

Democratic Banner.  
CLEARFIELD, Pa., May 21, 1847.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,  
of Montgomery county.

**THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.**—A few citizens of Pittsburgh—certainly not the enlightened, enterprising, and business portion of them—are still using their influence against the efforts of the friends of the Central Railroad, by giving every encouragement to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the great rival of the Pennsylvania enterprise. This is unworthy of Pittsburgh. Whilst the citizens of Philadelphia, almost entirely unaided, have determined to build a railroad to Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh capitalists stand aloof and quietly see whatever influence the name of their city may have, used against the efforts of their real friends. Pittsburgh may have good cause to regret this. Already we hear intimations from sources friendly to the Central road that there are other points of western terminus besides Pittsburgh. Should that other point be selected, who can calculate the injury that would be done to Pittsburgh? Let her citizens see to this before it is too late.

Now that the rigor of the Famine in Europe is happily abating—through the abundant supplies so benevolently sent from the United States—how comes it that the price of grain is still advancing, both at home and abroad? Let those who prophesy RUIN and DESTRUCTION to the country, and particularly to the FARMER, as the effect of the tariff of '46, give the answer. *Lehigh* will not "do better" unless you do.

**THE MARKET.**—The price of Flour in N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on Monday last, was firm at \$8 per barrel. Rye Flour and Corn Meal were each held at \$5. Wheat was held at \$1.89, Corn at \$1.05. At Pittsburgh, on the same day, sales of Flour were made at \$5.25 per barrel—Wheat at 91 cents, and Corn at 95 cents per bushel.

**THE FOREIGN NEWS.**—The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday last. She brings 14 days later intelligence.

The weather is pleasant, and the crops look well in England.

Mr. O'Connell is still sick, and no hopes of his recovery.

The news of our battles in Mexico create much excitement, particularly among the French.

A deep laid scheme to murder the Pope was discovered by the French Minister. A Capuchin priest, and a number of others, were arrested.

The Price of Cotton had declined, and American provisions were rather on the advance.

**BELLEFONTAINE, May 10, 1847.**  
Messrs. Moore & Thompson:

DEAR SIRS:—I would respectfully ask of you to publish in your paper the following extracts from the Journals of Congress, showing all the votes of Gen. Irvin, on the Tea and Coffee tax, whilst he was a member of that body. It is a subject upon which he has been much misrepresented, and upon which there seems to be considerable want of correct information, in many places, owing perhaps, to the fact that the Journals are not easily accessible to the mass of the people, and consequently the information generally had on this subject comes from prejudiced sources, or from those that are not themselves acquainted with the real facts, or willfully misrepresent them. Acquiring you however of any such intention, and being confident you will do him the Justice to set these facts before your readers, (either by inserting this communication, or in such other way as may be agreeable to yourselves,) I have examined the Journals and take the liberty of presenting you with the following facts, as they appear recorded therein:

The Revenue bill of 1841 proposed levying a duty of 20 per cent. on tea and coffee, and on the question shall the bill pass, the yeas and nays being ordered, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 116 Nays 101. Gen. Irvin voting in the negative. House Journal 1st Session 27th Congress page 303.

The bill was amended in the Senate by striking out tea and coffee, and leaving those articles free from duty. On agreeing to this amendment in the House, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 178 Nays 11. James Irvin voting in the affirmative, page 482. House Journal, 1st Session 27th Congress.

On the passage of the Tariff bill of 1842, the 8th section of said bill proposed a duty on tea and coffee—an amendment was offered to strike said section from the bill, which amendment was passed by a vote of 118 Yeas to 70 Nays. James Irvin's name being recorded in the affirmative, page 1094, and the said section was stricken from the bill. The 10th section of said bill levied a duty of 20 per cent. on all unmanufactured articles; an amendment was offered to strike out 20 and insert 5 per cent. on raw and unmanufactured, and 35 per cent. on manufactured articles, which was lost by a vote of 99 to 105. On this amendment Gen. Irvin's name is not recorded as having voted either way. The bill finally passed with the 10th section in, and was vetoed by President Tyler.

Here it seems to me is the only thing the opponents of Gen. Irvin can torture into any thing like such a tax—namely, that he voted for the tariff bill vetoed by Tyler, with the 10th section included. You will however observe, that immediately before the 10th section was under consideration, a direct vote had been taken on the 8th section (which proposed a

duty on tea & coffee,) and it "was stricken from the bill." And at the time the 10th section was before the House, no allusion was made by any member of either party, that it could be construed, or misconstrued, to include tea and coffee; and from the vote on the 8th section it could not be supposed such a construction was intended.

