

Democrat Banner.
CLEARFIELD, Pa. May 12, 1847.
 FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
 FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
of Montgomery county.

We have again crowded our columns with the accounts of the brilliant operations of our soldiers in Mexico. The despatches of Gen. Kearny and Col. Doniphan exhibit some of the bravest achievements ever performed by the soldiers of any nation. The battle of Sacramento places the valor and skill of the Volunteers on a level with the best Regulars in the service. Their achievement on that occasion has never yet been equalled.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

At the last session of Congress the postage on newspapers sent to offices within 39 miles of the place of publication—which had been repealed the session previous—was restored. This was a most unfortunate measure for the country Press. No Constitutional act of Congress could do us more injury. It must have been done, too, in a very quiet way, for we never knew that such a measure was even contemplated until we saw the instructions from the Post Master General to his deputies. It is a species of specific, and minimum taxation that does not very well comport with the spirit of Democracy. The injustice of paying as much postage for carrying a paper five or six miles as for carrying it two or three hundred miles, must be apparent. If they must have postage, let it be in proportion to distance, or weight, or something on the *ad valorem* system.

We hope our readers will bear with the inconvenience occasioned by this act, for the present, and, with the assistance of the people, we think the Country Press will be able to effect its repeal at an early date in the next session.

Gen. Irvin and his Votes.

Much controversy exists at present with regard to some votes given by Gen. Irvin, the present whig candidate for Governor, while a representative in Congress. With regard to these votes, whatever they may have been, we feel very little concern—nor do we think it matters much to the people. Gen. Irvin is a whig, and prides himself in being a whig in the fullest sense of the word. He is the whig candidate for Congress, and is pledged to carry out all the measures of that party, should he be elected. Are the people ignorant as to the nature and character of those measures?—Then why the necessity of going to the trouble of hunting up the votes of Gen. Irvin to prove that he is a whig? No body doubts it. The issue is clearly made. By voting for Gov. Shunk, or Gen. Irvin, the people will decide whether they prefer the principles of the Federalists or the principles of the Democrats.

But while we are on this subject, we may as well explain the situation, or rather the result of the controversy about Gen. Irvin's votes in Congress. The Democratic papers charged Gen. Irvin with voting in favor of taxing tea and coffee, *in time of peace*, as an offset to the noise made by the Federalists about the present administration recommending a tax on those articles, *as a war tax*. The controversy this charge gave rise to, has developed the facts to be thus:—Gen. Irvin did not vote in favor of the section of the Tariff act of 1842, (which was vetoed by President Tyler,) which laid a duty of 20 per cent. on tea and coffee, although he was present both immediately before and after the vote was taken each time, as is shown by the journal—and he may, therefore, be called a *dodger* on that point. But he *did* vote for the bill including this tax, on its final passage in the House, and it would have become the law of the land had it not been for the veto of President Tyler.

But this, even if he earnestly advocated the taxing of tea and coffee, is not the worst voting he done. Gen. Irvin is one of the **AUTHORS** of the noted **BANKRUPT LAW**. The poor man could easily forgive the general for wanting to tax his tea and coffee, for in that case he would know that his rich neighbor was taxed likewise—but the operation of the Bankrupt Law was of another character. It left an impression behind, and one that will endure for years to come. The honest, hard-working laborer, who was cheated out of his sole dependence by that act, will not soon forget its authors.

But the worst has yet to be told. This law was passed, if we remember right, at the extra session of Congress, in 1841, and after it had wiped out over \$500,000,000 of debts—it was repealed by the same men that created it. Was Gen. Irvin among that number? Ah! here is the rub. If he was, it shows that he was sorry for what he had done, and that he embraced the first opportunity to prevent swindlers from robbing poor men. But if he voted against its repeal, after knowing the injury it had done, then it shows that he is not desir-

ing the votes of poor men. Did he do so? We see him so charged by some of the Democratic papers. Let the question be fairly answered. Gen. Irvin may have been deceived, and may have voted for the passage of the Bankrupt Law, believing it would be of benefit to the country; but after seeing its deleterious effects—the distress and wide-spread ruin which it occasioned throughout the country, it was his duty to vote for its repeal, and if he did not do so, then we say he done wrong, and ought to be remembered for it.

