



CLEARFIELD, July 6, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATISTICS.

AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARD L. WRIGHT OF PHILADELPHIA. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield county, held at Clearfield June 28th, 1859; the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several boroughs and townships are hereby notified to meet at their respective places of holding primary elections on Saturday August 6th, 1859, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the general election on the second Tuesday of October.

L. J. Crans, Esq., was elected Secretary of the Committee.

R. J. WALLACE, Clk.

Douglas and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

Before this question be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If (as I have full faith they will) the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people into the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856—as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so.

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party (which I cannot anticipate) to repudiate these time honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs; and in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property—it is due to candor, to say, that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS. To J. B. Doks, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

We do not care to notice at great length the foregoing letter of Judge Douglas. In the main, so far as history, facts and principles are concerned, we concur in its contents, and only regret that we cannot give it an unqualified endorsement.

But we are unable to see what the Judge means by laying it down as a condition precedent to his acceptance of the Presidential nomination, that the Democratic party shall not "interpolate into its creed" "the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States, either establishes or prohibits slavery in the territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property." In all fairness we must regard this as a most extraordinary proposition. When did the Democratic party attempt to fix a doctrine for the constitution? Why should the Judge have originated this new and singular idea? We have yet to learn that the Democratic party intend undertaking to establish any doctrine for the constitution; having always understood, and acted upon the belief, that they accept it as it is; leaving its definition, in all disputed cases to the judiciary, and that is precisely what Judge Douglas contended for in the case of Kansas and Nebraska. That favorite measure of his declared that the people should be "subject only to the constitution," on all questions touching their domestic affairs, slavery included, and times without number he has declared that the extent of the authority of the people under that act could not be determined by Congress, but must be referred to the judiciary. Does he now mean to say that the Democratic party may determine the effect of the constitution on this point, and if that doctrine does not suit him, he will not accept the nomination? What would he say, should the Supreme Court expound the constitution one way and the Democratic Convention another. We take it to be the essence of the Democratic faith, to which we believe the Convention at Charleston will adhere, that Congress shall hereafter, as in the case of Kansas and Nebraska, confer upon the people and their local legislature, the utmost degree of control over the subject of slavery in the Territories, which the constitution will permit; the measure of the authority so delegated, to be ascertained by the Judiciary in any and all disputed cases; and in addition

and above all, that the spirit of the constitution, when so defined, shall be carried out in fact and in deed; that there shall be no grumbling about the existence of a right in the citizen that he is not allowed to enjoy, or about the legal means in the majority of the people to destroy the constitutional rights of the minority. The word of promise to the ear, to be broken to the hope. If Judge Douglas means to countenance this species of Democracy, then we differ with him radically. Nothing can be more demoralizing or mischievous.

However we might agree with the sentiments of Judge Douglas' letter, it is too obvious that the assumption on his part, that the Democratic party, of which he seems to pride himself upon being a member, could under any circumstances abandon its long cherished principles, and do other absurd and dishonorable things, is to say the least in exceedingly bad taste. Nor do we think it becoming in any man, however talented, accomplished and distinguished, to present the American people conditions precedent, upon which he would consent to serve them in the Executive Chair of the nation. No man, not even Jackson or Washington, ever presumed to this before. Nor has Judge Douglas seen proper to do so until now, although his name has been used in that connection for the last twelve years. The office of Chief Magistrate of the United States is the greatest distinction in the world, and the American people are too proud to accept the services of any man in that station as a favor to them.

As for the sneers of the revival of the slave trade and a slave code in the territories, which seem to have disturbed the "little giant's" dreams, and awakened his sensibilities, he knows perfectly well that the Democratic party do not intend to accept any such dogmas at Charleston, nor will they have force enough to require even serious consideration. He knows further, that the Democracy, by almost a common voice, have agreed and will agree, that the people of the territories shall exercise all the authority and control, over slave, and other property, which it is competent for them to do under the constitution. This they shall have and enjoy, without molestation or dictation from any quarter. More, it is not competent for Congress, nor any authority upon the face of the earth to confer upon them. What more can he or any one else desire; unless it be that one class of citizens in the territories, because in the majority, shall deprive the other because in a minority of their legal rights. If that is what Judge Douglas means, then we think that the Charleston Convention will reverse the order with him, and lay down conditions precedent, upon which they will take him or not take him as their candidate. But we hope the Judge means nothing of the kind; on the contrary, that when he is fully understood, he intends to act in harmony with the party, and yield something of his own peculiar notions to perfect that harmony, nona veritas.

