

# Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & THOMPSON.

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## TERMS

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## POETRY.

### THE PROUD HEART BROKEN.

Tell him, tell him that in the palace,  
I was the light of the festival;  
Tell him how proudly I paced the dance,  
What powers I bore in a word, or glance,  
And how each wave of my enfolded hand  
Seemed a strong spell, like a king's command.  
Tell him, tell him my lip was wreathed  
With a glad, cold smile when his name was breathed;  
Tell him I laughed with the proud and cold,  
In mockery deep at those days of old,  
Those dreams of folly, the far, the dim;  
When my haughty spirit was bound to him.  
But tell him not, tell him not, day by day,  
The light of my dark eye blanching away,  
Tell him not how in the hush of night,  
His form would rise to my melting sight,  
Till my hands were closed o'er my weeping eyes,  
To shut out those haunting memories.  
Friend! gentle friend! thou hast loved me long,  
And thy heart is shored with my woe and wrong,  
Oh! be it not to the false one known  
That my spirit's worship was his alone—  
In my dying heart is a wish of pride;  
Tell him not, tell him not how I died.  
Say that I passed, in my flush of power,  
A rose, dashed by a sudden shower,  
A string which burst in the tide of song,  
Touched by a hand too full and strong,  
A star, that shot from its lofty sphere,  
Losing its lustre and glory here.

### From the Paris Siecle

**THE PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.**—Every where around us, except in unmovable Austria, who still imagines herself in the times when material force and diplomatic duplicity were sufficient to insure conquests—every where, we say, do the governments as well as the nations of Europe, show themselves animated by a wise spirit of amelioration and progress.

England, under the conduct of a tory minister, has just accomplished reforms of immense magnitude. The frame work of the old parties, by which those reforms were resisted, has been broken up in order that they might be accomplished; and the day following the carrying into effect of such radical changes in the economical organization of England it is not such a reactionary government which appears—it is unanimously admitted to be impossible—but it is a whig ministry, that is to say, a reforming ministry, that takes possession of place, with the mission proclaimed beforehand, of fortifying the work of Sir Robert Peel, and continuing it in another course, by emancipating unhappy Ireland from the tyrannies under which she groans.

Prussia, in defiance of the lamentable hesitations of her king, and the senseless resistance of the princes of the royal family, is resolutely advancing towards the liberty which she has promised, and of which she fully appreciates the value. After many delays, she is about to come into possession of a constitution—incomplete, imperfect, fantastical, modelled according to the institutions of the middle ages, and one which will not flourish upon another soil; but she will maintain it in existence by animating it with her spirit. There, where thought reigns almost absolutely, it will not allow itself to be thwarted long by the forms or the acts which throw obstacles in its way.

Spain, reduced for a long time past from the paths of her real prosperity, by the ingratitude and incapacity of her rulers, is too proud, nevertheless, to slumber in slavery. Deprived of a constitution, of laws, and even of government, she is still agitating herself once more, in order to find those guarantees of order and liberty, without which modern nations can no longer exist.

Italy has proved, for the last thirty years, that she is always ready to seal her protests against despotism by her noble blood; but the governments of that country, in the end, seem to be weary of this impious struggle; they are beginning to perceive, it is said, that it is the foreigner alone who profits by the eternal discord which render this country—most magnificently endowed by nature and art—an unfortunate land; they feel that, in order to escape from Austria, who is incessantly pushing towards them her sabbatanean invasions, and in order to prevent the danger of a liberal explosion, which would break out sooner or later, they must enter into the path of reform. Let them do so with reserve, with timidity, if they will; but let them pause no longer—let them not allow the last hope of a generous people to be annihilated by new delays.—When the very convulse itself—that ancient senate of cunning and worn out cardinals—has made a move, will not the King of Piedmont and the King of Naples perceive that the moment has arrived, for giving to their respective states the guarantees demanded by the most enlightened, and, at the same time, the most faithful men!