However, we wish to see the contest conducted upon party principles. We wish the issue fairly to be made, and let the people decide by their votes whether they are in favor of the principles supported by the Federal party, or the principles supported by the Democratic party.—Whether they are in favor of the creation of a multitude of irresponsible corporations, such, for instance, as the Clearfield Coke and Iron Company—the chartering of any number of Banks—and whether they are in favor of giving *'aid and comfort'* to the foreign enemy by denouncing a just war, which they helped to declare—& opposing every measure of the administration calculated for a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the end that peace may be speedily obtained. If they are in favor of these things, then will they give their votes to Gen. Irvin. But if they are in favor of making all corporations, Banking as well as coal companies, responsible for their debts—of protecting the farmer, mechanic and labourer equally with the man of capital and wealth—if they are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the present, as well as any other war we may have with a foreign nation, so that the honor and character of our nation may be preserved, and peace speedily restored, then will they cast their votes for the candidate of the Democratic party, that long tried and faithful public servant, FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Since writing the foregoing we have received a communication from a gentleman in Bellefonte—a friend of General Irvin's—calling our attention to the subject, and giving extracts from the Journal of Congress, to prove that Gen. Irvin did not vote for a tax on tea and coffee, and requesting its publication in the Banner, with which request we will cheerfully comply in our next number. We find nothing in this statement that conflicts materially with what we have stated above.

Further accounts from the late battle between General Scott and Santa Anna, do not differ materially from the published account in another column. Santa Anna's army was composed of 14 or 15,000—6,000 of whom were taken, and the rest made their escape. Gen. Scott appears determined that the enemy shall not have time to collect their forces again, as he resumed his march towards the city of Mexico the day after the battle. Gen. Shields was not expected to recover from his wound.

No paper has been issued from this office since the 24th ultimo. We hope hereafter to be able to appear regularly.

UNFORTUNATE—We regret to learn, by the Pennsylvania of the 7th inst., that on the day previous, one of our citizens—DANIEL BARRETT, Esq., merchant, of Curwensville—had his pocket picked of a wallet, containing between 11 and \$1200.—He had just arrived in the cars, and was robbed between the depot and his house.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!!!

Santa Anna Defeated.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 7. On the afternoon of the 17th ult., the advance under General Twiggs, numbering 8,178, encountered the enemy, when a severe but indecisive conflict ensued.—As the general order shows that General Scott's intention was to give battle only on the 18th, this action was brought on by the Mexicans. The main battle occurred on the 18th, and resulted in the complete triumph of the American arms. Santa Anna made his escape after the route of the army. Gen. La Vega was again taken prisoner, with five other generals, and a long list of colonels and subordinate officers.

In a New Orleans paper I find the following letter.

PLATT DEL RIO, April 17.

11 o'clock, A. M. The division of Gen. Twiggs started two hours since, and a heavy cannonading has already commenced upon his line from the artillery of the Mexican forces. At intervals, too, the rattling of small arms is heard distinctly from the dragoons.

5 o'clock, P. M.—I have just returned from the scene of conflict, and a bloody one it has been on this side the farthest Mexican fort. No one was seen in possession of it last evening, but this morning it was found to be occupied by the enemy's light troops, and to force it at once was deemed indispensable. For this purpose the Rifles under Major Sulzner, besides a detachment of artillery and infantry were ordered to charge up the rugged ascent. They did gallantly, driving the Mexicans, after a desperate resistance.—They were obstinate in their defence, and great numbers of the enemy were killed,

while on our side the loss was also severe. Major Sumner, of the Dragoons, was shot in the head with a musket. Lieutenants Maury and Gibbs, of the Rifles, were wounded; also, Lieutenant Jarvis, of the 3d Infantry. I could not learn that any of our officers were killed; the entire loss on our side was estimated at one hundred.

