



CLEARFIELD, JUNE 27, 1858.

Democratic State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM A. PORTER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESLEY FROST.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Primary Elections for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various offices to be filled at the election in October next, will be held by the mode known as the Crawford County system, on the Saturday preceding the August Term of Court, being the 14th day of August next, at the usual places in the various election districts. The return judges to meet the Tuesday afternoon of Court.

By order of the Democratic County Committee. JAS. H. LANRIMER, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN MAGAHEY, Secy.

SAUATATORY.

But little more than a year has elapsed since the undersigned became concerned in the management of this paper, yet within that brief period important events in the history of his state, of the entire Union and of the world at large have transpired.

The most important perhaps to us and to a large portion of the world besides, was the sweeping monetary crisis which turbulent, destructive and reckless waves swept with startling velocity over the entire commercial world, and which track one catastrophe of fearful ruin and distress. Of its consequences it is useless to speak, we all have felt, and continue to feel them. Even now though ten months have elapsed since this tornado passed over us, its effect are visible everywhere, and are only beginning in a few places to disappear.

When I, in connexion with my late associate in our editorial enterprise undertook the publication of the "Clearfield Republican," our prospects were flattering to a high degree. Business of all kinds was brisk and active; a season of unexampled prosperity prevailed from one end of the country to the other. But alas! the scene soon changed, and ere we had been two months in business, all had become dark and gloomy in the extreme. The "hard times" came, and spared none who were not beyond their reach. We unfortunately were not. We felt their influence severely from the beginning, and although our patrons did all that could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances, it was not in the nature of things that they could entirely remedy the inconveniences which the stagnation in business and the scarcity of money caused us. Consequently, we have been laboring under circumstances of the most discouraging character ever since the "money panic" occurred; and it should not create surprise that this should have caused many shortcomings on our part in the discharge of our whole duty to our patrons. We tried to do our best with the means at command, but we did not succeed to our satisfaction and we took it for granted, not to the satisfaction of the patrons of the "Republican." Under all these considerations it was determined to make some change in the course of our enterprise, and this could probably be for the benefit of all parties concerned; and R. F. Ward, Jr. the late Junior Editor concluded to resign that position.

It was now necessary that some one should assume the responsible duties of editor, and R. F. Ward, Jr. that one year's experience had not been without its advantages in improving my knowledge of them, have decided upon being that person.

At present the course of the paper is as follows: It is needless to say it will be as heretofore. No more alterations in any approval, or my own personal opinions I would say how ever, but I would say it more regular visits to our readers in future, than it has been. It will make it more useful, and I will strive hard to earn for it a reasonable station.

But I do not do so, and not by words to profess my sincerity and respectability, but by my own actions, my duty to the best of my ability, in making the "Clearfield Republican" what its patrons desire it to be. I will make it more useful, and I will strive hard to earn for it a reasonable station.

The Building Tax.

We publish herewith, as a matter of general interest, the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, accompanied by the opinion of Justice Strong, in the case of John B. Bannister, vs. the School Directors of Boggs township, upon an appeal from the Common Pleas of this county. The opinion of Judge Strong is very lucid, and establishes fully the right of the School Directors of a district to lay a tax, within the provisions of the law, for building purposes.

THE "PEOPLE'S" CONVENTION.

The result of the late opposition in the Convention which convened at Harrisburg on the 13th, inst., under the above high sounding name was an entirely unexpected one. Although it was rather a mere nominal affair than either its friends or opponents anticipated, that the ruling influence in its deliberations should have been in favor of the Democrats, when we consider that its friends and its objects were largely and opposition to the Democratic party, was a little surprising and apparently wholly unexpected. Upon the principle that true enemies are never so true as those who are called as those "opponents" in political faith and reputation the party to which the were indebted for all the honorable distinction they were entitled, to discuss and fulfill the purposes of such a convention. It is, that all the honors, empty as they are, inevitably go to those who have already become such great favorites with their former enemies, was rather unexpected, to say the least of it, and must strike the people of Pennsylvania as something decidedly difficult to fully comprehend. It may have been merely accidental, it is true, or it may have been generally conceded to the strangers who had just been received into the American Republican-Know-Nothing household in a spirit of self denying hospitality; or it may have been done as a bait offered to a new party, which has a sort of imaginary existence in the brain of a few designing men who desire the overthrow of the Democratic party and the Administration which it sustains, which they designate by a singular name: "Anti-Unionism Democrats." Which party supposing it to have an existence, would not be likely to vote for men to whose award and long cherished dignities they have heretofore been honestly and consistently opposed. If with this latter view it may have had a subtle and deeper purpose. The fate of the ticket they were about nominating was far from being a matter of certainty; in fact if it approached that point in any direction it was upon the side of defeat, consequently it would make less difference if their nominees, not being full fledged Republicans or Know-Nothings, were defeated. If any sacrifices were to be made to the duty of dark skins and dark lanterns, they had better be renounced. Democrats, in whose devotion to their interests they could have but little faith, if successful, and on whose attachment they could not depend if defeated, than their own faithful brethren, on whose devotion they could always rely.