What is necessary in order to precipitate this movement of Europe into a wise and necessary course, at the moment when the liberal party is about to take possession of the government of England?—for it must not be forgotten—if British rivalry be always inconvenient to France, as well with Lord Palmerston as with the Earl of Aberdeen—that the whig party is nevertheless, by its traditions, more favorable

than the Tories to the general emancipations of the people. *In this novel situation, then, what is required? We reply a gesture, a sign on the part of France, which will go to prove that she is still living; that she has not renounced all action, all influence in the affairs of the world.* We hope that the electoral body will make it a point of honor to protest against the sort of inertness and stagnation in which our policy has been allowed to languish. It may have been mistaken in several men who will now deceive it no longer; but whatever may be said by these latter, who often reproach the electors for their own baseness, it is not true that the "legal" country has allowed itself to be almost wholly invaded by corruption; it is not true that the majority of the colleges is divided between tremblers whose hearts are half paralyzed, and beggars of places or traffickers in votes. The generous effort that the electors have thrice made to restore purity to the administration of affairs, efficacy to the constitutional guarantees, and dignity to our external relations, attest that the majority of them have preserved the sentiment of their duties and their respect for the rights of the country.—They will, moreover, have acquired, during the four years that have just elapsed, an experience which, doubtless, will not be lost.

### From the Halifax Morning Post, June 20.

**Steamer Britannia on the Rocks.**—After having struck on the rocks of Isadore, in a thick fog and sprung a leak—after some little anxiety as to the delay of the Britannia due at this port, from Boston on Saturday morning—suspense was terminated by her arrival yesterday [Sunday] morning at 7 o'clock, with the unenviable intelligence that she had run between 20 and 30 miles to the eastward of Halifax, during the dense fog of Friday and Saturday, and had struck on the rocks. It is supposed off Isadore Head, between three and four o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

After being examined by officers of the Admiralty only a few trifling repairs were found necessary. A large number of workmen were immediately set at work to repair her. After working diligently during the day, [Sunday] and the part of Sunday night, she was enabled to resume her passage across the ocean, at 5 o'clock, this [Monday] morning.

From 15 to 20 of her passengers refused to continue with her, on account of the accident.

The Randolph, North Carolina, Herald, says:—"Eight or ten gold mines are now successfully worked in this county. Some of these have been worked for more than twelve months, and have been a source of considerable profit to their owners. Others have been recently discovered, and give very flattering prospects. Many of our farmers have turned their attention to the business, and are making very fair profits. We are of the opinion that this country will, ere long, become a rich region.—Gold can be found in small particles in four-fifths of the small streams, and we have no doubt, will be found to exist in abundance in veins that have not yet been discovered. Few that have embarked in the business have suffered much loss.

## LACONICS.

If we go at noon day to the bottom of a deep pit, we shall be able to see the stars, which, on the level ground, are invisible. Even so, from the depths of grief, woe, wretched, squalid, and dying—the blessed aspirations and tokens of heaven make themselves visible to our eyes.

Indolence leaves the doors of the soul unlocked, and thieves and robbers go in and despoil it of its treasures.

Procrastination is the top stone of destruction to all business—let it have no control over you, avoid it as you would a pestilence.

Those are unfit and unworthy to rule over men, who are not willing that God should rule over them.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Complaisance pleases all, prejudices none, adorns wit, renders humor agreeable, augments friendship, redoubles love, and, complying with justice and generosity, becomes the sacred charm of the society of mankind.

It is not perhaps commonly considered how much the strength, permanence, and vivacity of love depend upon the circumstances of the intimate acquaintance with the spirit of its object—its habits, purposes, infirmities, burdens, and sorrows.

Great talents for conversation require to be accompanied with great politeness. He who eclipses the others owes them great civilities, and, whatever mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation, than to shine in it.

If a man will but review his yesterday, he will at once see how foolish it is to fret one's self about the time to come, for he will find in every yesterday a miniature grave, as it were, dug by a too fearful imagination, in which is buried all his little store of happiness.

## SPEECH OF MR. DALLAS.

The following are the remarks of Vice President DALLAS when about to give the casting vote on the engagement for a third reading of McCAY's tariff bill. Mr. Jarrogin, whig Senator from Tennessee, withdrew when this vote was taken for the purpose of compelling the Vice President to declare himself for or against the law. The reasons assigned by Mr. Dallas are fully satisfactory to us, and we think, ought to be equally satisfactory to every liberal minded man. He is no Senator, representing a particular State, or interest;—but the representative of the whole Union, as firmly bound to one section as another. A majority of the representatives, and States, had spoken decidedly in favor of it—so that the President of the Senate, by giving the casting vote in favor of the bill—a bill which has strong objectionable features to him—took the only course he could as a faithful representative of the United States:

The President rose and said—  
The Senate being equally divided on this important question, I may be indulged in briefly stating the principal reasons for the vote I am required by the constitution to give.

