

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, Pa. Aug. 1, 1846.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr.
of Bradford county.

CAMP MEETING.
A Camp Meeting for the Clearfield Circuit will be held on the land of Mr. DAVID ADAMS, near Clearfield Creek Bridge—to commence on the 28th of August. The location is just beyond Mr. Adam's house, in a small woodland to the left of the Turnpike. It has the advantage of being accessible from almost every quarter by good roads, and being quite convenient to several Springs of water. MEMBERS of the Church, friends of religion, and the public, are generally invited to attend.
E. WELTY,
H. HOFFMAN,
J. LLOYD.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
The Clearfield Washingtonians will hold their monthly meeting in the court house on Monday evening next, (3d of Aug.) Turn out.
WM. RADEBAUGH, Sec'y
July 28th.

DROWNED.—Was drowned on the 23th June, in the Clarion river, four miles below the town of Ridgeway, EUGENIO WADSWORTH, aged 19 years 11 months and 3 days, and son of Rev. E. Kincaid, late Missionary to India.

The Conferees of this Congressional district met at Indiana on Wednesday last. We are yet ignorant of the result.

The Treaty and correspondence accompanying it, which we publish to-day, appeared first in the Philadelphia North American. It is not published by authority, says the Washington Union, though its authenticity is not denied by that paper.

Why are office-hunters so scarce in our county? Are the offices not worth having? Are there no men capable of fulfilling them? or do they think they can make more by attending to their own business and letting that of the public alone? Or finally, are they afraid of the dollar? Come out—come out, then; give your name to the public, and don't be waiting 'till you're coaxed. You must "obey your country's call."

The Late Treaty.
By the conduct of the President, as shown by his message to the Senate communicating the Treaty and correspondence relating to the settlement of the Oregon question, which we give entire, the public will be enabled to judge whether Mr. Polk deserves well or ill for the part he took in the final settlement of that question. For our part, we rejoice to find by that message that his opinions had undergone no change either as to the justice or extent of our claims. The Senate, having taken the negotiation out of his hands, in effect; or having intimated by their amendment to the "Notice" Resolution that the President's demands were extravagant, and that a much smaller slice of Oregon would be satisfactory to this country, the President, in order to maintain his dignity as a man and an officer, could do nothing more nor less than he did do,—ask their advice when another proposition was made. This he done—at the same time telling them that it did not meet his approbation—that his views, as formerly expressed, remain unchanged—and that if they decline advising him, he will feel himself bound to reject the proposition.
We believe the President, our Minister in London, as well as the country at large, and every body out of the Senate of the United States, were disappointed in the result of the deliberations of that body, both on the "Notice" and the Treaty.
We are gratified, however, that the question is settled, and peace preserved between the two nations—but we at the same time think that the bargain would have been much more favorable to our country, if the Senate had been as firm as the President.

The One Term Boys.
We have no kindred feeling with the some four or five editors in Pennsylvania who are just now prating so loudly about One Term for Governor.—Their motives are not pure; or at least, their motives have not the credit of being sustained by their former habits and conduct.
Now, we are in favor of the One Term principle, if it is fairly applied; but we are opposed to applying it to our present State Administration, in order to gratify the petty malice of a disappointed office-hunter here and there throughout the State—as such a course would be unjust and undeserved.—It has ever been the custom of the Pennsylvania Democracy to re-elect their Governor provided he has discharged his duties well. Governor Shunk was elected without any understanding, without any thing being said whether he shall serve one term or three terms. Therefore, as we conceive that he has discharged all his duties, not only in good faith to the party, but honorably to the character of our great State, we see no reason why he should be thus ousted. If he had been unfaithful—if he had come short in any of his many responsibilities—if he had not manifested the sincerest attachment and fidelity to the interests of the State and the welfare of the people, these impatient politicians would have some excuse for the course they are pursuing. When the People manifest a dislike to the conduct of Governor Shunk, we will go for confining him to a single term. But not till then—and certainly we have seen no evidence of such feeling existing among them any where.

