

Democratic Banner.  
CLEARFIELD, PA. JUNE 5, 1847.  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
**FRANCIS R. SHUNK.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.  
**MORRIS LONGSTRETH,**  
of Montgomery county.

**THE TIME FOR ACTION.**—It is now time that the Democratic party of Clearfield county should take some action for their more effectual organization. To do this, Committees of Vigilance should be appointed throughout the townships, and every effort used to counteract the machinations of the opposition, by spreading information and arousing the people to a just sense of the importance of the contest that is approaching. For this purpose a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee should be held forthwith, and we therefore publish their names, and suggest that a meeting be held on next Wednesday evening.

M. NICHOLS, JR. RICHARD SHAW,  
W. J. HEMPHILL, DAVID LITZ,  
C. KRATZER, SAM'L JOHNSON,  
H. B. BEISEL.

**CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.**—We have lost the only copy of the Democratic Union containing the names of the Democratic Committee of correspondence as appointed by the 4th of March Convention, and are therefore compelled to give them from recollection only. This will explain the cause of any addition, or omission; and if any person has a copy of the Union containing the original list, they will do a kindness by sending us a copy of the names of the committee. They will be found to be nearly correct.

The following are the committee:—H. B. Beisel, Benjamin Bunsall, Rich'd Shaw, M. H. Luther, Jonathan Boynton, H. S. Bamford, G. C. Passmore, Jacob Pearce, James Allport, John R. Read, Dr. J. P. Hoyt, George Bucher, Joseph McMurray, James Elder, George Walters, H. P. Thompson, Isaac Draucker, Grier Bell, Joseph Moore, George Erhard and Francis Coudriet. A meeting of the committee should be had at once, and active measures adopted. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania never stood upon firmer ground.

**TAKE CARE OF NO. 1.**—There are many of our citizens who complain loudly of our merchants sending off so much grain, and think our farmers do wrong by selling to those who will take it out of the county. This is certainly very strong evidence of prosperity, and we think no person has any reason to complain. It is supposed that no more than our surplus has been exported, and that an abundance is left for home consumption.

But "charity should always begin at home," and we therefore trust that our farmers, and our merchants, will pay a little attention to the supply on hand, as well as to the prospect of the growing crops, and not sell themselves too bear. At present the wheat crop in this county is anything but promising. Old ground wheat, especially, will fall far below an average crop.

**Who wants a Change?**  
Evidences of the general prosperity and thriving condition of the country continue to thicken upon us. Every paper we open gives some new instance of public or private prosperity. Nor is it confined to any particular branch of business—but all are (the printers excepted) rejoicing in an increase of profits. To whom, or to what, are we to attribute this fortunate state of affairs? Now, if the Whigs were in power, both at Washington and Harrisburg, no doubt they would claim it as some of the blessings that flow from Whig government, no matter what kind of measures they had established, or whether they had established any measures at all. This, the Democratic party do not claim. But they can point to the great measures established by the present administration, such as the Tariff of '48, and Independent Treasury—and with feelings of pride and satisfaction, prove by the prosperous condition of the country, that those measures have, at least, not prevented this prosperity.

When such is the condition of things, who will ask a change? Not the farmer, for he gets all he asks for all he raises.—Not the manufacturer, for his prices still have an upward tendency, and his markets are still empty. Not the lumberman, surely, for his sales have been made more advantageously than they ever were before. Then who is it that wants a change in our State administration. Why, reader, the politician wants a change. Nobody else. And in order to effect this change mighty efforts will no doubt be made. But they will all be in vain. The people have better sense than to go to work to alter things

that are already well enough, merely to gratify and give place to a few hungry politicians. They will say, like the good husbandman "Let well enough alone!"

**SENATOR.**—Col. BIGLER's second senatorial term having expired, a new Senator will be elected for this district at the October election. JOHN S. REY, of Armstrong, and Mr. McKELVY, of Indiana, have been named. Go ahead, gentlemen, we in Clearfield are thankful for past favors, and are ready to give any good man the Democracy of the district may select, the united vote of the party in this county.

**Beeves sell at Baltimore** at an average of about 4 cents per pound on the hoof. Hogs at from \$6 to \$6 75 per cwt.

**Governor SHUNK** is at present on a visit to Cincinnati, and President POLK and lady are visiting North Carolina.

There is, just now, a greater amount of transporting business doing on the Erie turnpike, than at any former season. The road is constantly lined with wagons, and droves of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. A gentleman travelling westward on Wednesday last, met upwards of FIFTY wagons between Antea and Philipsburg—a distance of nine miles—most of them on their way for store goods, and generally loaded with produce. This is unprecedented.

We have had wet, though fine growing weather, for the last two weeks, and the heavy rain of last Thursday night has again raised the Susquehanna to fine rating order. There is very little lumber of any description in this section, ready for transportation, though it will be of great advantage to those of our lumbermen who, at the last rise, were compelled to "tie up" in consequence of low water.