On the 18th August a resolution was offered by Mr. Filmore that it was expedient to pass a tariff bill same as the one vetoed, by striking out the 27th section which related to the Public Lands, and exempting coffee and tea from duty. On this resolution James Irvin voted in the affirmative, page 1358. House Journal Second Session 27th Congress. The resolution did not pass, but on the 22d August the bill was introduced into the House, an amendment was offered to strike out the land clause, and exempt tea and coffee from duty, and on this amendment James Irvin voted in the affirmative, page 1381. House Journal Second Session 27th Congress. The amendment carried and the tariff bill finally passed without a tax on tea and coffee.

The foregoing are all the votes contained in the Journals, alluding to this subject—and you will see that on all occasions when those articles were introduced Gen. Irvin voted against laying a tax upon them.

With the most profound respect for the gentlemanly author of the above communication, we must beg leave to differ in opinion with him as to the impression this controversy about Gen. Irvin's votes in Congress, is likely to make upon the minds of the people. Gen. Irvin is not charged falsely when it is said that he voted to tax TEA and COFFEE, for the Journal—as above quoted by his fast friend—proves that he did. Then in what has the Democratic party sinned? Certainly not in impressing a falsehood upon the minds of the people.

How much more creditable would it be, then, for the friends of Gen. Irvin to come out manfully at once, and acknowledge, what we believe to be the truth of the matter, that in giving this vote General Irvin did not understand what he was voting for! This is indirectly admitted in the above communication—but the party would save by admitting it in plain terms, instead of the denunciatory course pursued on this point by some of the presses in the service of the Whigs.

We do not believe that Gen. Irvin is any more anxious to have his tea and coffee taxed, than other people—and therefore, cannot believe that he would voluntarily vote for such a tax; but that such a sacrifice might be made on his part, in order to secure a permanent monopolizing protection to the iron interests, is not impossible.

Months ago, when the controversy about Gen. Irvin's votes was first started, the editors of the Harrisburg Union publicly challenged their neighbor, the editor of the Intelligencer, to unite with them in addressing a letter to St. Clair Clark, the whig Clerk of the House of Representatives during the time these votes were given, asking him to decide "whether the effect of Gen. Irvin's vote was or was not, to tax tea and coffee." Here was a chance to floor the Democrats, if they had been slandering Mr. Irvin. But the challenge was not accepted.

We would rather put a stop to this controversy, if we could. As we stated last week, we would prefer having the present contest conducted on the broad principles of Democracy against Federalism—which it is in reality. But while on this subject we desire to give our readers all the light within our reach. The following statement is taken from the Doylestown Democrat, and its editor vouches for the facts therein stated. It differs but little from the statement of our Bellefonte friend:

From the Doylestown Democrat.

**JAMES IRVIN—HIS VOTES IN CONGRESS.**

A reference to the journals of Congress will show that James Irvin, the Federal candidate for Governor, voted, whilst a member of Congress, for a batch of measures of the most dangerous and anti-Republican character—measures which will cause the honest freemen of the Commonwealth to shun him as they would the pestilence. We will now merely give the facts—hereafter we will comment upon them as their enormity demands—and we call upon our brethren of the press throughout the State to do likewise.

On the 6th day of August, 1841, James Irvin voted for the bill incorporating that great British Monster, "The Fiscal Bank of the United States." [See Journal H. R. 1st session, 27th Congress, page 325.]

After the veto of that bill, James Irvin again voted for its passage, on the 10th September, 1841. [See same Journal, same session, page 512.]

On the 18th of August, 1841, James Irvin voted for that most infamous of all infamous laws ever enacted in this country, *The Bankrupt Law.* [See same Journal, same session, page 378.]

Same volume, page 380, exhibits the vote of James Irvin against reconsidering the vote by which the Bankrupt Law was passed.

On the 17th of January, 1842, James Irvin voted against the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. [See Journal H. R. 2d session 27th Congress, page 214.]

On the 8th September, 1841, James Irvin voted against exempting SALT from duty. [See Journal, 1st session, 27th Congress, page 471.]

On the same day James Irvin dodged the vote on making Sugar free of duty, although his vote before and after said vote indicate his presence.

