

vate character unaltered, and an enviable reputation as a legislator.

Major Patterson has had much legislative experience, having represented this Senatorial district three years, and having during the sessions of 1845 and 1846, represented the county of Armstrong in the State Legislature, both of which sessions he was chosen Speaker, the delicate and responsible duties of which he discharged with signal ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-members of all parties. His experience and reputation as a legislator, will give him great influence on the floor of Congress, from the moment he takes his seat—an influence which the most talented can acquire only in time. This consideration alone ought to have much weight in the selection of a candidate for Congress, especially in a district where the principle of rotation obtains so fully as it does in this.

On the all-absorbing and exciting subject of the tariff, Major Patterson's views are well known, and accord with the great mass of the democracy of Pennsylvania—he is a warm and decided friend of "protection"—sure, certain, and adequate protection to home industry. He is favorable to, and if elected to Congress, will use his influence to secure the passage of a Tariff bill imposing such reasonable duties on foreign imports that come in competition with our own products and manufactures as will be satisfactory to the country, and therefore ensure its permanence.

Besides these reasons, which should be sufficient at all times to influence you in the choice of a member of Congress, there is another, and a momentous one, which at this time ought to have great weight in determining you to give your united efforts to secure the election of the democratic nominee.

It is possible, and from present indications not at all improbable, that the election of the next President will have to be made by Congress; and in such an event that duty will devolve upon the members to be chosen this fall. Should the election be thrown into the House, the vote of Pennsylvania might decide the contest, and the vote of the member from this district might control the vote of Pennsylvania. These contingencies are not beyond the bounds of probability, and are of too great moment to be lightly regarded.

Every consideration, therefore, that can animate the patriot, and every incentive that can impel the democrat to a faithful exercise of his privileges as a citizen, urge you all to a firm, active and energetic support of the democratic congressional nominee. Shall it not be given to him? Your committee have too much confidence in your patriotism, your attachment to the principles of your party, and your fidelity to the interests of your country to doubt it.

The whigs are indebted to democratic votes for their success at the two last Congressional elections. Will you—or any of you, be so recreant to your party, to your principles, and to the interests of your country, as to aid them in achieving another victory? Your regard for your own honor, and your character for consistency forbid it! You have the numerical strength to insure success—you have but to put forth that strength—you have but to rise in the majesty of your power and shake off the lethargy that has been resting upon you for the last four years. Will you not do it?

Let every one act as though the result depended upon his exertions alone, as though the success of the candidate hung solely upon his own vote. Rest not content with mere success—achieve a splendid victory, a victory that will decide the character of the district for the next six years!

Let all go forth to the contest armed with the panoply of truth, resolved to do their duty, and that victory shall crown their efforts. Let your banners float in the breeze, inscribed with the motto, DEMOCRACY SHALL TRIUMPH—THE DISTRICT MUST BE REDEEMED! FERGUS CANNON, JAMES DOUGLASS, JAMES T. LEONARD.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES MEETING.

The Democratic conferees, representing the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana, composing the 24th Congressional district, met at the house of Wm. B. Clarke, in the borough of Indiana, on the 29th day of July, 1846.

The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. A. K. Wright, of Clearfield, President, and Hon. F. Cannon, of Indiana, Secretary.

The following named persons appeared as conferees:

Armstrong county—James Douglass & Robert McIntosh.
Butler—James G. Campbell, James McLaughlin.
Clearfield—A. K. Wright, J. T. Leonard.

Indiana—Maj. A. Kelly, F. Cannon.

On motion, the convention proceeded to make nominations:

J. Douglass nominated Findley Patterson, Abner Kelly Augustus Drum, J. T. Leonard William Bigler, J. McLaughlin Alfred Gilmore.

The conferees then proceeded to ballot, and remained in session, balloting unsuccessfully, during the afternoon of Wednesday and the whole of Thursday, with the exception of several short adjournments, but without effecting a nomination, when it was, on motion,

Resolved, That this convention adjourn to meet at Indiana on Thursday the 20th day of August next.