**STILL HIGHER.**—The last arrival from England brings accounts of a still further rise in the price of American produce. The famine in Ireland is rather abating—but the fever consequent therefrom, was alarmingly on the increase.

Flour and wheat had experienced a slight decline in the Philadelphia market though the former was still selling at \$8 75 per barrel, and the latter at from \$2 02 to 2 05 per bushel.

**FRUIT.**—While we hear of the almost total destruction of the Peach crop in New Jersey, and other parts to the east and south, it is somewhat gratifying that here we continue to have a very fair prospect of quite an abundant crop, not only of peaches, but of apples, cherries, plums, &c.

From the Harrisburg Union.

**Democracy Vindicated—Federalism Rebuked.**

At every epoch of this country's history, Democracy has been vindicated and Federalism rebuked. When Thomas Jefferson, the great Apostle of Democracy, was a candidate for the Presidency, Federalism proclaimed to the world that his success would be the downfall of the country—the doctrines which he advocated with such power and effect, were, in their eyes, ultra agrarianism, which was to bring down upon our Government the contempt of all the civilized nations of the earth, and utterly destroy our reputation as a people. Mr. Jefferson, however, was elected, and the country continued to prosper. During his administration, his far-seeing statesmanship led him to negotiate for the purchase, from the French, of the territory of Louisiana. This was met at the threshold and opposed by all the powers of Federalism. The proposition was monstrous and would lead to the utter ruin of the country. What! pay ten millions for a miserable marsh at the mouth of the Mississippi, and an unknown wilderness in the West! The people would never stand it, and they would rise in their strength and hurl from power the men who would attempt to force upon them such reckless folly. Louisiana was purchased by Mr. Jefferson—the Federalists yielded—the barred gate to the commerce of the West was unlocked—a Western empire has grown up, and there could not now be found a man in Congress, either Whig or Democrat, to vote for a resale of that territory to France, even if we were offered a thousand millions for it.

We come down next to the declaration of war with Great Britain, in 1812, by a Democratic Congress, under the recommendation of a Democratic President.—This, in the eyes of the Federalists, was an act of folly unparalleled in the history of nations—it was to bring irretrievable ruin on the country, and the people were to hurl James Madison from the Chair of State which he occupied by an overwhelming majority. All the treacherous engines that Federalism could invent were set in motion to thwart the Democratic administration in the prosecution of this most righteous war. The Federal members of Congress took the ground boldly, that supplies should be withheld from our armies, the government was everywhere denounced by these politicians, and even the pulpit, in many of the Eastern States, was brought into requisition to mould public opinion against the war. Democracy, however, without shrinking from the responsibility, carried it on, through various trials and successes, until it was eventually closed in a blaze of glory at New Orleans, which utterly confounded the Federalists, and placed our Government on a higher footing among the nations of the earth than it had ever occupied before.

The next most prominent step in the progress of the Democracy of this country,

was the election of the Hero of New Orleans, the patriotic Jackson, to the Presidential Chair. His election was to be the ruin of the country. The people were invoked to beware of Military Chieftains, as dangerous to liberty, and it was said that war, pestilence and famine were to follow in their train, if they once took the reins of government. Gen. Jackson was elected, and the country, despite the predictions of Federalism, continued to prosper. The question of the Bank of the United States was next brought into the field, as a dividing question between Democracy and Federalism, and never was a contest more virulent. The patriot Jackson was denounced as a tyrant for opposing this Institution—the prosperity of the country depended upon its continuance—the government funds could not be managed without it—the exchanges would be thrown into irretrievable derangement—the business of the country would be prostrated—our canals "were to become solitudes, and our lakes desert wastes of water," if the Bank was not re-chartered. The Democracy sustained President Jackson—the Bank was not re-chartered—it eventually exploded, and its whole capital was lost, yet the country continued to prosper, as well after it was an "obsolete idea" as before.

We next come to the installation into power, of the present administration, and the measures connected therewith. In 1844, the Federalists proclaimed that if Henry Clay was defeated, James K. Polk elected, and Texas annexed, the country would be ruined. Well, Mr. Polk was elected and Texas annexed, yet the country still prospers and flourishes like the green bay tree, and we doubt whether at this early day, even a majority of Massachusetts Federalists could be found to venture publicly to annex Texas. During the first year of the present administration, the revenue system of the Government was changed, and a war sprung up with Mexico.—Texas to the Nueces, after all was not so bad in the eyes of the Federalists, but Texas to the Rio Grande was infamous.—Well, the administration took the responsibility of claiming Texas to the Rio Grande—the Mexicans attacked our army this side of that river—that line has been vindicated by our arms, and our victorious eagles are possibly now floating from the lofty towers of the ancient city of the Aztecs. The war has been continued for a year, with a succession of victories that have done more to elevate our Government in the eyes of the civilized world, than any that have preceded them. The country too, during all this time, has enjoyed a state of unsurpassed prosperity, and all the predictions of Federalism have been most signally rebuked.