On the proposition reported by the Committee of the Whole to strike out the section of the Tariff bill which taxed Tea and Coffee 20 per cent., a vote was taken on the 15th July, 1842, and although James Irvin's name is recorded on the list of yeas and nays immediately before and im-

mediately after said vote, it is missing on the vote to strike out Tea and Coffee. [See Journal H. R. 2d session 27th Congress, page 1094 to 1099.]

The proposition to strike out the tax on Tea and Coffee was defeated, and it accordingly remained in the bill as it went over to the Senate. For that bill, thus containing a section to TAX TEA and COFFEE, James Irvin voted. [See Journal H. R. 2d session 27th Congress, page 1108.]

The clause in the bill taxing Tea and Coffee, which John Tyler vetoed, and for which James Irvin voted, as referred to by page 1108, was in the following words:

"SECTION 10. And be it further enacted, that on all articles not hereinafter enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem."

Among the articles "not hereinafter enumerated or provided for," were TEA and COFFEE.

The people may rely upon the truth of the statement contained in the above record. The Federalists DARE NOT DENY THEIR TRUTH! We dare them.

An extensive crevasse occurred in the levee at New Orleans on the 8th, opposite Canal street. Such was the violence of the waters that a number of buildings were destroyed, and several persons are supposed to have been drowned. The breadth of the breach was about 200 feet, and on the increase. The bank, says the Picayune, seemed to have caved in, for where the levee was yesterday morning the water was one hundred and twenty feet deep at dusk. The streets of Algiers were flooded; and the water was three or four feet deep all over the Bingham Course, which is immediately in the rear of the break. The depth of the levee at the point broken is a about five feet, so one may imagine the terrible havoc a volume of water of the breadth of the breach and the depth of the levee must make, unless soon arrested. Unless steps are taken to throw up a levee in the rear of the one now broken, we fear the planters below will suffer terribly. A great quantity of wood was swept away, and damage to property in the town must be sustained to a large amount. There was a number of horses and cattle in the inclosure of the Bingham Course, which presented a piteous sight. The ferry boats were crowded with people crossing the river to witness and marvel at the rush of waters. It was a grand spectacle to behold, but fearless in its ruthless violence.

**FAMINE IN SWITZERLAND.**

A letter from the Basle, dated April 13th, in the New York *Schnellpost*, says: "The famine in Switzerland and especially the Mountain Cantons, where no grain and only potatoes were raised, is terrible. As the potato crop last year was a complete failure, and exportation from adjacent regions is wholly forbidden, you can understand the present condition of the people. It is not much better than in Ireland. Would that the Americans who have hastened zealously to help of the Irish, might now think of this poor sister republic, oppressed in every possible way by all the despots of Europe, and send it something of their superfluity."

Not only is the exportation of provisions from adjacent countries into Switzerland forbidden, but even their passage from foreign lands is made difficult. American products passing up the Rhine to Switzerland must pay 35 cents per 100 lbs. Rhine duty, or transit duty. Under present circumstances, this is not only inhuman towards the Swiss, but also the greatest injury to the American trade.

**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 *ROXNOX*. Agent for Clearfield, R. Shaw. For other agencies in Clearfield & other counties, see advertisement in another column. Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

**DIED.**—On Monday last, after a lingering affliction of Consumption, Miss SUSAN, daughter of Jas. B. Caldwell, of Lawrence township, in the 20th year of her age.

**NEW GOODS.**

A LARGE and general assortment of well selected spring and summer goods just received by the subscriber—consisting of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c.**, and everything else usually kept in a country store, all of which he will dispose of at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for lumber or country produce. Call and examine for yourselves. F. P. HURXTAL. May 20, 1847.

**BLANKS for sale at this office.**

**ATTEND!**

**FAIR NOTICE** is now given that the subscriber *wants money, and MUST HAVE IT!* Persons knowing themselves indebted will save themselves trouble by attending to this notice—as he is determined to have his books settled without further delay. HENRY LORAIN. May 20, 1847.

**TO THE LADIES.**

**Millinery & Mantuamaking.** MISS SARAH HOFFMAN & Miss MARGARET GUNSAULAS have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have established themselves in this place, where they will be prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best and most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice. Their shop is on Second street, adjoining the residence of William L. Moore.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Repairing or altering Bonnets and dresses will be done at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. May 20, 1847.