Thursday, Aug. 20, 1846.
Convention met pursuant to adjournment; all the conferees present except

Maj. Kelly. Mr. James Sutton appeared in the room of Mr. Kelly, who was, on motion, admitted to a seat.

The following letter from Col. William Bigler, declining to be a candidate, was read and ordered to be published with the proceedings:

Clearfield, Aug. 1, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The Democratic County Meeting that appointed you Conferees to participate in the nomination of a candidate to be supported by the democracy of this district for Congress, (without my knowledge) instructed you to urge my nomination for that distinguished station. For this unsolicited expression of confidence, by my neighbors, I am sincerely grateful.

I regret to learn that the conference which assembled at Indiana on Wednesday last, failed to select a candidate for the party, and adjourned to meet at some future period. I never desired to have my name mentioned in connection with the approaching election for Congressman, and pursuing my own personal inclinations and believing that a reduction of the number of names before the Convention will have a tendency to produce harmonious action and secure the success of the Party, I most respectfully decline being considered a candidate for nomination.

With the determination, most cheerfully and actively to sustain the nominee of the party, and with sentiments of kind regard,

I am, very truly,

Your fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

Hon. J. T. LEONARD, and Hon. A. K. WRIGHT, Conferees on the part of Clearfield county.

The name of William Bigler was then withdrawn, and the convention proceeded to ballot, and on the eighth ballot, Major Findley Patterson, of Armstrong county, having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress, for this district.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the Tariff act of 1842, and are in favor of such a Tariff as will afford ample protection to the great interests of our land.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course of the General Administration in relation to the Tariff Bill of 1842, and believe that the timely aid rendered by the old Keystone State in 1844, should have entitled her interests to more favorable consideration from that quarter.

Resolved, That George M. Dallas, by his vote in favor of McKay's bill, has forfeited all claims to further patronage from the old Commonwealth that gave him "birth, life and station."

Resolved, That we approve of the State Administration, and believe that in the person of FRANCIS R. SHUNK we have an able, efficient, and honest man at the helm of our State.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Senators and members of Congress from this State, in supporting the tariff bill of 1842, entitles them to our grateful thanks.

Resolved, That we will not support any man hereafter for President, Congress or any other representative office who is not a protective tariff man in deed as well as word.

Resolved, That in the person of FINDLEY PATTERSON, our candidate for Congress, we recognize an able, efficient, and firm friend to the protective policy, and one who will stand by it in the hour of danger as well as in the hour of prosperity; and that the members of this convention pledge themselves to use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That Fergus Cannon, James Douglass & James T. Leonard, be a committee to draft an address to the people of this Congressional district.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers in the district.

The Convention then adjourned.

A. K. WRIGHT, Pres't.

F. CANNON, Sec'y.

'Pauper Labor.'

It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the *Democratic Review* for July, that the pauper labor of England is better paid than the free labor in the northern slave factories at Lowell. There ought to be but one feeling, (justly remarks one of our New England contemporaries,) that of indignation at the infamously oppressive manner in which the female operatives at Lowell have been over-reached and crowded with work:—*Pennsylvanian*.

In relation to English manufactures, the wages of operatives are higher than in the United States. The report of the Parliamentary factory commissioners state, that the average labor in England is 60 hours per week for 11s., or \$2 64. In the United States, 78 hours for 10s., or \$2 40. The average in Lowell is \$1 50 per week; and \$1 25 board, being \$2 75 or 11s 6d per week. These figures show that England has no advantage over the United States in cheapness. In the last two years a very great reduction has been made in the prices paid for weaving. The manner of it has been thus:—Prior to 1842, a girl tended two power looms, and she received 16 cents per piece for cotton cloth; these looms are driven by steam or water power. In 1841-'42, the speed at which these looms were propelled was reduced, and the girl required to tend three. The most healthy and active girls were selected, and the others discharged. As soon as habit enabled her to tend the three