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech resigning the Premiership, stated that by the recent treaty by which the Oregon question was settled, the right to navigate the Columbia river was secured to British subjects, generally, and perpetually.—By the terms of the Treaty itself, however, it appears that that right is confined to the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects trading with the same; and as that Company's charter expires in 20 years, the construction put upon it on this side of the Atlantic is, that then British subjects of all descriptions will be excluded from this right, whether the company's charter be extended or not.

The Latest News.
A friend has handed us a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger of the 29th, from which we extract the following interesting items of news:
The Ledger confirms the rumored final passage of the new Tariff bill in the Senate.

The news from the Rio Grande is one day later than that given in another column. Capt. Walker had returned from his expedition to Monterey, reporting that the army will not be likely to meet with any opposition until they reach that place—which is defended by but few soldiers—though reinforcements under Paredes were said to be approaching. Monterey is said to be one of the strongest fortified towns in Mexico.

News from Vera Cruz to the 12th has been received. A skirmish had taken place between the boats of the Steamer Princeton, who were engaged in procuring fresh water for the use of the squadron, and the Mexicans on shore, in which 18 Mexicans and one American, named Perry, are reported to have been killed. The Mexicans were driven off, and all the vessels supplied with water.

From the interior of Mexico it was reported that the people were beginning to forget their intestine quarrels, and were directing their entire energies to the vigorous prosecution of the war with the United States.

The Ledger also contains a well written Proclamation from Gen. Taylor, to the citizens of Mexico, explaining the objects, the intentions, and the cause of the war, which, it is thought, is calculated to do much good.

The Tariff Bill Passed.
The Harrisburg papers of Wednesday last, both the "Argus" and "Union," state that McKay's Tariff bill passed the Senate on the 28th inst. by a vote of 28 to 27.

We may now expect to hear some young thunder out here among the mountains!—Look out for small potatoes—few and far between;—and all such calamities as the effect of the new Tariff.

JOHN BLANCHARD STILL UPON THE TARIFF.

Mr. BLANCHARD has at length decided upon having his speech printed!—a copy of which he has politely sent us. This same speech, with alterations to suit the times and places, has been spoken by Mr. Blanchard perhaps some hundreds of times, and now, as a matter of course, after undergoing so many revisions, it is a pretty good speech.

But we like John as an opponent, although he is as severe and scathing in his remarks as a man can be, for he is opposed to "stealing our good name," and using it as a cloak for federalism. Mr. B. deserves credit for the manner in which he replies to those who would ridicule Pennsylvania industry; but when he undertakes to show that a tariff that gives sufficient protection to manufacturers will neuro the prosperity of all the other great interests of the country, he must, as all others have done before him, fail.

The Democrats of Crawford county have adopted the Crawford county system of nominating candidates. It will soon be in practice throughout the State, as the fairest and best means of ascertaining the will of the majority.

FARMERS—BEAT THIS.
Mr. GEORGE GOSS, of Boggs township, last fall, purchased one bushel of a certain kind of wheat, (he has forgotten the name of it) which he sowed on a half acre and three rods of ground. This harvest he has gathered 21½ bushels as the yield of the bushel, which he pronounces the best in the county. Mr. Goss is about leaving the county, and is to sell his personal property at public vendue, on the 22d instant, when our farmers will have an opportunity to purchase this wheat.

County Meeting.
Agreeably to public notice previously given a democratic meeting was held in the court house on Saturday evening the 25th instant. On motion, Col. JOHN STITES, was called to the Chair.—A. KRATZER, DAVID LITZ, ISAIAH GODFELLOW, and ROBERT WALLACE, Vice Presidents, and J. F. Weaver and D. W. Moore, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been made known, on motion, A. K. Wright and J. T. Leonard, esqs., were appointed Conferees to represent this county in the Congressional Convention.

On motion of Dr. Lorain,
Resolved, That our Conferees do, and hereby are instructed to urge the nomination of Col. Wm. DICKER as the candidate to be supported by the democracy of this Congressional district, at the ensuing election.

On motion, our conferees were empowered to appoint substitutes, in case of inability to attend themselves.

