



CLEARFIELD, Aug. 29, 1860. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS, FOR PRESIDENT, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, GEN. JOSEPH LANE, GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. JAMES K. KERR, of Venango county, FOR ASSEMBLY, A. M. BENTON, ESQ., of McKean county, MAJ. E. R. BRADY, of Jefferson county, COMMISSIONER, S. C. THOMPSON, of Morris tp., AUDITOR, B. C. BOWMAN, of Decatur tp.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, Senatorial Electors, Richard Yank, Geo. M. Keim, District Electors, -Fred A. Server, 14-Isaac Reckhow, 2-W. C. Patterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson, 3-Jos. Crockett, jr., 16-John Ahl, 4-Jno. G. Bremer, 17-Joe B. Dunner, 5-G. W. Kelchy, 18-J. R. Crawford, 6-Chas. Kelley, 19-H. N. Lee, 7-Oliver P. James, 20-Josh. B. Howell, 8-David Schall, 21-N. B. Fetterman, 9-Joe Lighter, 22-Saml. Marshall, 10-S. S. Burhour, 23-Wm. Hook, 11-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin, 12-S. Winches, 25-Gaylord Church, 13-Jos. Linaebach.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral Ticket, headed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge, as an Elector at Large, and in the event of the success of said Ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Stephen A. Douglas, then the vote of the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice President, but if for John C. Breckinridge, John C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane for the same offices.

Resolved, That all Democrats favorable to sustaining the regular nomination be requested to meet in Mass Meeting in Clearfield Borough, on Tuesday night, September 25th 1860, for the purpose of organizing the party for the future.

It is a poor rule that went work both ways—yet the advocates of a straight-out Douglas electoral ticket in Pennsylvania denounces the Cresson arrangement as a "fusion"—a "compromise of principles," and that their love for regular nominations prevents them from having anything to do with "Seceders," &c., &c. But why want this rule work as well in Pennsylvania as it does in New York?—There, it seems, the Douglas men were quite willing to "fuse," not only with their fellow Democrats who preferred Breckinridge, but with the Know Nothings, actually putting ten Bell and Everett men on their electoral ticket and agreeing to vote for them.

How to test the temper of a Young lady.—If you wish to ascertain the temper of a young lady, look at her nails and the tips of her gloves. If they are jagged and much bitten, you may be sure she is peevish, irritable, quarrelsome and too ready to show her tooth at the smallest provocation.

The Duty of Democrats.

The State Executive Committee—to whose safe-keeping was committed the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the time being, by the Reading Convention (by which that Committee was elected)—met at Cresson on the 9th Aug. last, and arranged that there should be no quarrel between the friends of Douglas and the friends of Breckinridge, so far as to prevent any democrat expressing his opposition to the perilous doctrines of Black-Republicanism. It is in perfect harmony with that arrangement for a democrat to support either Breckinridge or Douglas. The plan and manifest object was, to secure the whole vote of the Democratic party of the State for the same set of electors, in order that the State might be carried against Lincoln, and thus the worst calamity that could befall the country, averted. It was adjudged by that Committee, that to prevent the election of Lincoln was the paramount object of every Democrat.

This being the case, we respectfully submit to the Democratic editors who acquire in the Cresson arrangement, whether they are advocating the claims of the one or the other, that they cease their bitterness. Under this arrangement there is no call for Douglas men abusing Breckinridge or those who support him. Nor is there any call for the friends of Breckinridge or those who support him to abuse Douglas or his friends.

"Popular Sovereignty." This is a subject upon which a difference of opinion exists, being construed to suit different localities. The sticklers for Popular Sovereignty, claim for themselves the same rights in the Territories that they enjoy in the State—this view is partially correct—if a man is a Sovereign in Pennsylvania; he is not however the same sovereign when he emigrates into a Territory—that is, he is not entitled to the same sovereign rights there that he has in Pennsylvania.

The sovereign in Pennsylvania, has a right to assist by his vote to choose a Governor, Judges, and a Legislature, which has power to elect United States Senators, here he has a voice in directing and shaping the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of his government; if he emigrates to Kansas or any other territory of the United States, he has none of those rights—except incidentally in the Legislative branch—having the right to vote for members of a Territorial Legislature. In a Territory he is furnished with his Governor and Judges, and has no right to vote for a Legislature that can elect two United States Senators, until this territory has population enough to entitle them to be admitted as a State.

It will thus be seen that the General Government furnishes the people of a territory with the whole working machinery of their Government, all of which it must see faithfully executed and carried out, if it should take the President the Supreme Court, and Congress—all these branches of the General Government must be brought into requisition—if nothing less will do, to see that equal rights are guaranteed to all the several States of this Union, and the citizens thereof.