It is time to Organize.

By the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee, inserted in another column, our friends will see that the first step towards an efficient organization for the approaching election has been taken.

We hear loud complaints of the appointment of a Standing Committee by the late County Convention. It is true that the delegates composing this Convention were appointed for a special purpose—that of deciding upon a system of making nominations. When they went beyond this, they exceeded the powers delegated to them. But our friends will recollect that the present (or late) Standing Committee was appointed in December, 1857, that it has been our custom to appoint said Committee every year, and that several of the members of the old Committee were also placed on the new one, and finally, that this new Committee was formed merely because it was supposed that a new one ought to be formed and without the slightest objection to any member, or any act, of the old Committee, and therefore we trust that no one will harbor the slightest objection to this part of their proceedings. It is by no means a position to be coveted, and we are quite sure that no member of the old Committee will have the least objection at being thus relieved of the responsibility.

We hope this effort of the Committee to organize for the coming election will be vigorously seconded by our friends throughout the county. The township Committees of Vigilance should have an early meeting, and adopt those means that are best calculated to effect a thorough and complete organization in every district.—Our party is as strong as ever it was.—There are no changes from our party to the opposition. The opposition build their hopes upon what they imagine to be a disaffection among Democrats. In this they will find themselves vastly mistaken.—Democrats may differ upon minor points within their party; but they will not allow such differences to drive them into a position of antagonism with their party.

This feeling exists throughout the State. Our party was never in a better condition to carry an election. The few bad men, who have weight to distract our party, by getting up an Anti-Lecompton ticket find themselves completely deserted. The people refuse to follow them, knowing that they would but lead them into the camp of the enemy.

COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

The standing Committee of the Democratic party of Clearfield county have appointed the following vigilance committees for the purpose of holding the primary election, distributing Bibles, &c. viz. Becerra, G. W. Caldwell, Frederick Shoff, Elam Bakstrew, Bell, Jas. B. Sunderland, Robert Elder, Lewis Smith, Boggs, L. W. Munson, Jno. W. Kyle, Jacob Dimeling, Bradford, James Stewart, David Holt, S. P. Wilson, Brady, John P. Dale, George W. Long, Jacob Kuntz, Jos. Lines, Jr. Frederick Korb.

Burnside, Jas. M'Murray, Frederick Shepard, James Savage, Jacob A. Breth, Chest, Daniel Gorman, Thos. P. Gartley, Robert M'Colly, Clearfield, Isaac Johnson, J. L. Morgan, David Litz, Wm. M. M'Callough, Covington, John Briel, Lawrence Flood, John M. Reiter, Curwensville, Wm. A. Mason, John M'Nair, Daniel Faust, Decatur, Cyrene Howe, Solomon Hamerschlag, Richard Hughes, Ferguson, Hiram M'Cracken, Wm. L. Moore, George E. Tubbs, Fox, James M'Calland, N. M. Brookway, Girard, Abraham Kyle, Ellis M'Glelland, H. J. Hite, Goshen, E. R. Livergood, Robert C. Shaw, A. A. Read, Graham, Jacob Wilhelm, Jacob Hubler, John Holt, Huston, Philip Hevener, John C. Tyler, H. Woodward, Jordan, Jos. Patterson, Thomas Smith, Peter Bloom, Karlhaus, Knox, Wm. Sloss, Reuben Caldwell, Peter Mays, Lawrence, Hugh Orr, John Daugherty, Jr., John Shaw Jr., Maj. J. B. Heisey, Morris, Jos. D. Denning, Jas. M'Calland, Daniel Little, Jno. B. Kyle, New Washington, J. M. Cummings, G. W. Stewart, Russell M'Murray, Penn. R. Denver Jr., James Johnston, Thos. Daugherty, Pike, W. A. Bloom, D. C. Dale, Richard Freeman, J. H. Fleming, Union, Wm. F. Johnston, Nathan Lines, Horace Courtney, Woodward, Jas. Alexander, James A. Hegarty, Jno. Coulter.