**BOOT & SHOEMAKING.**

**JOSEPH COON,**

HAVING succeeded in the above business even beyond his most sanguine expectations, takes the present occasion to return his thanks to the public for their generous support. He is now prepared to manufacture either **BOOTS or SHOES**, in a style as good, as neat, and as PERMANENT; as they can be manufactured elsewhere in the county—and all on the most accommodating terms. He only asks a continuance of the patronage he has heretofore received, but is at the same time prepared to supply any increase of custom that may be given him.

He may always be found at the shop formerly occupied by R. Shirk, on Market street, one door west of Rich'd Shaw's store. May 20, 1847.

**DR. JOHN C. RICHARDS,**

HAVING determined to make Corwensville his permanent residence, takes this method of informing the inhabitants thereof, and vicinity, that he will continue the practice of Medicine. All calls made upon him, either by day or in the night, will receive prompt attention. J. C. R. May 20, 1847.

**NEW GOODS.**

**W. & W. F. IRWIN** are just receiving their Spring stock of goods, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices, for cash, lumber or country produce. **CALL AND SEE.** May 20, 1847.

**AT LAST.**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those of his customers who know themselves in arrears, to come forward and settle their accounts. Those neglecting this, whose accounts are of long standing, may expect to catch "Jessie." F. P. HURXTAL. May 20, 1847.

**FAIR NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN that we intend having books settled up. Those interested may look out for "Jimmy." E. & W. F. IRWIN. May 20, 1847.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE Partnership in the practice of Medicine, entered into by the subscribers on the 28th day of July last, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each is empowered to settle his accounts, without recourse to the other. M. E. WOODS, J. C. RICHARDS, Curwensville, May 13, 1847.

**Public Vendue.**

WILL be sold at public outcry on Friday the 28th May, inst., at the late residence of E. Magee, in the borough of Clearfield, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following, among other property, viz:—One Bay Mare, Saddle, Bridle and Collar—One Stove, Carpenter tools, &c. &c. MARY MAGEE, Adm'r. May 20, 1847.

**Regimental Orders.**

THE 6th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 10th Division, P. M., will meet for training and inspection at the following times and places, viz:—The 2d Battalion at Absalom 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.

**ATTENTION NATIONAL GRAYS.**

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for review and inspection on Thursday the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m. precisely, with arms and accoutrements in good order. You will meet at the armory precisely at the hour, ready to take up the line of march to any point the Col. Commandant may designate. By order of the Capt. GEO. THORN, O. S. May 20, 1847.

**ATTENTION CLEARFIELD GUARDS.**

YOU will meet for organization on Thursday the 27th inst., at the court house, at 4 o'clock, p. m., precisely. All persons wishing to become members will present themselves at that time. N. B. A full uniform has been sent for and will be exhibited at that time for adoption or rejection. By request, H. B. BEISSEL, Capt. pro tem. May 20, 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. &c. ALSO—Carding and Fulling. 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. Marks, Joseph Woods, Wm. Nelson, Miss Marg't Thompson, Jas. M. Wengert, Henry Shaffer, Peter Keyseagle, John Clarke, Robert Dutery, Christian Booz, Peter H. Binger, Henry Thompson, Joseph Rensingger, Sarah Blair, Samuel Ellinger, Miss Sarah 2 P. W. BARRETT, p. m.

**CRANS & BROTHER,**

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

**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, dec'd, 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.

**CLOVER-SEED and BACON for sale by CRANS & BROTHER.** Curwensville, May 11, 1847.

**JOY TO THE WORLD.**

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE Pain Killer.**

THIS valuable Medicine, which has recently been discovered by Perry Davis, of Providence, Rhode Island, is unquestionably the best family medicine ever compounded, even by the Medical Faculty as thousands who have experienced its efficacy, can testify. But few of the diseases which it has cured and can cure, can be mentioned in the limits of an ordinary advertisement; but among them are

*Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Rheumatism (of the worst character) Gout, Quinsy, Piles, (internal and external) Cough, with the raising of blood, Spasms, Cramp, Caked, Sore and Broken Breast, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Cankered Mouth & Lips, Tooth-ache, sick Headache, and most other diseases to which the human family are subject.*

It may be said that the reported cures it has effected are too many, and that it is of course a hoax; but keep it in your families—keep it on board your vessels—you will need no other medicine chest; and keep it near you, and however you may be attacked, apply the Pain Killer immediately, according to directions, and you will no longer be faithless. Try it and prove it, before you call it a hoax or a humbug. FOR SALE by M. A. FRANK, Adm'r. Clearfield, Pa. April 23, '47.