* by the hero and patriot JACKSON in its bud, although the improvements at that time advocated, and but for him would have passed, involved an appropriation of over *two hundred millions of dollars*. The people are therefore much indebted to the exercise of this much derided veto power for saving them from bankruptcy, for it is not extravagant to suppose that, had the government been allowed to embark in these improvements, instead of being comparitively free from debt, our indebtedness would by this time amount to thousands of millions of dollars.

We know this has long been a darling object with the leaders of the whig party; but it is very seldom they have the candor to avow it—and if the whigs of our county are not "read out of church" for thus "letting the cat out of the bag" we shall be glad.

It is a little strange that they prefer the "*Southern Atlantic and Pacific railway.*" As Pennsylvanians we think they ought to prefer the *northern* route. But their reasons for advocating the making of this road will strike the reader as very strange as they look upon it as the "only means by which California, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon are to be retained in the Confederacy." This is strange we say, as the whigs were so bitterly hostile to the acquisition of all this territory, with the exception, perhaps of Oregon; and as they were not acquired *exclusively* on the "plan of conciliation and purchase," and as "no nation" has "prospered by a violation of that plan," we wonder that they are not in favor of kicking them out, rather than of building a railway across the continent for the purpose of keeping them in.

Their declaration of hostility to the administration of Gov. BIGLER, would be amusing if it was not insultingly false, and followed by a tissue of slander and detraction disgraceful to the pot-house politicians—and is therefore only deserving of contempt. Those having charge of our public improvements court the strictest investigation into their official conduct. They *are* investigated every year, by Committees of the Legislature on which the whigs are fully represented, and yet where is the evidence of 'fraud'—Where the evidence of "swindling." Alas, for the whig party, to find fraud they must go back to the days of *Ritner, Stevens & Co.*

They close their proceedings by declaring in favor of "an immediate and unconditional sale of the public works, that the State may be relieved from the annual burthen of two millions two hundred thousand dollars." The State debt is forty *millions of dollars*—the annual interest is about $2,200,000. The public works were offered at one time, but no body proposed to give over $20,000,000 for them. If sold even at this price the debt would still be $20,000,000, and the annual interest $1,100,000. But they say they are in favor of an unconditional sale, and yet require that sale to relieve the people of the whole burthen of *two millions* two hundred thousand dollars annual taxes! What wise logic this is! How profound!

Upon this question we may have something to say hereafter. For the present we will only remark that we are opposed head, neck, heels and stomach to the increase of either the *number* or the *power* of corporations in our midst, and that if we do consent to a sale it shall not be without *conditions* as well as *restrictions*.—But if the whigs will find a purchaser that will take them and relieve us of the annual payment of the $2,200,000 interest we will consider the *conditions* very favorable.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

In a little over two months from this time the Democracy of Pennsylvania will formally designate their choice as the next Governor. Who that candidate shall be, no longer remains in doubt. The people, with the exception of a very few localities, are almost unanimous in favor of the renomination, and re-election, of our present worthy Executive WILLIAM BIGLER.—There is a good reason for this, which is as creditable to the discriminating judgment of the people, as it is to the firmness, integrity, and strict honesty of his Excellency. He has performed his duty faithfully, as he solemnly pledged himself to the people he would, and the people are satisfied with him, and determined to honor him with a second term, as they have always done heretofore with those of his predecessors who have behaved themselves well.

But there are dissatisfied spirits in many parts of the State—which is not at all strange, as such spirits have existed in all ages of the world—nor is it any more strange that these spirits should be found most numerous in the very localities where the excellent SHUNK was most fiercely assailed. Outside of Philadelphia and Westmoreland counties, the opposition to the re-nomination of Gov. BIGLER has nowhere assumed a serious aspect.—In the latter, a county, or rather a *town meeting* of the borough of Greensburg was held, in which a few aspiring and disappointed politicians succeeded in getting resolutions passed in favor of a *new man*, and in the latter, a show of opposition is manifested by a class of politicians calling themselves *National Democrats*, or "*Hards*," as if Gov. BIGLER is not "hard" enough for them. In this they show as great a want of judgment as can well be imagined—for if Gov. BIGLER is not a National Democrat, as firm, fixed and solid as the hardest adamantine the Empire State can produce, then we know nothing of him. Gov. BIGLER was the first to embrace the principles of the Compromise, and he advocated those principles from every stump in the State. No man voted for him under misapprehensions as to this fact; and to talk of Bigler being unfaithful to that measure is about as sensible as to charge Gen. JACKSON with advocating a United States Bank, or with hostility to such an institution on the part of NICK BIDDLE. Hence it is not from any want of faith or confidence in Gov. Bigler's sound National Democracy that he meets with opposition in Philadelphia.—He is head and neck ahead of the whole of them on this point. Then upon what grounds, and for what, is Bigler opposed. Aye, there's the rub. They have not given—they cannot give—any reasonable excuse for opposing his nomination. If they could, they would.