The attention of the members of the above Committee, is called to the rules of the party, adopted in convention on the 21st of June, 1859, by which they are required to advertise the time and place of holding the primary election, a reasonable length of time previous thereto; also, after the holding of said election, they will certify the returns thereof and place them in the hands of one of their number, or give a written deputation to some known democrat who shall meet one member of said Committee from each township or borough, at the Court House in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 9th of August, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of casting the votes and declaring the nominee.

It will also be the duty of the Convention of Committee-men to elect three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Blair and Cambria, to nominate a candidate for Senator, and also three Conferees to meet those from Jefferson, Elk and M'Kean, to nominate two candidates for Assembly.

R. J. WALLACE, Clk.

According to the last advices from the seat of war in Europe, a decisive battle was expected to take place about the 25th or 26th of June. Napoleon had called for a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men, and Austria, with her King as commander in chief, was concentrating her whole strength for a struggle, the result of which would be life or death to her.

In the meantime Prussia and all Germany, are making the most formidable preparations for war, apparently to operate in support of Austria, though this is denied; whilst Russia is making equally formidable preparations avowedly in support of France. This all looks like getting up a pretty well matched contest.

The new British ministry is fully organized, with Russell at its head. It will be an able administration, but if Germany and Russia become engaged in the present struggle, they will have quite enough to do to keep England in her present position of neutrality.

The next news is looked for with great anxiety.

THE FATAL DUEL NEAR MOBILE.—Young Vick who was killed in a duel near Mobile last week, was a son of Col. Henry Vick, of Mississippi. His antagonist, Jas. Stith, was a son of Commodore Stith, of Vicksburg. Of the duel, a correspondent of the Picayune writes: "All preliminaries being arranged, and the weapons placed in the hands of the belligerents, the usual command was given. Each gentleman answered, audibly, 'ready.' At the word 'fire,' Mr. Vick brought his weapon down and discharged it. At one, Mr. Stith fired, and his antagonist fell instantaneously dead! The ball took effect immediately under the left cheek, and ranging upward, passed into the brain, where it lodged. The unfortunate victim fell, stiffened himself out, and was dead before his seconds reached him. What a change! A robust, manly form, vigorous and healthy!—a second, and it lies a bleeding corpse! "There's honor for you."

The weapons used were rifles—distance, forty paces. Vick was the challenging party.

CEBA WILL OBEY.—MR. DODGE, EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN, who was represented by some of the opposition presses and correspondents, as hostile to the purchase of Cuba, and as having ridiculed the efforts of Mr. Buchanan in that behalf, is now out in a letter, favoring the purchase, and endorsing the President's recommendation, and deeply regretting the position of the thirty million bill in the Senate. He also says that the chief obstacle in the way of an honorable acquisition of the Island, arises from the course taken against the measure by the opposition presses in this country.

This was precisely the case with the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and also with the acquisition of Texas, California, &c.

A Misrepresentation—The Coalition—As We Expected. The letter of "Occasional," published in the Philadelphia Press of Saturday, contains the following paragraph: "The management of newspapers at Washington is a curious study. It ventilates and illustrates the whole science of Administration, patronage, and gradually the newspaper, whatever its party, becomes absorbed in the desire to please power, for here is the very centre and heart of Federal influence; and while all other journals throughout the country are paid at greatly reduced rates when they advertise for the government, the Washington papers are paid in full; and as the President and Secretaries exercise unlimited power in the distribution of their favors, they can send to any newspaper profitable jobs almost without end."

"I forbear mentioning the names of the Opposition papers here, that, while taking issue with the Administration on certain safe questions, generally manage to come forward whenever there is a discussion of an Administration project, and assist the organs of the President to get him out of the difficulty. I only mention it to indicate how difficult it is for a perfectly independent paper to be maintained at Washington."

