

Canal Commissioner.

At the close of the Ritner Whig Administration, (says the Pittsburgh Post) the public works were found in a deplorable condition, and it has since required the most indefatigable exertions on the part of Democratic Canal Commissioners to retrieve their character, and pay off the load of debt with which Whig management had burdened them. To prove what we say is correct, we direct the attention of the reader to the following statements, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures on finished lines of improvements for the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, the three years of Whig rule, and also the years of 1844 and 1845, and to the 1st of August, 1846, which includes nearly the whole time that Mr. Foster has performed the duties of Canal Commissioner.

Ritner Whig Administration.

Table with 4 columns: Years, Revenue, Expenditures, Excess of Rev.
1836 \$637,805 72 \$711,206 04 \$126,599 68
1837 975,350 49 944,480 58 30,859 92
1838 959,336 32 749,251 27 210,084 95

Democratic Commissioners elected by the People.
1844 \$1,164,325 84 \$808,887 08 \$355,437 76
1845 1,154,691 55 686,036 10 468,655 36
1846 701,911 81 433,913 04 267,998 77

From the St. Louis Republican of the 19th inst.
SURRENDER OF MORMONS—THE ANTIES IN NAUVOO—QUIET RESTORED.
The steamer Alvarado arrived this morning from Keokuk. She brings a brief letter from our correspondent, written as the boat was starting, yesterday. The Anti-Mormons are, it will be seen, in possession of Nauvoo, without further violence upon persons or property. We learn, in addition, that the proscribed people were quitting Nauvoo as fast as possible. The steamer Osprey was to take as many as she could carry, up the river, and others will probably come to St. Louis. The people of Iowa are not well disposed towards them, and it is not probable that many will find a resting place in that Territory.

The Whig expenditures, in 1838, on the 'Huntingdon Breach,' amounting to \$337,419 33, are not embraced in the foregoing table, but properly belong to the expenditures of the year 1838. Let us now see how the case stands—let us see whether the members of the Democratic Canal Board, so much abused by the Journal, are really deserving of censure.
The Whigs had control of the public works for 3 years, 1836, 1837 and 1838. After deducting expenses of repairing the Huntingdon breach, the official records show, as the net amount of revenue derived from the public works, \$40,145 22

Amount of old debts left unpaid, according to the report of Mr. Strohm, himself a Whig and chairman of a Whig committee of a Whig Senate, 269,677 35
From this sum deduct the amount of canal revenues in the treasury at the close of the Ritner Whig administration, 40,145 22
Leaving the State in debt the sum of \$229,532 13

To this should be added the expenses of repairing the improvements, which Strohm estimated would cost about \$455,000—double the amount for ordinary repairs—but say the repairs cost \$200,000
This sum actually expended, and we find the public improvements at the close of the Ritner Whig administration, after having expended all the revenues derived from the works, actually in debt the sum of \$129,532 13

All the resources of the Canal expended and a debt incurred of over \$400,000. So much for Whig rule.
Now let us see what has been done by the Democratic Board:
Net amount of revenue received on the public works for the years 1844, 1845, and to the 1st of Aug. 1846, \$2,091,971 86
To this sum add the amount of old debts paid 255,756 85

Showing the handsome sum of \$1,347,228 71 one million three hundred and forty seven thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy-one cents, is the amount of net revenue derived from the public works of the State, in two years and a half, while they have been under the control of the present competent and efficient board. At the expiration of three years of Whig rule we find the public works in debt nearly \$400,000, after having expended all the revenues. Now look at the other side; at the end of two and a half years of Democratic rule we find that the public works of the State have yielded a net revenue amounting to nearly one and a half millions of dollars, and the works clear of debt!

The damage done to all the State works this last spring was very great—fully equal in extent, we think, to that of Huntingdon county, known as the big breach, in 1838. The Huntingdon breach occurred in June and the whole season's navigation on that part of the work was lost—the breach was repaired at an expense of \$337,419 33.

The breaches of last spring under the direction of the present Democratic board of Commissioners, were repaired in six weeks, costing something less than \$110,000.

After examining the above facts, we think the people will not be quite so foolish as to entrust the public works again to...

Col. Cross, twenty-two in all, being invited by the whole-souled Capt. J. A. Pratt. When dinner was over they commenced their march to join the Army. Next day, Lieut. French returned for more ammunition, a report having reached the General that Santa Ana was on his march to Monterey with 15,000 men, and that all their forces were on the march to concentrate at Monterey, to give the General a warm reception. Maj. Gen. Patterson is in command of the whole troops. The whole of Gen. Taylor's force has gone, about 6000 in all.