About 3 o'clock the enemy made a demonstration upon a fort on the neighboring heights, the one our men had captured, as if with the intention of retaking it, but it all ended in their marching down the hill, blowing a most terrific charge on their trumpets, firing a few shots, and then retiring. Their appearance as they came down the hill was certainly very imposing.

The cannon on the hill meanwhile kept up a continuous firing on Gen. Twiggs's lines, doing little execution, however, other than cutting down trees and brush. As we returned to camp the firing was still continued. The enemy had evidently obtained the position of the road, which has just been cut with accuracy, but the balls principally went over.

At 3 o'clock Gen. Shields was ordered to support Gen. Twiggs with three regiments of volunteers.

CAMP PLATT DEL RIO.

The Americans have achieved another glorious and brilliant victory against an out numbering force, and occupying a position which looked as impregnable as Gibraltar. One after another of their works have been taken. To-day five Generals, Colonels enough to command ten such armies as ours, and other officers innumerable, have been taken prisoners, together with six thousand men, and the rest of the army, driven and routed with the loss of every thing, ammunition, cannon, baggage and baggage train, and nothing but the impossibility of finding the road, which prevented our dragoons from reaching their works, enabled any of Santa Anna's grand army to escape, including his own illustrious person.

Santa Anna's travelling coach with all his papers, valuables, and even his wooden leg, has fallen into our hands, together with all the money belonging to the army.

No one anticipated, when aroused from his bivouac this morning, such a complete victory.

Five hundred will cover the total loss of the Americans in killed and wounded; had it not been for the cowardice of Santa Anna, who ran before the battle was half lost, it would have been far greater. No one can estimate the loss of the Mexicans; they are scattered in huts by the road side and in every direction.

What disposition will be made of the prisoners is not yet known; they may be set at liberty on parole, on account of feeding them and in order to accelerate the advance movement of the army.

It was Gen. Scott's intention to push on towards the city of Mexico with all haste.

April 19th.—The rout of the Mexicans last evening was total and complete. The remains of the army were pursued to within a few miles of Jalapa, by Gen. Twiggs, at which point they all dispersed, so that there was none to follow. Santa Anna himself escaped by cutting a saddle mule from the harness of his magnificent coach, mounting him and subsequently taking to the chapparal. A service of massive silver, all his papers, money, and everything in his carriage, even his digner, was captured. The Mexican loss upon the height was dreadful; the ground in places around was covered with the dead and wounded.

Col. Palaco was found there mortally wounded. Their loss on the retreat was terribly severe; every by-path was strewn with the dead. Had our dragoons been able to reach them in season, all would have been killed or captured, Santa Anna among them. Canales, with his noted lancers, had the prudence to vanish early.

Even up to this time, it is impossible to give any thing like a full and correct list of the wounded officers. The Mexican officers taken prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz. Gen. Shields is severely, and it is thought mortally wounded. General Pillow was slightly wounded while storming the fortification commanded by Gen. La Vega. A number of other American officers were wounded.

14 Days Later from England.

The steamskip Caledonia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool 20th ult., arrived at Boston about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing fourteen days later intelligence from Europe. The following synopsis of her intelligence was immediately transmitted by telegraph to this city. It will be observed that there is a decided improvement in the corn markets, while the cotton market is more buoyant.—Penna'n May 7.

Throughout the last fortnight a heavy business has been transacted, both in flour, wheat and Indian corn, and the depression which prevailed has given way to buoyancy and activity. The operations in foreign wheat were moderate on the 4th, but the transactions effected were on advancing terms. Indian corn was held firmly in consequence of the more encouraging reports from the Provincial markets. In town-made flour scarcely anything was done, no; was there much demand for Norfolk, households or other shipments. But American was in decidedly improved request, good brands being only saleable at 37 to 38 shillings. During the week ending the 12th, the transactions in all those articles were to a moderate extent, and rising prices generally paid. Holders were reluctant to accept previous rates. On the 12th, wheat advanced from 2 to 3 shillings per quarter, and flour met with excellent demand at full rates. Indian corn was quiet, but steady in value. The further advance of 1 shilling per quarter in wheat, took place on the 14th.