It is well understood to whom "Occasional" refers in the above paragraph; but the editor of the Press knows as well as we do that there is not one word of truth in "Occasional's" statement. Neither the President nor the Secretaries can publish government advertisements in any newspapers in Washington city except those prescribed by law, which requires the heads of Executive departments and bureaus to publish all government advertisements and notices in "the two papers having the largest number of permanent subscribers."

And now a word with Mr. Forney and his coalition with the Black Republicans in the next organization of the House. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Washington, a few days ago, foreshadowed the contemplated coalition for the Black Republican organization of the House.

Corwin (the author of the celebrated "aid and comfort" speech to Mexico, when we were engaged in hostilities with her) he says stands incomparably the best chance for the Speakership, while the odds are in favor of Forney for the Clerkship. But, he adds, Underwood, of Kentucky, and Gen. Schenck, of Massachusetts, are much talked for the latter office.

The Cincinnati Commercial, Black Republican, now proposes, Sherman, of Ohio, for Speaker, and the identical Forney for Clerk, who seems to turn up with every proposed Sewardite for the Speakership.

Now, if we are not greatly mistaken, Forney has no notion whatever of becoming a candidate for the Clerkship. Seward and Cameron intend a more lucrative position for him if they can perfect a coalition with the South Americans. They desire the printership of the House for the exclusive benefit of The Press, in order that, with a part of the profits resulting therefrom, talent may be purchased for that journal which may make it effective in Pennsylvania in the Presidential campaign. Seward is to control the Black Republicans, Cameron is to operate upon the Know-Nothings, and Forney is to take care of his own peculiar associates, if he can.

But the intelligence communicated to the Boston Journal, as well as the statement in the Cincinnati Commercial, seems to be thrown out as a bait to the South Americans. It was to ascertain whether Underwood would nibble at it. The candidates for Speakership and Printership have been for months arranged, provided a fusion can be effected. If Underwood will consent to engage the South Americans to it, the Clerkship is to be at his disposal.

Forney, undoubtedly, has more assurance than any man of his moderate abilities as he possesses whom we have ever known. By affecting Mr. Buchanan and toadying General Pierce, he contrived to secure a sort of half respectable half equivocal position in Democratic circles. He served each by fits and starts, and starts and fits, after a manner singularly his own.

In the case of Gen. Pierce, he squeezed the orange while there was a drop of juice in it, and then contemptuously threw the hull away. In the case of Mr. Buchanan he tried the same game and failed.

His every-day "Occasional" is as tedious as a "twice told tale." Apropos, it is believed that Forney writes the Washington letters, and some one else, an Englishman, we think, does up the editorials.

The Press and its writers had better let the States alone. If Mr. Forney chooses to conspire with the Sewardites we have nothing further to say in the matter.—They are entirely welcome to all that they can make of him; and if there be other such in our ranks we will be most thankful if they will single him out, as we shall be but too happy to turn him over to company which he is so well suited to keep.—The States.

Some fifteen head of blooded horses, belonging to A. Keene Richards, Esq., of Georgetown, Kentucky were brought up on the steamer B. J. Ward, on Saturday. In the lot are three blood mares, by Gray Eagle, with colts, by the Arabian Fysal at their sides, and the famous mare Peytona, the conqueror of the until then, invincible Fashion. Peytona commenced her racing career in Tennessee, as a three year old, by winning what was called the \$150,000 stake. In 1845 she beat Fashion, in a match race, four mile heats, for \$10,000 a side, the North vs. South, and was then withdrawn from the turf. She has a promising Arabian colt at her side.—Louisville Courier.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—MR. WOODHULL, the well known balloon ascensionist, made an ascension from St. Louis on the evening of the 5th ult., in his great balloon "Atlantic." He landed near Troy, N. Y., on the 5th inst., in safety.—No further particulars are given. This we understand is a trial trip preparatory to attempting the passage of the Atlantic Ocean, which Mr. W. contemplates undertaking. He was accompanied in his late ascension, at the outset by Mr. Brooks in a small balloon, the "Comet," but it was soon distanced and alighted in safety after going a distance of about twenty-five miles.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN PITTSBURG, PA.—A police officer named Jones, murdered his wife in Pittsburg on the night of the 25th ult., alleging that he found her in the act of adultery with a man named Metz, at the end of Birmingham bridge. Jones gave himself up, alleging that he had killed his wife and her paramour. The wife was found mangled in a horribly manner, showing that she had struggled desperately for her life. Metz was wounded with a pistol shot—fell to the ground rolled down the bank, feigning to be killed, where he lay like a miserable coward, whilst the death struggle was going on within a feet of him.