looms with comparative facility, the speed was increased, and still further exertions on her part became necessary. This process was continued until the old speed was restored, and an active, strong girl was taxed to the utmost of her physical powers, to tend three where before two was considered a great task. These three looms then would produce three pieces in the same time that two were formerly produced. The price allowed the girl was reduced from 16 cents to 11 cents per piece; she therefore received 33 cents for the same length of time employed as when she received 32 cents for producing two pieces. Her extra exertion in producing the third piece is the increased profit of the mill owner, who memorializes Congress for protection against British "pauper labor," because he has increased the wages of his own operatives, that is, he pays her 33 cents where he paid 32 cents before! This increased production does not lower the price here, but as soon as the United States' markets are overloaded, the goods are exported to China and India, where they undersell the English goods at a discrimination of 10 per cent. duty in favor of the latter. This system is secure in the hands of monopolists, as long as the large capital of England is debared from competing with the corporate capital. It is impossible for individuals here to compete with vested capitals of a million dollars and upwards each, and the protection of the people against this oppression is to be found only in the aid of the large capital of Lancashire; whose people are now asking our farmers to sell them their surplus flour for their goods."

From the Pittsburgh Post.

THE SHOEMAKERS & THE TARIFF.

The new Tariff act provides for a duty of thirty per cent. on Manufactures of Leather, or of which Leather is a component part, including, of course, Boots, Bootes, Shoes, &c. The act of 1842 levies a specific duty of \$1 25 on each pair of men's Boots imported, without regard to their value or price. It is said that "figures cannot lie," and, if so, a resort to them can do no injustice:

Tariff of 1842.		Tariff of 1846.	
Duty on Men's Boots costing	\$3.50	\$1.25	At 30 pr. ct. \$1.05
do do	4.00	1.25	do 1.20
do do	4.50	1.25	do 1.35
do do	5.00	1.25	do 1.50
do do	5.50	1.25	do 1.65
do do	6.00	1.25	do 1.80
do do	6.50	1.25	do 1.95
do do	7.00	1.25	do 2.10
do do	7.50	1.25	do 2.25
do do	8.00	1.25	do 2.40

It will be seen by the above comparative statement, and which we believe to be entirely correct, that the act of 1846 levies a higher duty on Boots of superior quality, and upon which, of course, there has been an increased amount of labor bestowed, than the act of 1842. Under the act of 1842, Boots valued at \$3.50 pay as much duty as those valued at \$8 per pair. Under the new Tariff act, the duty chargeable on a pair of Boots valued at \$3.50 will be \$1.05—on a pair valued at \$8 the duty will be \$2.40.

Under the Tariff act of 1842, Men's Leather Shoes are subject to a specific duty of thirty cents per pair, without regard to their value; under the act of 1846, to a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem. Well, let us now see what we can ascertain by a little cyphering:

Tariff of 1842.		Tariff of 1846.	
Duty on Men's Shoes costing	\$1.00	30 cts.	At 30 pr. ct. 39 cts
do do	1.25	30	do 37 1/2
do do	1.50	30	do 45
do do	1.75	30	do 52 1/2
do do	2.00	30	do 60
do do	2.50	30	do 75
Children's Silk Laced Boots costing	1.00	25	do 30
Women or Men's Silk Laced Boots costing	2.25	75	do 67
do do	2.50	75	do 75
Children's Leather Boots costing	70	15	do 21
Women's Leather Boots costing	1.50	50	do 45
do do	1.75	50	do 52
Women's Leather Slippers costing	1.00	25	do 30
Women's Prunella Slippers costing	80	25	do 24

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 Doughters & Wrights' 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.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of Twenty Dollars, dated about the middle of April last, given by the subscribers to Jesse D. Majors, of Buggs township, Clearfield county, as we have never received value for the same and are determined not to pay it unless compelled by due course of law.