Excluded from any participation in forming or modifying the bill, I am bound to sanction or condemn it exactly in the shape in which it stands. The responsibility is deeply felt. It belongs, however, to the office assigned to me by my fellow-citizens, and I will be assumed with frankness, and I hope, not unbecoming firmness. The consequences of my decision, either way, may seriously affect the country. No one can entertain, as to that, a profounder solicitude. But, after summoning to my aid the best purposes and best lights that I can command, the consequences, be they what they may, must be hazarded.

The system for obtaining the revenue necessary to support their government is established, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, within the limits, and agreeably to the prescribed forms of the constitution. Whatever is ascertained to be their will on the subject, all should undoubtedly acquiesce in. That there are known and approved modes by which their will is expressed, cannot be questioned; and the public officer who reads that will with candor and integrity, may feel assured that he conforms to the institutions of his country when he makes it the guide of his conduct. To my mind ample proof has been furnished that a majority of the people and of the States desire to change, to a great extent, the system heretofore pursued in assessing the duties on foreign imports. That majority has manifested itself in various ways, and is attested by its representatives in the other house of Congress, by whom this bill has been approved, and whose votes undeniably indicate the popular sense in the large proportion of eighteen out of the twenty-eight States. In this Senate an analysis of the vote before me discloses that while six States (Ohio, Virginia, New Hampshire, Georgia, Michigan, & Maine) are equally divided, eleven (Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina and Vermont) are against, and eleven (Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, New York, Texas, Tennessee, and Florida) are for the change. Peculiarly situated as I am in my relation to the national legislature, these impressive facts cannot be overlooked. In a case free from constitutional objection, I could not justifiably counteract, by a sort of official veto, the general will.

The struggle to exert without abatement the constitutional power of taxation in such a manner as to protect by high duties on imports many of the productions of our own soil and labour from the competition of other countries, has endured for more than thirty years. During that period a system of high taxation has prevailed with fluctuations of success and failure. It is as vigorously and as exactly insisted upon now as ever; and indeed it would seem, in some instances, as if the longer the advantages of a particular tax was enjoyed, the stronger became the desire for its continuance, and even its augmentation. And yet it ought to be remembered that this exercise of the taxing power by which the great mass of consumers are made to swell the profits of a few branches of industry, was originally intended to be temporary, to be continued only so long as its continuance was necessary to the industrial independence and safety of the whole people. Such was the language, the inculcation, the spirit, in which it was proposed and justified by its earliest and wisest friends. The design was to foster feeble "infant" manufactures, especially such as were essential to the defence of the country in time of war. In this design the people have persevered until with some but not weighty exceptions, these saplings have taken deep root, have become vigorous, expanded, and powerful, and are prepared to share the common lot of human pursuits, and to enter with confidence the field of free, fair, and universal competition.

The arrival of this period of time, long promised, has been anxiously looked for by a large and justly respected portion of our fellow citizens, who deemed themselves peculiarly and justly entitled to exclusive suf-

ferers by the policy of protection. They have sometimes—perhaps imprudently—endeavored to anticipate it. Their numbers at first entitled to influence only from their patriotism and intelligence, have gone on gradually increasing as the system ripened to its fruit, and they now constitute what I am bound by registered facts to regard as a decided majority of the people and of the Union.

It is undoubtedly true that this change of financial arrangement, brought about by public opinion, "which everywhere ought to guide and influence statesmen," should, nevertheless, be characterized by moderation, nay, by scrupulous tenderness for those interests of our fellow-citizens that are to be affected by it. The legislation which encouraged their investments, their educational training, or their habits, should cease, finally and firmly, it required, but still soothingly and gently; and hence I may be pardoned for expressing a regret that certain provisions which in their bearing seem to me trenchant and sudden beyond the calls of the occasion, have been allowed to remain as parts of this bill. Were it in my power to except these provisions from the operation of my vote, I would do so; but viewed as a whole, as a measure to accommodate a vast and intricate subject to the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to reduce the burdens artificially imposed upon the laboring and productive masses, and to reconcile diminished restriction of trade with increased contributions from it, I cannot resist the impression that the bill is more equal, more tempered, and more just than the act of 1842, which it supercedes. That it deals with some pursuits and resources of my native commonwealth less kindly than she might well expect, does not relieve me from my duty, but only makes its performance personally reluctant and painful.