John M. Reed of Philadelphia, has until quite recently acted with the Democratic party, and professed to love its principles. Why he is now found a leader in the ranks of the opposition, we dare say it would puzzle him nearly as much as ourselves to tell. "Disappointed ambition," is a phrase, doubtless comprehensive enough to include all his reasons. Wm. E. Frazer is by some said to be of the "old line whig" persuasion, while others call him a "disappointed Democrat." The weight of testimony seems to be on the side of the latter. That, however, matters little; be he either, he has but little in common with the party that selected him along with Mr. Reed to lead their former hope in the present campaign, and he made the escape of their defeat.

But we ought to be grateful to this "People's Convention" for one very high compliment, though not the first one of the kind that has been paid to Democratic party by the opposition; that of endorsing some of the principles of governmental policy which had always been a part of our standing faith, and which they had previously bitterly opposed. And it is a fact not to be denied, however remarkable and inconsistent it may seem, that for the last ten or fifteen years the opposition to the National Democracy, by whatever name styling itself, has never met in convention for the purpose of manufacturing a platform intended to be national, without endorsing, adopting, or stealing, some one or more of the cardinal principles of the party they were professing to oppose. And now we see them, after all their lofty declamation about "protection to American industry," adopting the doctrine of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, which is even now the system of revenue duties under a Democratic Administration; after all their feinting and fuming about foreign influence, we behold them simply declaring against foreign criminals and paupers being landed upon our shores, when they well know that the first cargo of that class of emigrants ever sent back to Europe, was the get of a Democratic Administration; after all their insane ravings about the evils of slavery, and their reiterated determination to resist to the extent of "letting the Union slide," the admission of any more slave territory into the Union, they have fully endorsed the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which declares the right of a territory to be admitted as a State, with or without slavery, as she herself may choose, and for which the Democratic party has always contended. This is the first act in the drama of the "People's Party," which in flowing bombast declares itself the "formation of a great political party," which is to overthrow and utterly annihilate every thing that is found obstructing its march to greatness, and—plunder, in 1860.

Altogether the platform of this "People's Party" is like the universal that springs from the convention, a mass of inconsistency, and as a "manifesto" for any cause, it is not even worse than what we have seen in the past. It is like the American Republican platform, or the American Republican platform, whose inconsistency has no less been desired by this convention, by their entire abandonment of it.

Never has the Democratic party, or reason to feel proud of her position as a national party, or more grounds to congratulate itself upon her firm and unwavering adherence to the ancient landmarks of her noblest creed than at this time.

The opposition has been yearly sinking lower and lower in the scale of partisan organizations, until at last it has become the mere stockholder in the chances for place and power, without a single particle of honor or honesty, or even the ghost of a practical principle remaining to recommend it to public favor. To the Democratic party the eyes of the nation turn, as their only hope from the imbecility and incapacity of such a pack of political hand and hungry dependents.

The "New York Tribune" and kindred prints, are greatly exercised about the probable action of the people of Kansas on the question of becoming a state or remaining a Territory, at the approaching election to be held in the early part of next month. We can see no reason for this. The "Tribune" might as well keep cool, to the people of Kansas have the right to decide as they please, and whatever they may do, can affect themselves only. It is none of Mr. Greeley's business, nor of ours, what their decision may be. We can have no agency in producing it, and none in sustaining its consequences. For ourselves we have little doubt that their decision will be against a state. The present gloomy prospects of the Territory are inclining the popular mind powerfully in that direction. It is urged with convincing force by substantial men of all parties, that the expenses of a state government, on a population of 20,000, would be enormous, and especially in the extreme that almost at the rapid increase of population that has been anticipated, emigration has almost ceased and the general growth of the Territory has been suspended; that under such circumstances it is necessary and politic to forego the honors and dignities of a State until the population be able to pay the expenses. It is not denied that they can come in under the Leavenworth Constitution and change it immediately so as to interdict slavery; but the argument is against becoming a state under any Constitution. There are three of the circumstances now in existence, and it obvious that no one of them would be accepted at this time. As for the last made the Leavenworth, it is universally conceded to be the most objectionable; and that were this Congressional proposition attached to it, the decision against it would be by common consent. But, whatever the decision may be, it is gratifying to perceive that the people of Kansas have at length begun to talk about their own affairs like men of sense, and that the question is to be weighed as one of grave domestic concern, affecting their own welfare; and not a matter of partisan capital or non-residents. A few hackneyed politicians, and only a few, are attempting to make political capital out of the result, but the great mass treat it as a question of expediency for themselves alone. Men of all parties, Democrats and Republicans. Free state and proslavery are found arrayed for, as well as against the proposition submitted by congress; so that the decision, whatever it may be, will be the triumph of no one of the old parties but be the judgement of the majority on the real question at issue. Any decision so produced should give peace to the Territory.

The attention of the afflicted is invited to the advertisement of Dr. Jackson, to be found in another column.

Gen. John A. Quitman, died at his residence near Natchez, on Saturday morning a week. He had been in failing health for some time.

Gen. Osello, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican Army, died on the 16th of June at his age. He was the most conspicuous public man in Mexico of the present day.

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Vote the Whole Ticket.

The Democratic party, ever in the past, has been a firm adherent to its principles. As a whole, the present Democratic ticket is a more conservative one than the one which it supersedes. It is a ticket of men who are not only men of high position and high character, but men who are also men of high principle and high courage. It is a ticket of men who are not only men of high position and high character, but men who are also men of high principle and high courage.

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