JOSEPH PETERS, JONAS PETERS, Buggs tp. Aug. 22, 1846.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS at low rates at B. B. & P.'S.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. Sept. 12, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, jr. of Bradford county.

FOR CONGRESS, Hon. Findley Patterson, (Of Armstrong county.)

FOR ASSEMBLY, Col. C. S. WORRELL, Maj. JOHN REYNOLDS.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF, COL. JOHN STITES. FOR COMMISSIONER, JAMES A. READ. FOR AUDITOR, JAMES M. SHAW.

An apology is due our readers for the lack of variety in our columns this week. Not publishing a paper last week has been the cause of this.

Maj. James Bloom.

It will be remembered that in our paper of the 18th August we stated that the above named gentleman had pledged himself to abide by the action of the Democratic Nomination, and not to be a candidate for Sheriff, unless he was nominated. This statement was made to us by his friends, and those friends have since told us that they are willing at any time to confirm what they then said—and they are men whose veracity no man will impeach.

Notwithstanding this, it is said, he is still a candidate—against the nomination, and against his positive pledge, too, which, we think, united, will create a current a little too strong to surmount.—But we shall say nothing more at present, and wait for the development of further events.

LEWISTOWN BANK—STAND FROM UNDER!

This institution, after a hard struggle to conceal its real situation, has finally got below the surface. Its notes are quoted in Philadelphia at 25 per cent below par.

But it will rise again. After its favorites have made good their loss on the grain they have purchased at a high price, by buying up its notes at 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, they will then bring it up to par again, and be ready for another operation.

Why don't our lumbermen get a Bank. It would operate most delightfully. If you lose on your lumber, all you have to do, is to withdraw your deposits in Philadelphia, knock down the credit of your paper, buy your notes at a discount, and when you have made enough in this way to balance your loss on your lumber, replace your deposits again, and then go ahead. The world will then say you are able financiers. Oh, the beauties of Banking!

The Whig Meeting.

Two of the federal orators took occasion to give us an especial notice at their meeting last week.—We have neither time, room, nor inclination to answer—besides, there is nothing to answer. But such speaking! Why, Mr. Blanchard cannot even talk any more; and as for Lin, until he performs the operation of "eating a mile of rail road," or proves that the "Banner's" course now is inconsistent with its course in 1844, we shall consider him the author of a fraud and a base attempt to deceive his hearers. The best of Mr. Blanchard's effort, however, was, his assertion that one of the reasons why Mr. Wilmot (who was the only Congressman from Pennsylvania that) voted for the new Tariff, was because he lived in a little lumber county.—We thank him for that. It went home to many of his hearers. We hope it will induce them to investigate and examine for themselves.

Mr. Gordon done the meeting some credit. He at least made an attempt (no matter how weak) to argue the merits of the question. His was not all denunciation—and we admired him for it. However, if the manufacture of ginger is the only interest unprotected by the new Tariff, we think that home industry will not suffer much by that act.

The proceedings of the Congressional Conference meeting will be found in another column.—It is unnecessary for us to say that we disapprove of the sentiments expressed in two or three of those resolutions. We believe they were unnecessary and unauthorized. The conferees were not appointed to frame a creed for the party. When they effected a nomination, their duties ended. That nomination we heartily approve—but their creed we do not. But this shall not cause us, however, to abate our zeal in support of the nominee of that Convention. Nor would we consider it justifiable in any democrat making it an excuse even for lukewarmness in his support of Mr. Patterson. There are other questions besides the Tariff, that need to be cared for, upon the success of which much depends, and upon which there is not a shade of difference of opinion among any portion of the party in the district.

Besides this, it should be remembered that it is one of the cherished principles of the Republican party, that the Representative should obey the will of the majority of his constituents. That there is a majority of the voters of this district in favour of a high Tariff, no one entertains a doubt. In 1843, when Dr. Lorain was a candidate, he pledged himself, if elected, to carry out the will of his constituents on this question. It is democratic—and he who is opposed to it—or refuses, is unworthy of public trust.