We have no objection to the friends of any of the many distinguished democrats of our State bringing such men forward and fairly urging their claims for preferment. This is commendable, and cannot be looked upon as opposition to Gov. Bigler. But for a county meeting to instruct their delegates for a "*new man*" without a "why or a wherefore," is quite a different thing, and, to say the least of it, is quite unbecoming the high character of the gallant democracy of the "Star of the West."

RALIROAD.

In another column will be found an excellent and ably written article from the *Ledger*, on the subject of a railroad by way of Emigh's Gap, Clearfield and Curwensville, to Erie. It examines the proposed route in detail, and proves not only its practicability, but that it possesses advantages unequalled by any other line with respect to cheapness, ease of construction, and artificial facilities.

The people of Philadelphia are becoming alive to the importance of this Road, and are beginning to see its superior advantages over the Sunbury and Erie route, which is not only much longer, but requires double the amount of road to be constructed. And while this line connects the Atlantic sea board and the Lakes by a much shorter route, thus attracting the largest portion of the trade of the great west and throwing it upon our own State improvements, it also opens up the vast resources of Western Pennsylvania which are now lying inactive and inert, and throws them into our great commercial metropolis.

Passing, as it does, through a country abounding in universal wealth, and the only great pine lumber region in the State. The whole line of the road must necessarily become the seat of a large manufacturing interest, as well as the channel of an extensive commerce. But its local traffic assumes a still greater importance from the immense coal trade that must of necessity pass over it, while the superiority of the article will always secure for it a ready market, and there can be no doubt that the demand will always be equal to the capacities of the road.

To our county the importance of this road in opening up a market that can never be overstocked, for the immense quantities of coal that are now lying useless and valueless in our hills, can scarcely be conceived. Surrounded as we are on all sides by an excellent article of coal, which, because it seems inaccessible we are led to consider almost worthless. We can scarce appreciate its real value when brought into a proper market. But in this black, and apparently worthless coal we have the elements that need but to be touched by the iron divining rod, to transmute them into silver and gold. We have too, in many parts of our county, iron ore of an excellent quality that must lie there useless, and undeveloped, until the construction of a Railroad to carry it into market. Who can realize the advantage that must result from calling all these inactive sources of wealth and propriety into active operation?

Possessing all these natural advantages nothing, but want of energy on the part of her citizens, can prevent Clearfield from becoming one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Already our trade in lumber averages annually some two millions of dollars, and if we add to this the immense return that would be made for our coal and iron, we can form some slight appreciation of the advantages that must result to our county from the construction of this Railroad.—Let us one all then, lend our energies to promote the success of the enterprize.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Our paper having been published very irregularly since the meeting of the Legislature, our readers, or some of them at least, may no doubt suppose that much important business may have been transacted by that body, which we have failed to lay before them. Should any have formed such conclusions we would beg leave at present to correct them by answering that such is not the case. We consider it important however that we should announce even at this late day, that Major McCaslin was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Chase of Susquehanna, Speaker of the House. Col. Jack was also appointed to his old position as Clerk.

On the 5th instant, we perceive that his Excellency Gov. Bigler returned with his objections to the Senate and House of Representatives, no less than eleven bills which had been hurried through the Legislature of 1853, a few days previous to the adjournment thereof.

No other business of importance to this section appears to have been transacted by that body, until the 10th when Mr. Quiggle of the Senate offered the following preamble and resolution in relation to the liquor question, which appears to be the interesting topic to be acted upon by that body the present session.

"WHEREAS, The passage of prohibitory liquor law is a subject exciting in the public mind as deep an interest as any other question now agitated in the Commonwealth, and is a measure commanding the favor of the christain, the philanthropist and the patriot, and at the same time, if passed, is calculated to affect, to a great extent, the interests of many citizens and the rights of property. *And Whereas*, In a free Commonwealth, all laws to be efficient, and to secure obedience to the same, should obtain the sanction of the people and command their approval; and no law should be passed which is repugnat to their wishes, and none, constitutional in its provisions, be withheld which is the subject of their request. *And Whereas*, It is represented that a large majority of the people and qualified voters of this Commonwealth, are favorable to the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, but by means of petitions and remonstrances, it is impossible to obtain a proper indication of popular sentiment on the question, and that if an opportunity were afforded the qualified citizens of this Commonwealth to vote upon the same at the ballot-box, it would appear a majority of the said citizens are in favor of the passage of such a law, and that such a result would give its enactment a force, power and efficiency, it would not otherwise have. *And Whereas*, The Legislatures of several of the States of this Union have submitted this question to a vote of the people of said States, with highly beneficiary and satisfactory results; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three from the Senate, who, in conjunction with a similar committee from the House of Representatives (should the House appoint such committee,) be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill or joint resolution, as shall be deemed most advisable, submitting the question of a prohibitory liquor law, to a vote of the people of this Commonwealth.

This resolution was laid over under the rule.

On the 15th a caucus of the members of the State Legislature, favorable to the cause of prohibition, was held at Harrisburg, when Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, was elected President and B. R. Miller, Secretary. On a vote being taken, 15 were in favor of submitting the matter to a vote by the people, and 17 were in favor of unconditional legislation. The friends of prohibition were not all present. It is supposed that the majority would have been still larger in favor of the latter measure, had all been present. There is no doubt that some stringent measure, looking to the prohibition of the liquor traffic in our State, will be adopted this session. What shape these measures will assume remains to be seen.