The Letter of Judge Douglas—Forney throws off his Mask. The Philadelphia Press of Saturday, in noticing the recent letter of Judge Douglas, remarks: "He plants himself upon the recognized and accepted principles of that party, and although he obtained from saying the word, the whole force of his communication is to effect that when the doctrines of a great political party are rejected and betrayed, it is in like to yield in its half the skeleton of a disorganization."

Mr. Forney would thus convey the impression that Judge Douglas has absolved himself from his allegiance to the Democratic party, and is in rebellion to the Charleston Convention. As far as we are advised, Judge Douglas has never for a moment entertained a notion manifesting such a purpose.

No intention of the kind is expressed or implied in anything that he has said or written. He has merely stated that in case a platform is not adopted at Charleston in harmony with his own opinions and views, he would not be disposed to accept the Presidential candidacy. It has been the invariable rule, in Democratic national conventions, to first make the nomination and afterwards prepare the manifesto of the party. This manifesto is submitted to the nominee for his acceptance. If he disapproves of it, as a matter of course he would decline the honor conferred upon him. But would it not be ridiculous to suppose that because he could not conscientiously support all the conditions therein contained, he would array himself against it, as a member of the party with which he had been associated from early manhood?

Judge Douglas professes to be devoted to the principles of the Democracy, and we understand that he asserts in the most positive terms, that in no conceivable contingency, he would in any possible eventuality, be induced to bestow his vote adverse to those principles. Under any circumstances, he will contribute his aid to the support of the candidate who stands upon a platform which may have but a solitary objectionable stipulation in it, rather than to the support of a platform that will as surely be destitute of a solitary stipulation that can command his unqualified approbation.

It has been too apparent for months that Mr. Forney has been aiding and abetting, if not positively fraternizing with Sewardism. There are those of the Democratic party, and they number hundreds of thousands, who do not regret the occurrence. His desertion is regarded as a happy circumstance—as one that can do no possible harm to the principles which they cherish, but which can scarcely fail to result in a large amount of good. Of one thing he may rest assured; if he ever expects to re-enter the ranks of the Democracy, he will have to furnish unquestionable evidence that he has broken with his past history.—The States.

TRIBUTE.—A few Democratic papers, of a certain stripe, in conjunction with those of the Opposition, seem to take delight in falsely representing the action of the recent Democratic State Convention in Vermont, as "a Douglas triumph," an "anti-Administration triumph," an "anti-National Democracy triumph." Such is their representation, although the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and published some days ago, show nothing of the kind. Senator Douglas is not named or referred to in them, nor is any Presidential preference expressed or intimated. They re-avow the doctrine of the Cincinnati Platform in reference to slavery in States and Territories, recognizing the Constitution of the United States the supreme law on that subject. And one of them is in the following plain and comprehensive language: "Resolved, That the Administration of James Buchanan is entitled to the confidence and approval of the Democracy of Vermont. It has FIRMLY MAINTAINED OUR HONOR ABROAD AND FEARLESSLY SUSTAINED THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF EVERY PART OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY."

A stronger, more free or more unreserved endorsement of President Buchanan and his Administration could not be given on its same—Morning Penn.

TIMELY COUNCIL.—When the light floating dress takes fire, what ought the lady to do? Obviously she ought, without the delay of a moment, to lie down—prostrate herself instantly. This is the only chance. A hearth rug, or door mat, or table cover, or coat, or cloak, or cushion, may be pulled or thrown over the flames; or if the lady will only roll on the floor, over and over, calling scream for any one who may be at hand to use fire shovel, music book, water, or whatever else may be within reach, to put out the fire—crush, smother, stamp, squeeze—any way to extinguish the devouring element.—Any such methods are sure to succeed, and the lady, if burnt at all, will be so about the limbs only, and that slightly, while the vital parts, the chest and head, will almost to a certainty escape altogether.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE LATEST WAR DISPATCHES.