Indian corn is in demand, but the supplies are almost exhausted. Of American flour, the diminution of the stock is so considerable that the price of the best brands are full one shilling per barrel above the prices of the 12th. Yesterday, April 19th, the market was the scene of much agitation, and nearly all that was on sale was eagerly taken up. French and Belgium accounts, at a rise of prices equal to six shillings per quarter over those of that day week. In other circumstances, such an advance might have made a favorable impression on the stock exchange, but the reverse was the case.

Affairs in Portugal are approaching the climax. The tedious, unsatisfactory struggle between the insurgents and the Queen's forces is drawing to a close. The Queen's troops seem unable to meet the emergency, and the protection of Great Britain has been solicited. Fears are entertained that the person of the Queen is not safe in the capital. A rising is anticipated.

HORRIBLE.—A distressing tragedy was enacted on Tuesday, in one of our small taverns. A father had bet five dollars that his son, a mere lad, could drink three bottles of porter. The bet was taken by some unfeeling wretch, and the poison was poured out for the little boy. In obedience to the stern command of his father, he drank two bottles, but found it impossible to finish the third. He was now in an almost helpless state of intoxication, when his father, becoming enraged with his non-compliance with his wishes, seized the remaining one, and thrusting the neck of the bottle into the child's mouth, actually poured it down his throat! It is not too horrible for contemplation?

The father had won his five dollars, and now, both being wildly and frantically drunk, they started for home, reeling and falling at every step. The poor lad cut himself frightfully. When they reached home, it was found necessary to send for a physician, who, for a while despaired of the recovery of the child. These are the facts as related to us. It is a long time since we have read of any thing so revolting. The attention of our authorities should be directed to an investigation of the matter.—*Neal's Sat. Gaz.*

ORIGIN OF EVERY DISEASE, AND THE MEANS OF CURE.—In the year 1795, Le Roy clearly demonstrated that every disease originated from impure or undigested particles, becoming mixed with the blood and fluids. And also, that to cure every disease, it was necessary to open the natural outlets of the body, and allow them to remain open, by which means the blood and other fluids would release themselves from these undigested and impure particles, and a state of health would be certain to ensue.

The Royal Institute of France awarded to him for this discovery, the Gold Medal of the Institute. This is a historical fact.

All which the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills profess to do is, to carry out this principle, and experience has fully established their capability of it. When therefore, a bad state of health exists in the body, all that has to be done is to continue to PURGE it effectually with them, and the more virulent the disease, the more powerful must be the dose.

The Brandreth Pills are made entirely of Vegetable Extracts, known by long experience to be perfectly innocuous, and yet of more power as a purgative, or cleanser of the alimentary canal, than any other medicine. Their effect on the system is so easy, that it is a remarkable fact that the same dose may be given to an infant or adult, without the possibility of doing any injury—but on the contrary good. Therefore, in constiveness, either habitual or otherwise, and in Bilious Fevers, and all bilious affections they are of the greatest possible benefit.

DROWSINESS. Swimming of the Head, a roaring noise in the ears, headache, palpitation of the heart, &c.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above unpleasant complaints, because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which, when floating in the general mass of circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, giddiness, loss of memory, dimness of sight, drowsiness, pain of the head, and many other symptoms of a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also one of the very best medicines in the world for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will not only remove all the above unpleasant symptoms, and entirely prevent any evil consequences resulting from a rush of blood to the head, but will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is robbery.

Agent for Clearfield, R. Shaw. For other agencies in Clearfield & other counties, see advertisement in another column.

Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 29th April, by J. L. Cutler, Esq., Mr. MIRELLE KLINE, of Lawrence township, to Miss LAYLA BUSCH, of Pike township. By the same, on Sunday the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN LEONARD, of Goshen, to Miss MARY ELLER MEAD, of Lawrence township.

CRANS & BROTHER,
AGENTS for the sale of Dr. JAYNS
A Family Medicines;
 Dr. CULLEN'S Indian Vegetable Remedy—Painacea, Specific and Pill Remedy;
 Dr. APPLETON'S Remedy for Deafness;
 Dr. CANTRELL'S Compound Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla;
 Dr. CANTRELL'S Anti-Dyspeptic Powder;
 Dr. CANTRELL'S Alterative Pills;
 Dr. SAND'S Sarsaparilla, &c., &c., &c.
 Have just received a fresh supply of the same.
 Curwensville, May 10.

Regimental Orders.
 The 6th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., will meet for training and inspection at the following places and places, viz:

The 2d Battalion, at Absolom Pearce's, in Bradford township, on Tuesday the 25th day of May.
 The 1st Battalion at Curwensville, Pike township, on Wednesday the 26th day of May.

C. S. WORRELL, Col.
 6th Reg. 10th Div. P. M.
 May 11, 1847.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Alexander Dunlap, late of Brady township, deceased. Therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL C. DUNLAP,
 JAMES W. DUNLAP,
Administrators.
 Brady township, May 10, 1847.—*pd*

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of J. V. E. Anderson, late of Jordan township, Clearfield county, dec'd.—and that all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are required to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated.

JOHN THOMPSON,
 BENJ. S. ROBERTS,
Executors.
 Jordan tp. May 4, 1847.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of George Shime, senior, late of Morris township, Clearfield county, deceased—and that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated.

SAMUEL WARING,
Executor.
 Morris township, May 11, 1847.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Ebenezer Magee, late of the borough of Clearfield, deceased—and that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated.

MARY MAGEE, Adm'rs.
 Clearfield, May 11, 1847.

CLEARFIELD BRIDGE WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE business at the above establishment will in future be conducted by James Forrest.

Particular attention will be given to the manufacture of *Cloth, Blankets, Baizes, &c.*

Wool taken in exchange for *Satinets, Flannels, &c.*

All kinds of grain, and other country produce, delivered at the Factory, will be taken at the market price in payment for work done at this establishment.

April, 1847.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the P. O. at Luthersburg, Pa., April 1st, 1847.
 Reed, John C. Nelson, Miss Mag't
 Woods, Wm. Marks, Joseph
 Thompson, Jas. M. Wengert, Henry
 Shaffer, Peter Keyseagle, John
 Clarke, Robert Duttry, Christian
 Booz, Peter H. Littinger, Henry
 Thompson, Joseph Resinger, Peter
 Hair, Samuel Ellinger, Miss Sarah 2
 P. W. BARRETT, r. m.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas McCracken, late of Ferguson township, Clearfield county, dec'd.—therefore all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having demands will present them duly authenticated.

JAS. T. McCRACKEN, Adm'r.
 Jordan tp. April 9, 1847.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons having demands against the estate of George Souder, sen. late of Boggs township, Clearfield county, dec'd., will present them to the subscriber immediately, duly authenticated for settlement—and those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. By paying attention to this notice those interested will save costs.

JOHN BEERS, Adm'r.
 April 7, 1847.

OVER-SEED and BAGON for

sale by CRANS & BROTHER.
 Curwensville, May 11, 1847.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the name of *'Crans & Brother.'* Their business will be conducted at the store lately occupied by Worrell & Crans, in Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

WILLIAM J. CRANS,
Philadelphia.
 J. JACKSON CRANS,
 Curwensville.
 March 1st, 1847.

Meeting of County Comm'rs.

PERSONS having business to transact with the board of Commissioners of Clearfield county will take notice that said board will be in session on Monday the 7th day of June, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the County Court House, Clearfield county, Pa.

H. P. THOMPSON, Clerk.
 May 13, 1847.