STATE TREASURER.—We see that Joseph Baily, Esq., of Chester county has been nominated by the Democratic caucus for the above office. His nomination is equivalent to his election, Judging from the tone of the press throughout the State, and those too who are best acquainted with him there is little or no doubt but that he will make a most faithful and efficient officer.

☞The proceedings of a second Native American meeting, held in Bradford township, have been received and are in type, but we cannot find room for them in this paper.

CLEARFIELD, Dec. 21, 1853.

We the present board of School Directors of the Borough of Clearfield, do certify that C. Kratzer never came before us to ask or demand any part of the school money belonging to this district for any purpose whatever.

J. F. WEAVER,
G. W. RHEEM,
R. F. WARD,
D. SACKETT,
H. B. SMITH.

Messrs Editors:—The above certificate will be understood by those who know that they have manufactured a wilful and malicious falsehood, and particularly by the *trio* who have laid down the yard-stick, the plane, and the scissors, to accomplish the same uncharitable end. That there is uncharitable feelings entertained by one part of the community against another is what might naturally be expected when we know how ready mankind has always been to persecute those who have differed from them in their religious opinions. The well disposed will endeavor to rebuke this disposition, and those who encourage it—and it is the duty of every person who values the peace of this country to be on his guard against unprincipled politicians and disappointed office seekers who appeal to this weakness of human nature.

The above certificate settles falsehood No 1. Now as there are many more set afloat by the same men, (who seem to have nothing to do but to slander their neighbors,) if they have any confidence in what they say, let them back their words with money sufficient to defray the expenses of getting the proper evidence in any given cases, and if they are correct, I will refund all that it may cost to prove the charges. C. KRATZER.

NATIVE MEETING.

According to appointment there was a large and respectable Native meeting held in the Goshen School House on Wednesday evening the 4th inst.

On motion, Jacob Flegal was elected President, and J. F. Rote Secretary.

On motion, R. C. Shaw, Wm. Dugan and Wm. Shaw, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, after which the meeting were agreeably entertained by forcible and argumentative addresses delivered by the Rev. Wortz, and M. A. Frank, when the Committe submitted the following which were read and unanimously adopted, and are as follows:

Whereas, the constantly increasing tide of emigration, which is daily pouring into all our seaport towns from every nation, kindred and tongue, with the influx of daily thousands flooding our Republican America, and wielding an equal power with native born citizens, it is not probable and scarcely possible that the plain, honest, first principles of our beloved country, will remain uninfected with influence of foreign despotism. And reared as these foreigners are, in too many instances, under the influences of a bigoted Priesthood, or the wily schemes of Jesuitical leaders, they must inevitably bring to our shores these first impressions and these first principles.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the bounden duty of every lover of our country and her institution, of every philanthropist who holds dear the blood-bought treasures bequeathed to us, to use his utmost endeavors to put down the growing influence of foreigners at our ballot boxes.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the naturalization laws of these United States as they now exist, and are strongly in favor of their being so altered and amended as to require a much longer residence of foreigners in this Republic, to make them qualified voters.

Resolved, That the establishment of the Pope of Rome of hierarchy, following which always comes the inquisition, in this country collecting and depositing large quantities of fire-arms and amunitions in their various churches and cathedrals, and attempting to obtain for the control by law, of a large amount of property in this Republic, convinces this meeting that it is the design of the church of Rome to subvert our institutions and overthrow our government, and ultimately to establish his Holiness, the Pope, as supreme head of this continent, as he is now head of the governments of despotic Europe—and that it is vain for us to cry peace, peace, when we have a foe to contend with which acts while we talk and which now momentarily appeased by the concession she asks, would only become more dangerous on some early occasion.

Resolved, That Wm. Bigler is censurable for appointing to a place of trust and responsibility, the person of Wm. Campbell, after the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania had decidedly rejected him.

Resolved, That the editors of the *Clearfield Republican* be requested to publish the proceeding of this meeting.

On motion adjourned.

JACOB FLEGAL, Pres't.

J. F. ROTE, Sec'y.

☞At the monthly meeting of the Washingtonians, held in Clearfield, Jan. 2d., 1854, the following persons were appointed as Delegates from this county, to the State Temperance Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 26th and 27th of January.

Rev. J. Hamilton, Pike township; Wm. Irwin, Pike township; James McGhee, Bell township; Dr. Hoyt, Ferguson tp.; Hon. T. B. Davis Ferguson township;—Hon. J. P. Hoyt, Ferguson township; T. H. Fulton, Girard township; J. B. M'Enally, Esq., Clearfield Borough; Hon. A. K. Wright, Clearfield Borough; Hon. G. R. Barrett, Clearfield Borough; G. P. Gulich, Lawrence township; Thomas Ross, Curwensville; Gen. J. Patton, Curwensville; Edward McGarvey, Karthaus tp; Alexander Caldwell, Pike township.

G. P. GULICH, Pres't.