Thus it will be seen that at every period of our country's history, Democracy has been vindicated. The voice of the majority of the people has at all times spoken in favor of a policy that has added to the prosperity of the country and welfare of its citizens. However much the measures of the majority may have been doubted when first brought to the notice of the public, they have always been vindicated by time, the great test of all things. Even where portions of the great Democratic family have differed in regard to particular measures, it has been found by experience, that the majority were in the end right, and the minority in error.

We therefore think we feel fully justified in saying that in every epoch of our history, Democracy has been vindicated and Federalism rebuked.

**Captain Taggart**, of Brown county, Ind., a brave and gallant officer, fell at the battle of Buena Vista. As he was about to expire, knowing himself to be a dying man, he handed his sword to a friend, saying, "I shall have no more use for it, but let the boys fight on—OUR CAUSE IS JUST!" Would the base cant of the Federal press have been sad consolation to the gallant but dying soldier in that hour when contemptible sophistry vanishes away? No, says the federal press to the dying man, our cause is unjust—unholy—execrable! The war is a war against God!—Louisville Democrat.

**Gen. Dromgoole** was justly celebrated for his high and honorable feelings. We see it stated that he has left his entire estate, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, to the children of Dogger, who was killed in a duel by him some ten years ago.

**A planter from New Orleans** arrived at Albany on Friday with two slaves. The abolitionists were apprised of it, and the slaves were arrested and taken before a judge of the county court. The court set them at liberty, and told them they were free. They escaped from the coloured mob and returned to their master, who left for New York the same evening.

**The forces under Gen. Scott** are already on the tributaries of the Pacific.—Three miles from Puebla, you cross the river Yapez, a rapid stream whose waters flow into the Pacific.

Dyspepsy is a weakness of the digestive organs, and, like every other complaint, is caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is not of a healthy quality; consequently the food, instead of being properly dissolved, often remains undigested until it becomes in a manner spoiled or putrid in the stomach; hence, bad health, a disagreeable taste in the mouth, headache, giddiness, loss of spirits, wasting of the body, &c.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a natural remedy for dyspepsy, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and corrupt humors, and purify the blood.

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 felony.

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

Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

**MARRIED.**—In Herefordshire, England, on the 3d of March last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. JOHN HUGHES, of Clearfield county, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH LEWIS, of the former place.

On Monday the 5th of April, also in Herefordshire, England, Mr. WM. MORGAN, of Clearfield county, Pa., to Miss MARY ANN MADDY, of the former place.

In Potomac, Pa., Mr. WASHINGTON BIGLER to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jacob Seitzinger, Esq.

**Take Notice! Take Notice!**

ALL persons are hereby notified not to buy or sell, or in any way interfere or meddle with the following property now in the care of John Wallace, of Lawrence township, viz:—1 yearling calf, 1 winter or spring calf, 4 sheep, 5 shoats, 1 sow and 3 pigs, 1 log sled, 1 long sled, 2 sets harness, 1 pair breast chains, 1 long chain, and 1 spread chain—as I purchased them at constable's sale, May 27th, 1847, and they are only loaned to said Wallace.

F. P. HURXTHAL,  
June 4th, 1847.

**Attention, TAYLOR GUARDS.**

YOU are ordered to meet at the court-house in the borough of Clearfield on Saturday the 12th day of June next at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of electing officers for said company.

By order,  
J. L. REAMS,  
MAT. OGDEN, jr. Com'rs.  
P. A. LIVERGOOD  
May 29, 1847.

**BONNETS.**—A good assortment of Bonnets, of various prices, fashions and qualities, for sale at the store of F. P. HURXTHAL.  
June 4, 1847.

**Public Vendue.**

WILL be sold at public vendue, at the residence of the subscriber, in Decatur township, Clearfield county, on Saturday the 19th day of June, inst., the following described

**PERSONAL PROPERTY.**  
One new dearborn wagon, horses, cows and calves, sheep, hogs and young cattle, one Durham bull, one brass clock, together with the household and kitchen furniture, without reserve.

A reasonable credit will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. HUGHES.  
June 4, 1847.

**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 MARYANN HOFMAN & 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.

**DR. JOHN C. RICHARDS,**  
HAVING determined to make Curwensville 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.

**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.

**NEW GOODS.**  
E. & 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. HURXTHAL.  
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.

**Executors Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Abraham Goss, sen., late of Decatur township, deceased, and that those indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GOSS,  
HENRY KEPHART,  
Executors.  
Decatur township, May 22, 1847.

**BOOT & SHOEMAKING.**

**JOSEPH GOON,**  
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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

ATTESTED,  
H. P. THOMPSON, C'k.  
May 12, 1847.

**NOTICE.**

THOSE persons having demands against the estate of George Souder, sen. late of Bogs 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.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of "Worrell & Crans," was dissolved Feb. 26th, 1847, by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at the old stand in Curwensville, by William J. Crans, who is the only person authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

CHAS. S. WORRELL,  
WM. J. CRANS.  
March 1st, 1847.

**BLANKS for sale at this office.**