On motion, the above proceedings were ordered to be signed by the officers and published—when the meeting adjourned.
JOHN STITES, Pres't.
ANTHONY KRATZER,
DAVID LITZ,
ISAIAH GODFELLOW,
ROBERT WALLACE,
J. F. Weaver, Secretaries.
D. W. Moore, }
V. Pres.

The Mormons.—The whole number of teams attached to the Mormon expedition is about three thousand seven hundred, and it is estimated that each team will average at least three persons, and perhaps four.—The whole number of souls now on the road may be set down in round numbers at 12,000. From 2,000 to 3,000 have disappeared from Nauvoo in various directions. Many have left for Council Bluffs by way of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; others to parts unknown, and about eight hundred or less still remain in Illinois. This comprises the entire Mormon population that once flourished in

Hancock county. In their palmy days they probably numbered between fifteen and sixteen thousand souls, most of whom are now scattered upon the prairies, bound for the Pacific slope of the American continent.—Dem. Union.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield county met on Saturday evening, the 18th July, and appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several election districts throughout the county:

Beccaria township.—Jacob Leonard, H B Wright,
Bell.—Wm T Thorp, Jas Elder, Jas McGhee.
Boggs.—George Turner, J M Shaw, John Thompson.
Bradford.—Wm Hoover, Jacob Pearce, W K Wrigly.

Brady.—Benj Bonsall, Jacob Kuntze, Andrew Pence.
Burnside.—Thos Campbell, Jas McMurray, John Young.
Chest.—S J Tozer, Jiles Tucker, Jas Curry.

Covington.—Francis Coudriet, Michael Schnell, Solomon Maurer.
Decatur.—John Gearhart, Jas McClarren, Wm Hughes, sen.
Ferguson.—Christian Straw, Wm M'Cracken, jr., John Hockenberry.
Poz.—John I Bundy, Jas Moorhead.
Gward.—G B Smith, Ab'm Jurev.
Goshen.—A S Leonard, Jacob Flegal, Leonard Bumgarner.

Huston.—Philip Havener, Israel Nichols, Dr W Hoyt.
Jordan.—Robert Patterson, Fred'k W Shoening, George Erhardt.
Karhaus.—Daniel Moore, Geo Bucher, Jas Gussallan.

Lawrence.—Hugh Orr, Amos Reed, sen., John Hall.
Morris.—Christian Emigh, Wm Hunter, S C Thompson.
Penn.—Thos Fenton, Richard Danver, Samuel Johnson.
Pike.—G C Passmore, Thomas Bloom, Samuel Way.

Woodward.—Christian Shoff, Reed Alexander, Thos Henderson.
Borough.—David Litz, C Pottarff, W J Hemphill.

On motion, it was Resolved, That Saturday the 29th day of August, next, between the hours of 2 & 8 o'clock, p. m., be, and is hereby appointed as the day for holding the Primary Elections in the several election districts in this county.

Resolved, That the Committees of Vigilance be requested to give timely written and verbal notice to the democratic voters of their respective townships, of the time and place of holding said election, and to adopt such other measures as they may deem best calculated to secure the fullest and fairest expression of the wish of the party.

On motion, the above proceedings, together with the following address, were ordered to be published:

To the Democratic Party of Clearfield county:

Fellow Citizens:—In submitting the foregoing proceedings to the public, the Committee embrace the opportunity of accompanying them with a few observations explanatory of the New System of nominating candidates for office. The wish of the Democratic party of this county, as expressed in two successive county meetings, was decidedly in favor of the adoption of the system now practiced in Crawford county. That system we believe is practiced as follows:

1. Candidates, who expect to be elected by democrats, offer themselves publicly as candidates for the respective offices.

2. On the appointed day [Saturday the 29th August,] the democratic voters assemble at the house used for holding the General and township elections, and vote with written or printed tickets for the candidates of their choice as they do at other elections. None but members of the democratic party are allowed to vote.

3. The Election Board is composed of a Judge and a Clerk, who shall certify to the return of their election, and one or the other of them convey said return to the County Convention.