Point Isabel, Sept. 11th.
Gen. Taylor left Camargo for Monterey with 6000 men on the 5th. Ampudia has arrived at Monterey with a large force, reports say from 4000 to 10000 men, and ten pieces of artillery. He has completely fortified the place. His proclamation has been received, in which he threatens to shoot any Mexican who shall hold communications with the Americans. At the last accounts Taylor's Head Quarters were at Seralvo, half way between Camargo and Monterey. Letters received from above anticipate a desperate resistance at the latter place. The campaign has commenced in earnest. This intelligence arrived by the Camargo mail last night.

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Correspondence of the Republican.
STEAMER ALVARADO.
Friday, Sept. 18, 1846.

The Mormon war is at last ended. On Wednesday evening, the Quincy Committee prevailed on the Mormons to surrender, and yesterday, at three o'clock, the Anties marched into, and took possession of the city of Nauvoo. The Mormons stipulated to leave forthwith, or as fast as they can possibly get away; except a committee of five, who are to remain to dispose of the property yet belonging to the community. No property has been, or is to be destroyed—although a strong disposition existed, with many of the Anties to destroy the Temple. They fear it will be a beacon light to lure the Mormons back. By refraining from violent measures the Anties, have saved themselves from a great deal of reproach.

A gentleman who left Nauvoo yesterday, at two o'clock, said the Mormons were leaving as fast as they could get away. Yesterday was a happy day for the citizens of Hancock county, as peace is now permanently restored to it.
I was not able, before I left, to get a copy of the articles of surrender agreed upon, but have given you the substance of the treaty.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town-Council of the Borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That all Blacksmiths and others whose business may require them to make fires near their shops, are required to make them at a time when the weather is calm, and not windy, and also to have their fires at least 50 feet from any dwelling or other house, under the penalty of not less than one nor more than ten dollars, for each offence, to be recovered according to law.

2d. Be it further ordained, &c. That any persons burning shavings or other matters on the streets, are hereby forbidden to do the same except at a time when the weather is calm and not windy, and then the fire not to be within 100 feet of any house, under the penalty of not less than one nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered according to law.

3d. Be it ordained, &c. That the ordinances already in force, relating to planking the pavements, shall be extended down Second street to the corner of Locust and Second, and on the South side of Cherry street from Front to Second, of which the lot-holders and those interested will take notice.

Passed Sept. 8, 1846.
J. W. SMITH, Burgess.
R. WALLACE, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned being appointed by the court, an Auditor on the Administration accounts of Ulrich Shrader, Esq. dec'd, will attend to the duties on Saturday the 10th of October, at his office, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will please attend.
J. F. WEAVER, Aud'r.
Sept. 24, 1846.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against buying a promissory note given by me to Simon Fulton, of Burnside township, for \$50, dated about the 18th day of April, 1845, as I have not received value for the same, and am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
JAMES RIDDLE.
Burnside tp. Sept. 1, 1846.—pd.

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, Pa. Oct. 3, 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.

The 2d Tuesday.
If the Democratic party of Clearfield county were ever called upon by a regard for the principles which they profess to cherish, to turn out in a solid body, that time is NOW. The eyes of the Republican party throughout the State are upon them. They are anxiously watching the contest in this county. They know that the redemption of the 24th Congressional district depends upon the fidelity of the democracy of Clearfield county. Will you by the course and desert your principles at such an hour—when such important consequences are at stake? Remember that the Congress for which we elect a member now, may have the choosing of a President, and that the vote of this district may possibly decide the vote of Pennsylvania. Would it not be a serious reflection for you to know that by deserting your principles this fall, you thus gave the vote of Democratic Pennsylvania to the federal candidate? Reflect deeply upon these things.—Remember the responsibilities that rest upon you, and cast your votes, not for the purpose of elevating or favouring any man—but for the purpose of sustaining your principles.

There is but one federal candidate for the Legislature. He has no chance of an election, if the Democrats are careful in voting for none the Democratic candidates (Worrell and Reynolds.) Doubtless the old game of the Whigs will be repeated again this fall, and you may expect to hear a great cry about the Democrats of Centre county deserting our man, and voting for their's alone. Already has such whisperings gone forth. But there is no danger of this. They are equally pledged to the support of the whole Ticket. They never have done the like—and they are not at all likely to do so now. They know it would be certain political death to all their candidates in future contests.