We also hold that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature has a right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in a Territory, but that the people thereof; when they wish to be admitted into the Union as a State, may form and adopt a constitution Republican in form, and in it either adopt or exclude Slavery therefrom. The fallacious doctrine—that the citizens of a State carry with them into a Territory the same Sovereign rights that they enjoy in

the State is all gammon.

If popular sovereignty, means that the people of a Territory have sovereign power in themselves by virtue of their manhood, or any other attribute or source, independent of, and separate from, the General Government of the United States, they certainly can remain, and continue in a Territorial condition; and not come into the Union at all? Thus presenting the novel spectacle of an independent "Popular Sovereignty," people within our Union; but not of our Union.

Gen. Foster Found? The opposition Press is trying to create capital, by ridiculing the silence of our candidate for Governor Henry D. Foster; and the little man down street has recently caught the same fever, and desires to get up a sensation, by innocently asking in two successive issues of his paper, whether "Foster has been found."

When the gallant Col., six feet four; was sneaking around with a Bible in his Hat, secretly swearing men to proscribe their fellow citizens; Gen. Foster was publicly advocating the rights of man, whether native or foreign born.

When the heroic Col., was hunting Catholics with a broad sword and a dark lantern; Gen. Foster was pleading with the people of Pennsylvania not, to make religion a qualification or test for office.—When eloquent Andy was abusing men on account of their birthplace and religion, and talking of the criminals and paupers, shipped upon us by Ireland and France; Gen. Foster was manfully repudiating this miserable slander, by pointing to the many prominent names in American history; and calling on his countrymen, to look around them at the thrifty, hardy, honest, emigrant; and then forever banish the heresy, that "birth" had higher claims on government than "worth."

Between such men the people of Pennsylvania can have little difficulty in choosing a Governor in October next—after which time Andrew G. Curtin will continue the practice of law in Bellefonte, where all his old clients may find him. And Henry D. Foster will be found at Harrisburg discharging the duties of Governor of this good old Commonwealth.

Who is correct. We publish in another column a long letter from Mr. Crans, explaining his course, and referring to the action of the Baltimore Conventions, a subject upon which there seems to be a diversity of opinion.

Below we publish an extract from a speech made in Philadelphia by Hon. Isaac I. Stevens. Mr. Stevens is the Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, has been Governor of it; and was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions—an eye witness to the whole proceeding, hear what he has to say upon the same subject.

Mr. Stevens then referred in detail to the action of the Baltimore Convention, effectively refuting the position that Mr. Douglas was regularly nominated. He showed that when, after Mr. Douglas had obtained 181 1/2 votes, a resolution was offered declaring him the unanimous choice of the Convention, no opportunity was allowed for dissent on the part of those opponents of Mr. Douglas who remained in the Convention. He showed that, deducting from those 181 1/2 the bogus votes and the forced votes, the actual strength of Mr. Douglas in the Convention was 129!

Mr. Crans says Mr. Douglas had 212 1/2 votes in the Convention. Mr. Stevens says he had but 181 1/2 and that the true Strength

of Mr. Douglas was only 129 votes.

We give the opinion of these two gentlemen upon this subject, and leave our readers to form their own conclusion from them.

United Action. The only papers in Pennsylvania, making any pretensions to Democracy, that persistently oppose the action of the State Executive Committee at Cresson, are the State Sentinel at Harrisburg, and the Republican at West Chester. The former is but an adjunct of Forney's Press, and the latter was the organ an apologist of John Hickman in all his acts of treason to the Democratic party.

Oil and Water. At the North Mr. Breckinridge is denounced as a "secessionist" and "disunionist," while at the South some of his enemies hold him up as far too northern in his opinions. At the North Mr. Douglas is presented as the champion of "popular sovereignty," while at the South his supporters are compelled to disavow his interpretation of that doctrine.

After quoting this extract from the speech of Mr. Toombs, Mr. Johnson said:—"I subscribe to these sentiments." Mark the fact, that this endorsement of the position of Senator Toombs was made since the nomination of Mr. Johnson for Vice President on the Douglas ticket. It comes up fully to the Breckinridge platform.—We wonder that the perpendicular Douglas men do not repudiate their candidate for Vice President under such circumstances.

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There is not now a prominent man at the South who advocates Douglas upon the Douglas platform as declared in his Freeport speech. Those who have espoused his cause are careful to repudiate his doctrines.—Patriot & Union.

Stray-into Dictionary. The Forney-Douglasites attach a peculiar interpretation to language, which differs so entirely from the commonly received and obvious meaning of the terms they use, that some explanation is necessary for the information of the uninitiated. Take for instance a few illustrations: Popular Sovereignty.—This means the right of a self-constituted Convention, composed of 209 disappointed politicians, to appoint a committee of 67 persons to assemble in a close room and form an electoral ticket for the Democracy of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the regular State Convention, representing all parts of the Commonwealth, had already performed that duty to the satisfaction of a large majority of the party.