New York, July 2.—The steamship Bavaria arrived here this morning, via Southampton, on the 15th ultimo. London papers of the 15th are furnished. They contain the following latest telegrams from the seat of war. Paris, Friday.—The following official bulletin has been issued: On yesterday the headquarters of the Emperor of France were at Corvo, on the road from Bergamo to Cremona, and those of the King of Sardinia at Castegnato, six miles west of Brescia. Rimon and Cosse have pronounced for the National cause. Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops. Ten thousand Tuscan troops, with eight hundred horses, are ready to depart with him. Ravenna has pronounced for the National cause, and a manifesto has been published, declaring the adhesion of that town to the Central Government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

The manifesto also expresses an unanimous wish to be enabled, some day, to form part of a monarchy worthy the gratitude of Italians. Bressa, Friday.—A telegram from Coire announces that a numerous Austrian corps coming from Stekvio, has arrived at Crostato in the Valteline, and advanced towards Tirano.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention. LEAVENWORTH, July 2.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention assembled at Wyandotte, on Tuesday next. The Republicans claim a majority of twelve members, but as the certificates of election will not be issued until the day of the meeting of the Convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated. It is understood that in any event, a Constitution will be framed prohibiting Slavery, and an effort will be made to enact a provision excluding negroes from the State. Endeavors will also be made to prohibit the incorporation of Banks of issue. Action will be taken with reference to the claims of sufferers during the great troubles in the Territory, and the proposition to annex Southern Nebraska to the State will be considered. The delegates from Nebraska will be present, and the project has been favorably received thus far.

FROM SALT LAKE.—St. Louis, July 3.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the Republican, says that Judge Cradlebaugh has returned from his tour of his circuit. He has issued warrants during his trip for the arrest of nearly one hundred persons engaged in the massacre at Mountain Meadows, and various other murders. He saw none of the Church officials along the route. He reports that for eighty miles before reaching St. Clara Heiders, his company found human skeletons at almost every camping ground, many having been probably murdered by the Indians last winter. He also says that upwards of eighty white men assisted in the massacre at Mountain Meadows.

PROPORTION OF CLERGYMAN TO POPULATION.—According to the census of 1850, there were in the United States 23,190,876 persons. At the same time there were 26,042 clergymen, or one clergyman to 863 people. But New Hampshire takes the lead in supporting clergymen, as she has one clergyman to every 490 people. Connecticut stands next, with one clergyman to every 536 persons. All the New England States support one clergyman to less than 600 people. New York has one clergyman to every 722 people. Virginia one to 1317, South Carolina one to 1410; Louisiana one to 3000.

A Card.

To the Democratic voters of Clearfield county.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Encouraged by the hope that I have (in the honorable capacity as the Representative of this county, in the Legislature for the past session) discharged my duty in accordance with the best of my humble ability. I take great pleasure in now offering myself to your kind consideration, and at the same time assuring you that my best endeavors shall, as heretofore, be devoted to a careful maintenance of the best interest of the District.

Thanking you very kindly for former favors, I again solicit your votes at the primary election. Truly your ob't servant, T. J. BOYER. Luthersburg, June 27, 1859.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

CARDS OF CANDIDATES.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. G. F. Hoop will be a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary, at the ensuing primary election, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of John L. Caulte, Esq., as a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary, at the ensuing primary election, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES WICKLEY, Esq., as a candidate for the nomination for Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party at the ensuing primary election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM MERRILL, as a candidate for the nomination for county commissioner, at the primary election, subject to the decision of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, of Morris tp., as a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner, at the ensuing primary election, subject to the rules of the democratic party.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. SHAW, of Lawrence tp., for the nomination for County Auditor at the primary election, subject to the decision of the democratic party.