The only opposition to our county ticket, is for Sheriff, JOHN STITES, Esq. of Boggs township, is the Democratic nominee—and James BLOOM, sen., of Pike township, volunteer, or Whig. Mr Stites lives in a section of the county that has never had a Sheriff, and a more honest, upright, high-minded citizen, the county can not boast of. He served three years as county Commissioner, and we believe he discharged the precarious duties of that office with as much satisfaction as any individual ever did. There cannot be a word said against the man, or the manner in which he comes before the people—and we look forward to his triumphant election as an event beyond any reasonable doubt.—They were both candidates three years ago—Stites being regularly nominated by the Democratic party, and Bloom as a volunteer. The contest resulted in the election of our present efficient Sheriff. Stites was 95 votes behind Irwin, (the Whig candidate,) and Bloom was 97 votes behind Stites.

We must again remind our democratic friends that Mr. Irwin resigned his seat in the Senate rather than vote for a Democrat for the United States Senate.—He now declares that he has been a Whig for at least ELEVEN years. Can you vote for a Whig that would rather resign his Senatorship than vote for a Democrat? That would be returning a little too much good for evil.

The 'Indiana Register' of last week seems to have made a remarkable—very remarkable discovery. It is that Mr. Patterson received mileage for travelling to Harrisburg to attend an extra session of the Legislature! What a strange man this Patterson is. Why did he not make himself singular, and refuse what ALL THE REST of the Senators took!—and which he it remembered, was given by a Whig Senate! This seems to be the burden of the 'Register's' complaint.

The Mask off at Last!

Mr. Irwin has finally acknowledged himself a Whig!
The 'Butler Whig' of the 23d ultimo, in alluding to the speech of Mr. Irwin at that place a few evenings previous, says:
"Mr. Irwin also took occasion, in the course of his remarks, to reply to a slander which had been uttered against him in the Locofoco meeting of the previous evening. It had been asserted that he (Mr. I.) had been elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania AS A DEMOCRAT, and that he had afterwards deserted that party. Mr. Irwin pronounced this a FALSEHOOD, and gave a true statement of the facts in the case."

This, then, be it known, is the first time Mr. Irwin has ever said publicly, with his own mouth, that he was a Whig, or that he was any thing else than a Democrat—although he has frequently took part in Whig meetings in this county, and uniformly, we believe, voted the Federal ticket. Our Democratic friends, who still have doubts as to his political creed, can doubt no longer. It is not a week since Mr. Irwin's friends pronounced, in a Locofoco lie of the Butler Herald, when that paper noticed the remarks quoted above.

But we ask the citizens of this county when they voted for Mr. Irwin in 1835, if they did not think and believe they were voting for a Democrat? He had been elected both the previous years to the Legislature, as a Democrat, and in '35, was one of the leading and most active friends of Mr. Muhlenberg, and was nominated, and supported by at least two of the Democratic papers of the district as the "Jackson, Muhlenberg and anti Bank" candidate. Robert Ross, Esq. was one of the conferees from this county that nominated him. We don't know what Mr. Ross' political principles are now, but no man will say that he was a Whig then. There is no use, however, in spending ink and paper with this matter. There is not a man in this county, of either party, that will bear Mr. Irwin out in his Butler speech,—and there is not a man in the county now, who is conversant with the facts, who would risk his reputation for truth and veracity (if he has any) by asserting that Mr. Irwin did not at least pretend to be A DEMOCRAT when he was elected to the Senate. It was the only possible way he could have been elected. Sailing under any other colours would have ensued his shipwreck.

Col. BLOOM then published a Democratic paper in this place, and rendered Mr. I. the most efficient and energetic support. Did he support a Whig? Were the Patriarchs of Centre and Lycoming such men as were in the habit of supporting Whig candidates? They never did.—Mr. Irwin pledged himself to many of his leading democratic friends that if elected he would strictly adhere to Democratic measures. These men are yet living and willing to substantiate this assertion.

We are pleased, however, that Mr. Irwin has at last confessed. It is what we have long wanted. It will effectually wake up some of the good old sturdy Democrats of Clearfield county. "By his own mouth have they condemned him."

Another Gun Spiked.

The Federalists are trying to make a little capital against Mr. PATTERSON with the "Armstrong County Bank," a charter for which passed the last Legislature, and was voted by Gov. Shunk. A Mr. Purviance introduced the matter in a speech at Butler, and exposed a copy of a paper in which the applicants had advertised their application, as is now directed by law—which was signed by one Patterson, but when the matter was further investigated, the first name didn't happen to suit the purpose so well, as it was David and not Findley. However, had it been our candidate, there would be no objection to him on that ground, as that very application stated the stockholders of said Bank "were to be individually liable for its circulation"—a kind of Banks to which Democrats have no objection.