Regular Organization.—The definition of this term is principally comprised in the foregoing. It consists in getting up a spurious organization in opposition to the Reading Convention. It also means the right of certain members of the State Executive Committee to play fast and loose, by appearing at the meetings of the Committee, voting in favor of the resolutions adopted, and then taking part in the secret convulsions at the Buehler House.

Party Devotion.—Running a straight-out ticket to elect Lincoln. Voice of the people.—The minority of a small committee in Buehler's parlor. Submission of the Popular Will.—Refusing to agree to an arrangement by means of which Mr. Douglas claims to be the vote of Pennsylvania is made dependent upon his receiving a majority of the Democratic vote fairly ascertained at the polls. Consistency.—Refusing to cooperate with Democrats in Pennsylvania, on the ground that they favor "intervention," and closing a bargain with the Bell "interventionists" of the South. Disunionists.—All Democrats who don't support Douglas.

We advise those in search of correct information to preserve this for future reference, as it is calculated to throw some light upon a dark subject.

Communication. For the Clearfield "Republican."

MESSRS EDITORS: Having been taught to hold in contempt any creature mean enough to indite an anonymous letter. I had concluded to pass in silence a communication which appeared in your paper, and in which the writer charges me with making an abolition speech. But since one of you was present when I had the privilege of addressing that meeting, called as a Democratic Mass Convention, and heard the sentiments I then expressed, and as your paper has styled the meeting a Republican meeting, and stigmatized those who participated therein as Lincoln men. I feel it my duty to reply.

You are well aware that before the meeting of the national Convention I was opposed to the nomination of Judge Douglas. You, then, doubted if all his adherents would cordially support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, should he fall to be selected, and you endeavored to pledge them. It was for this purpose you gave your unequalled pledge in your paper of April 18th, when you said—"we are for the nominees of the Charleston Convention, be they who they May."

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the "Phillipsburg & Waterford Railroad Company" held at the Borough of Clearfield on Thursday Aug. 23rd 1860, the following officers were unanimously elected for said company: Hon. G. R. BARRETT, President, Leonard, Gen. John Patton, Col. Gardner D. Lamberton, James B. Graham, Wm. McBride, L. J. Crans, S. B. Row, Richard Mason, Christopher Kratzer, Jacob Black, Isaac G. Gordon and John J. Y. Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Flour has a downward tendency at the following rates: Western 2 1/2 bbl. \$5.00 @ \$4.75, Superior 2 1/2 bbl. 5.10 @ 5.25, Southern steady. 5.00 @ 5.00, Grain.—Wheat is firm and advancing, Red 1 1/2 bush. 1.27 @ 1.30, White. 1.33 @ 1.35, Rye steady at 60c @ 70c.

CLEARFIELD MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY C. KRATZER & SONS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, and General Dry Goods. Buckwheat 3/4 bu. 60c, Oats 27, Corn (early) 20, Clover seed per bush. 0.90, Flour, Super Fine, 2 1/2 bbl. 0.90, "Extra 0.80, "Family 0.75, Dried Apples 3/4 bu. 1.10, Butter 12, Eggs per doz. 12, Beans 1.30, Fat 3.00, Hops 25, Rice 0.25, Linseed, barrel and sides, 3.25, Wheat per. bush. 1.50.

COAL! COAL!!

The public are hereby informed that I will keep on hand at the Coal Bank of Judge Moore in the Borough of Clearfield, a constant supply of the best article of Pennock Coal. The quality of the coal needs no recommendation, as the public know it to be superior to all others known for many miles around. Orders for coal must be obtained at the store of Moore & Eastwick. Price for twenty bushels and upwards 4 cents per bushel at the bank, or 6 delivered.

LOOK OUT FOR A BARGAIN?

There will be exposed to public sale in Luzerneburg, on Saturday the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., a certain piece or tract of land situated in Brady township, bounded as follows: on the north and east by Thomas Montgomery, on the north and east by Tolbert Dale. Containing TWENTY-SIX ACRES MORE OR LESS, with a two story plank house and a log Stable, with a good garden, and a number of fruit trees thereon, late the property of Christian Dutry deceased.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. SAMUEL LINN, Esq., President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and the Hon. Wm. L. Moore and Benjamin Bantsh, Associate Judges of Clearfield county, have issued their present process, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, on the Fourth Monday (24th day) of September next, to continue two weeks. NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Memoranda, to do those things which to their officers, and in their behalf, pertain to be done, and to appear in person or by their attorney, and not to depart without leave, at their peril. GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 23d day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty. F. G. MILLER, Sheriff.