In all of these considerations, adequate, perhaps, in themselves to control my vote, there is another which, I am free to confess, nothing but an unforeseen, sheer, and pressing public necessity could ever induce me to forego or forget. In strict concord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the Vice President of the United States, now called upon to act, is the direct agent and representative of the whole people. In advance, and dependent upon contingent results, it is perfectly competent to this, his national constituency, to give instructions, and to receive pledges for their execution. On this identical subject of a tariff of duties on imports, whatever may have been the course of local and casual inconsistency, my own honor can admit of no disclaimer of instructions that were formally announced, and my own good faith stands inviolable to a pledge voluntarily given. If by thus acting it be my misfortune to offend any portion of those who honored me with their suffrages, I have only to say to them, and to my whole country, that I prefer the deepest obscurity of private life, with an un wounded conscience, to the glare of official eminence, spotted by a sense of moral delinquency.

The presiding officer having given the casting vote in the affirmative, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

## FURTHER FROM THE ARMY.

From the N. O. Bulletin, July 20.

The following Proclamation has been issued by General Taylor, and is published in both the English and Spanish languages in the Matamoros papers:—

## A Proclamation

By the General commanding the Army of the United States of America.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO.—After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our government and the government of Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause, and without reparation. At length your government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several million of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation, has been rejected by the Dictator Paredes, and our Minister of Peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Paredes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State governments, they have overthrown your federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military dictator. Your army and rulers extort from the people by grievous

taxation, by forced loans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Comanches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into captivity more horrible than death itself, your wives and children: It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition. It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus pressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries; we come to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future; we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Comanches, to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and to compel them to restore to you, from captivity, your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith, and its ministers, shall be protected, and remain inviolate. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic Church. In every State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic Churches exist, and the Priests perform their holy functions in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our Constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and Republican brethren, and all who receive us as such, shall be protected, whilst all who are reduced into the army of your Dictator, shall be treated as enemies. We shall want nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall be paid the full value in cash. It is the settled policy and character of our government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your Republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Paredes were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic Government.

In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence. Our own Commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph our flag upon the ocean, and our Government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent Republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they could succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, eating out your substance, and harass you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the Press, as the first step towards the introduction of that Monarchy, which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who, whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty, but the Mexican people, who remain neutral during the contest, shall be protected against their military despots, by the Republican Army of the Union.

Z. TAYLOR,  
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.

When any great and predominant passion rules the heart of man, all the others are submissive to it. This, in a covetous mind, if avarice be the prevailing passion, love must give way, purely to avoid the expense it may cause in its pursuit and gratification, whereas on the contrary, when love is the reigning passion, even avarice itself will be converted into profuseness.

**How to find a Wife.**—When a young woman, while in the act of sweeping, approaches you, with kind words and gracious looks, and politely requests you to move, for she wants to sweep where you are sitting, depend upon it she is the girl you want, so far, certainly, as temper is concerned; for never is a woman so patient, so dominating, as when she has a broom in her hand, except it is when she has a mop.—*Hampshire Herald.*

The largest piece of ordnance ever cast, it is said, has just been turned out at Algiers Foundry, South Boston. It is heavier by 5000 pounds than the "Pompadour." The weight of the gun, when finished, will be 25,000 pounds. Length 10 feet; diameter at the base ring 30 inches; length of chamber, 43 inches; length of bore, 9 feet 1 inch; diameter of bore, 11 inches. Will carry 230 pounds round shot; and 180 pounds of shell.—Range of shot or shell 3 miles—being one fourth of a mile greater than the recorded performance of the largest and latest invented mortar in England; and half a mile beyond the reach of any gun in the castle of San Juan, de Ulloa.