The 'Armstrong Democrat' exposes this shallow attempt of the federalists to practice a falsehood upon the people in the following satisfactory manner. We have only room for a single paragraph:

"We beg leave however to say to the aforesaid Samuel, that in the present instance he has perverted the truth, either intentionally or through ignorance; he may take either horn of the dilemma. Maj. Patterson never signed the application for the charter of the Armstrong county Bank. When Mr. Purviance stated that he did, and from that argument attempted to relieve his relative Mr. Irwin from the odium of having voted for the Bank of the United States, he therefore falsified the record. The Mr. Patterson who signed the application, is Mr. David Patterson, of Kittanning, a respectable merchant of our town, and not Findley Patterson, the

democratic candidate for Congress. We know not where or how the misrepresentation started, unless it was the "Indiana Register." We publish a correct notice of the application, in order to show that we are correct, and that therefore Mr. Purviance was in error."

Iron and the Tariff of '46.

"Facts are stubborn things."
We have heretofore stated, and endeavored to show by facts and figures, that the New Tariff of 1846, because more equal, protection to all the groas, tending industrial interests of the country than is afforded by the Tariff of 1842, and that for this reason, we preferred the latter to the former—at the same time giving fair notice that if, by the operation of the New Law, any interest was found to suffer by it, we would be among the first to use every effort to have it amended. As often as such statements were made they were pronounced false by our opponents—but none of them have dared to put pen to paper to show the people that they were false. When the new law was first adopted, it is true that we, in common with the whole community, were led to believe that the manufacturing interests of the country, and particularly of Pennsylvania, had received a severe stroke. We were induced to believe so, by the wholesale denunciations of every Whig paper in the State, backed by several Democratic papers—and nothing else. As soon as this storm of words passed over, we felt it to work to examine the matter, to compare the figures of the one with the figures of the other bill—which every man should do—and which has resulted in a firm conviction that under the much abused tariff of '46 all kinds of manufacturing interests will receive equal protection with other equally important industrial interests, such as agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts.

The Iron interest, it was said, would suffer most. A gentleman of this place has taken the pains to ascertain from head quarters, how far Iron is affected by the Tariff of 1846, and has given us a statement from a Custom House officer, at Philad., whose veracity no man will question, and from which we extract the following comparative statement. The document is in our hands, where those who have doubts as to its correctness, can call and be satisfied.

Table comparing Tariff '42 and Tariff '46 for Hammered Iron.
Tariff '42 cost at charge Tariff '46
72 3 00 \$61 84 73 18 9d \$107 40
175 2 00 149 17 31 4 3 9 441 75

Table comparing Tariff '42 and Tariff '46 for Rolled Iron.
Tariff '42 cost at charge Tariff '46
113 1 00 \$141 56 59 11 9d \$107 40
298 3 7 361 02 200 2 6 290 70
368 2 00 460 62 204 13 0 297 30

Diff in favor of '42, \$2,267 80
Let us now see what effect all this has upon revenue and protection.
Diff. in favor of '46 on H.B. Iron, as above, \$338 14
do do on Rolled Iron, 267 80

Thus showing that the Tariff of '46 yields \$71 31 more revenue on the same amount of merchandise than the great Whig Tariff of '42—and consequently the same amount of increase of protection to the Iron business. Let us now hear no more about "ruin" and "destruction" among the Iron-Masters.

Maj. Patterson.

As the Whigs are making an effort to underrate the talents and abilities of the Democratic candidate for Congress, we have thought it proper to make the following extract from his reasons for dissenting from the majority of the committee on Banks in the Senate, and which was published in the 'Banner' of 24th Feb. 1841.
We take pleasure in contrasting these substantial reasons why the legislature should no longer grant indulgence to the suspended banks, with the votes of Mr. Irwin for the charter of Biddle's Bank. Mr. Patterson is not a practical speaker—but from the following it is very clear that he can tell the truth:

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1841.
Mr. PATTERSON offered to the chair the following reasons in relation to the resolutions of yesterday, of the committee on banks, which were ordered to be placed on the journal:

The committee on banks being instructed by a resolution of the Senate, to enquire what legislation, if any, was necessary on the subject of the late suspension of specie payments by the banks—a majority of that committee having reported a preamble and resolutions, the effect of which—if passed into a law—would be to suppress enforcement of all laws imposing penalties on the banks for violating their obligations; the undersigned, being a member of that committee, hereby expresses his dissent from the provisions of the report, for the following reasons: In the first place, denying the position assumed by the majority of the committee—that the country banks must necessarily depend because the city banks have conducted themselves to greatly benefit the country, is profitable to all concerned, and able on all ordinary occasions to meet their liabilities when demanded.

Because those banks which are now most difficultly, assume to dictate to the legislature, during the session, as