As strong and objectionable as these resolutions are, they are still moderate, and modest, and reasonable, in comparison with the insulting tone of the corresponding proceedings of the federal meeting—so that there is much to be gained by those who prefer the Tariff of 1846 to that of 1842, in voting for Mr. Patterson, in preference to Mr. Irvin.

We ask attention to the address of the Congressional Conferees.

OUR TICKET.—Its Selection.

We now have a full Ticket, and it has been fairly and harmoniously selected. It is composed entirely of FARMERS.—Patterson is a farmer—Worrell and Reynolds are both farmers—Stites is a farmer—Read is a farmer, and Shaw is a farmer; and they are all men of good qualifications, and faithful Republicans.

The number of votes cast at the Primary election was unexpectedly large, and should forever silence the lips of those who are continually harping about the "borough faction," "borough dictation," &c. &c.—By reference to the returns it will be seen that for representative, about which it was said there was so much intrigue and management, in the borough we were exactly a tie—so that, if there is a faction here, that faction is divided against itself. We hope to hear no more of this. Let it rest. The Democrats of the borough are never united except when they come to choose between Democracy and Federalism. Then they are united, not upon men—but upon PRINCIPLES. Let the townships do likewise, and we will guarantee the triumphant election of the whole Ticket, and the glorious REDEMPTION of the 24th Congressional district. Mark that!

Mr. Irvin's Apostasy.

The *Buller Herald* is mistaken in asserting that Mr. Irvin was never run or elected as a democrat. He was twice elected (in 1833 and 1834) to the Legislature as a democrat, and was active in the support of all the leading measures of General Jackson's administration. In 1835, the year that Ritner was elected Governor, Mr. Irvin was elected to the State Senate as the Jackson, Muhlenberg, & ANTI-BANK candidate! It is true that Mr. Packer was the regular democratic nominee. But he was a Wolf man. Mr. Irvin was the friend of Muhlenberg, and was supported by at least two if not three out of the six Democratic papers in the district. These are the facts of the case—and whether his vote in favor of the charter of Ritner's Mammoth Bank was in accordance with the will of his constituents and his own consistency, or whether by that act he won the title of an apostate Democrat, we leave for the people to judge.

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN.

Are the Republicans of Clearfield county aware that at the present time they occupy a large share of public attention—that the eyes of their brethren throughout the State, and a large portion of the Union, are centred upon them? They expect you to do your duty as becomes freemen, and cast your votes for measures not men. Will you disappoint their expectations?

The fact is now known to every person, that had the Democratic candidate at the last Congressional election received the same vote in this county that the rest of the ticket received, our district would have been redeemed then. Will you commit the same fault again, and again assist to power the men who abhor and despise your principles? Redeem your character, demoralize, and give your influence and your votes to Major PATTERSON, who is equally talented, equally deserving, and equally worthy in every respect, as the Whig candidate.

When Mr. McKennan was the candidate of the Democratic party, our opponents taunted us with the assertion that he had opposed our candidate the year previous. They cannot say this of Mr. Patterson, and you can have no other excuse for refusing him your votes than a reckless and shameful desertion of your principles.

It may be that Mr. Irvin is a clever fellow; a good neighbour, and all that sort of thing. But it should be enough for you to know that he is the candidate of the Whig party—a party whose principles are adverse to every thing you believe to be for the best interests of the country,—and that if elected, he will be bound to go with them in all their measures, whether it be for another mammoth Bank, a Bankrupt Law, or any other of the Whig measures devised by the genius of the Webster's, Webb's, &c.

The administration of Mr. Folk has now been in existence some eighteen months. During that time some of the most important measures in the history of our country have been entered upon our statute books; and with the exception of the single question of the Tariff, have given unbounded satisfaction. All the rest, we dare say, would be sanctioned by word and deed, if necessary, by every Democrat in the State. To vote for the Whig candidate for Congress now would be virtually undoing what you did then. It would be saying, either that you have no political principles of