4. The County Convention is composed of a Return Judge from each district, who, upon assembling together shall organize in the same manner as the Convention of Return Judges of the General election. They shall then count the votes and make out a true return of the result of such election in each township. The candidates having the highest number of votes are to be considered as the nominees of the party.

5. The Return Judges are to meet in the court house on the following Tuesday evening.

6. In case of a tie vote between any two or more candidates, then the Return Judges are to decide between them.

The foregoing plan, it is believed, will fully and effectually answer the desired purpose—A full and fair expression of the choice of a majority of the party. The only chance for the exercise of corruption will be at the polls. There the people will be present; and there it is their priv-

ilege, as well as duty, to guard the purity of the ballot box. Let them see to it.

This is certainly the fairest means of ascertaining the will of a political party.—The strong townships have no advantage over the weak ones; nor have the weak townships any advantage over the strong ones, as was the case with the system lately practiced in this county. For instance: Brady township polls over 100 democratic votes—Chest township polls from 5 to 8. They were equally represented in the County Convention by 2 delegates. Thus showing that the 8 democratic voters of Chest township had the same influence in the nomination of candidates as the hundred democrats of Brady. The unfairness of such a system is clear and manifest, but will be completely obviated by the New System. It is the same, in effect, as if the whole party were met in convention, as each democrat has the influence of his own vote, and no more, whether he resides in a democratic or whig township.

In order to make this system perfect, it is only necessary for the party to turn out as unanimously as possible at the primary elections. To reconcile a democrat to the candidates of his party, it is only necessary to satisfy him that they are competent and honest, and that they have been fairly ascertained to be the choice of a majority of the party—and candidates thus nominated may defy all kinds of opposition—the active and manly strength of open foes, as well as the intrigues and manœuvres of pretended friends.

On motion, the Committee adjourned.
M. NICHOLS, jr., Pres't.
H. B. BEISSER, Sec'y.

The Troops on the Rio Grande.—An intelligent correspondent of the Peayune, at Fort Polk, estimates the number of volunteers actually in the field on the 9th inst, as exceeding considerably ten thousand men, and thinks it would be reasonable to set down General Taylor's entire force at fifteen thousand men. Since the date of his letter, large accessions for his army have arrived at this point, who have already gone forward, or shortly will do so.

Death of Seventy-five Oregon Emigrants.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican, that the St. Joseph's party of emigrants for Oregon, who left in 1845, endured great hardships on their tedious journey, being out forty days more than usual. They lost seventy-five of their number by death. They were often for days without water, and short of provisions, which brought on what is called "camp fever."

By the late report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, passed June 29, it appears that TWO-THIRDS of the taxes imposed upon the people by the present tariff, are paid, not into the treasury, but to the protected classes. The revenue from imports last year amounted to twenty-seven millions of dollars and upwards, which in itself is a heavy tax; but the whole tax imposed upon the people by the present tariff is not less than eighty-one millions of dollars—of which twenty-seven millions are paid to the government upon the imports, and FIFTY-FOUR MILLIONS TO THE PROTECTED CLASSES, in enhanced prices of similar domestic articles.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

St. Louis, eighty years ago, was the site of a trader's shantee; sixteen years ago, it contained five thousand souls; now it has forty-five thousand people, as many more churches, twice as many steamboats, and five years hence the same. Will be said of its boat yards and iron factories!

A SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.—Great experience and judgment are required to make a valuable, and at the same time innocent purgative. This is possessed only by few.
The great majority of the remedies advertised of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause, more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects, produced by advertised remedies. And hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect, with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system in the safest and easiest manner. For instance, some ingredients have to be prepared in the vacuum; that is, the air is exhausted in the utensil, and remains so until a combination is effected with other ingredients, which afterwards prevents the air from acting injuriously upon the medicine.—Again, the proportion for each ingredient depends upon its multiplying power upon other ingredients. For the power of different vegetable purgatives upon each other, is governed by similar laws that govern the power of figures by multiplication. Nine added to nine, makes eighteen; but nine times nine are eighty-one. So it is with some vegetable purgatives. By adding nine parts of one ingredient, and nine parts of another ingredient together, the power is increased, not to eighteen, but to eighty-one. For example, either of the articles to produce any purgative effect, would have to be used to the extent of eighty-one grains; by combining them only eighteen grains have to be used. Again, another ingredient is found to multiply this power again, which in a proportion of two grains, would have no effect upon the animal economy, but which, added to eighteen grains of a compound of two parts of nine grains, each of two ingredients, will again multiply the power which they have gained of eighty-one, to one hundred and sixty-two. So again, the mixture of twenty grains can be again multiplied by an addition of two grains, to the power of three hundred and twenty-four grains, to the original power of the two first ingredients.—Here we have twenty-two grains, which as a purgative, contain the power equal to three hundred and twenty-four grains of either of the articles alone;

nevertheless, also so powerful after being thus combined, are safe in any quantity; always having a beneficial effect, and in no case capable of doing injury, of which thousands bear ample testimony.

PALE ELECTION.

MESSERS. EDITORS.—Please announce Col. JOHN STITES, of Boggs township, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election subject to the action of the democratic Party.
MANY VOTERS.

NOTICE.

The voters of Clearfield county friendly to the Tariff of 1842, are requested to meet at the Court house in the borough of Clearfield, on the evening of Saturday the 1st of August next, for the purpose of appointing two delegates to represent Clearfield county in the Whig Congressional Conference Meeting of this district, to assemble at the borough of Indiana on the day of August.
July 25.

Randall & Weston, MILL-WRIGHTS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are prepared to construct GRIST-MILLS, to be driven by Water or Steam—CLOVER-MILLS, PLASTER-MILLS, FULLING and SAW-MILLS, FURNACES, FORGES and ROLLING-MILLS, Patent Bellows, of Doughter & Wright's plan, or the Cast Iron Cylinder. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
Mr. Weston is agent for Derkey's Patent Cast Iron Water Wheel—considered the best now in use.

Letters may be addressed to Clearfield Bridge post office, or to Philipsburg. They will be promptly attended to; and work done at the shortest notice.
July 20, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Elk county, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the town of Ridgeway, on the third Monday of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., a tract of unimproved Land situate in Ridgeway township, Elk county, known as No. 3776, warranted in the name of John Nicholson, and containing 1073 acres, late the estate of Rev. David Lewis, dec'd.

Terms:—One half in hand, and the balance in a year from date, secured by bond and mortgage.
SAMUEL MARSHALL,
J. W. JOHNSTON, Adm'rs

July 20, 1846.—pd.

TINWARE. A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made.
KRATZER & BARRETTS,
July 29.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THE TARIFF LOWERED, AND Peace Promoted!

LEONARD & MOORE have just received at their old stand in the borough of Clearfield, a general assortment of fresh

SUMMER GOODS, consisting of every variety in the line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., and embracing generally the best articles in the market.

The public are invited to call and examine, both as to price and quality; and all of which they will dispose of on fair terms for Cash or Produce. July 25.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received and opened a new and very general assortment of GOODS, at their old stand, which they will sell cheaper than the same quality of goods have ever been sold in the county. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, BONNETS, HATS & CAPS, DRUGS, &c. &c.

All persons that have yet examined our stock, pronounce them the cheapest and best ever offered in the county.—and what "every body says must be true."

We will sell good sugar for 10 cents, best Rio coffee 12½, cash—mustins from 8 to 12½ cents, calico's from 6½ upward, Molasses at 62½ per gallon—and every thing else at the same low rate.

Any person wishing to buy goods for cash will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
KRATZER & BARRETTS,
Clearfield July 25, 1846.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph and James McMurray, of Burnside township, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be left in the hands of James McMurray for settlement—who will also carry on the business as formerly.

JOSEPH McMURRAY,
JAMES McMURRAY,
Irvin's Mills, Burnside }
tp, June 26th, 1846. } pd.

To those whom it may Concern!

Take Particular Notice!
THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, as he is in want of money to meet his engagements.
R. P. HURKTHAL,
May 28, 1846.