

**Letter from Hon. James Buchanan.**

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the letter, sent by the Hon. James Buchanan in reply to an invitation on the part of the Democratic citizens of Berks county, to the Harvest Home, which took place near Reading on Saturday last. It is a production that speaks for itself. Written on a most interesting subject, it will command attention by the clearness and power with which that subject is discussed—a subject, let us add, which has assumed a most serious, if not momentous aspect.—*Pennsylvanian.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1847. GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by the receipt of your kind invitation to unite with the Democracy of old Berks in their Harvest Home celebration, to be held near Reading, on Saturday the 28th inst. I should esteem it both a pleasure and a privilege to be present on that occasion; it is therefore, with regret I have to inform you, that my public duties during the present week will render this impossible.

I rejoice to observe that the glorious Democracy of 'Old Berks' are buckling on their armor, and preparing for the approaching contest. It is long since any State election has involved such important consequences for the Democracy of the Union, as the approaching election for Governor of Pennsylvania. On its result may probably depend the ascendancy of the Democracy of the Union for years to come. Hence our Democratic brethren of other States are witnessing the contest with intense anxiety. The field is a fair one; our candidate well-trying, able and honest; and he has been regularly nominated by the party. Should he be defeated, the attempt will be vain to explain the decision of the ballot boxes, in any other manner than by admitting that the Whigs have the majority. Our candidate for Canal Commissioner is, also, above all reproach, both personally and politically, and is eminently qualified for the duties of that important office. If, under such circumstances, the Democratic Keystone should give way, there is great danger that the arch may tumble into pieces. In this contest, emphatically, he that is not for us is against us. I do not apprehend defeat, unless our wily foe should first lull us in to security by making no extraordinary public efforts; and then, at the eleventh hour, quietly steal a march upon us, as they have done in some other States. Our vigilance ought to be constantly on the alert, until the moment of victory.

The question of slavery, in one of its ancient aspects, has been recently revived and threatens to convulse the country.—The Democratic party of the Union ought to prepare themselves in time for the approaching storm. Their best security in the hour of danger, is to cling fast to their time-honored principles. A sacred regard for the Federal Constitution, and for the reserved rights of the States, is the immutable basis on which the party can alone safely rest. This has saved us from the inroads of abolition. Northern democrats are not expected to approve slavery in the abstract; but they owe it to themselves, as they value the Union, and all the political blessings which bountifully flow from it, to abide by the compromises of the constitution, and leave the question, where that instrument has left it, to the States wherein slavery exists. Our fathers have made this agreement with their brethren of the South; and it is not for the descendants of either party, in the present generation, to cancel this solemn compact. The abolitionists, by their efforts to annul it, have arrested the natural progress of emancipation, and done great injury to the slaves themselves.

After Louisiana was acquired from France by Mr. Jefferson, and when the State of Missouri which constituted a part of it, was about to be admitted into the Union, the Missouri question arose, and in its progress threatened the dissolution of the Union. This was settled by the men of the last generation, as other important and dangerous questions have been settled, in a spirit of mutual concession. Under the Missouri compromise, slavery was 'forever prohibited' north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min.; and south of this parallel the question was left to be decided by the people. Congress, in the admission of Texas, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, adopted the same rule; and, in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even the security of the Union itself, require that the line of the Missouri compromise should be extended to any new territory which we may acquire from Mexico.

I should entertain the same opinion, even if it were certain that this would become a serious practical question; but that it never can be thus considered, must be evident to all who have attentively examined the subject.

Neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of that part of California south of 36 deg. 30, nor indeed of any portion of it, North or South, is adapted to slave labor; and besides, every facility would be there afforded to the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be utterly insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our fellow-citizens from the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits. In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has been already settled by the admission of Texas into the Union.

Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande, and east of the Rocky Moun-

tains, it is still more improbable that a majority of the people of that region would consent to re-establish slavery. They are, themselves, in a large proportion, a colored population; and among them, the negro does not socially belong to a degraded race.

The question is, therefore, not one of practical importance. Its agitation, however honestly intended, can produce no effect but to alienate the people of different portions of the Union from each other; to excite sectional divisions and jealousies; and to distract and possibly destroy the Democratic party, on the ascendancy of whose principles and measures depends as I firmly believe, the success of our grand experiment of self-government.

Such has been my individual opinion, openly and freely expressed, ever since the commencement of the present unfortunate agitation; and of all places in the world, I prefer to put them on record before the incorruptible Democracy of Old Berks. I, therefore, beg leave to offer you the following sentiment:

*The Missouri Compromise*—Its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion. Its extension in 1847 to any new territory which we may acquire, will secure the like happy result.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.  
Charles Kessler, Esq., President, and George F. Spayd and Jacob Livengood, Esqrs. Secretaries, &c.

**Foreign News.**

By the arrival of the steamship Britannia at Boston, on Sunday last, we have the following foreign items:

ITALY.—Letters from Rome have reached us down to the 23d ult. It was reported in that capital that the Secretary of State had forwarded a note to the Cabinet of Vienna, in which he declared that should the Austrians not evacuate the town of Ferrara within a fortnight, the Pope would recall his Nuncio from Vienna, and send passports to Count Lutnow, the Austrian ambassador at Rome. The Pope had instructed the Governors of Ancona and Civita Vecchia to supply those fortresses with three months' provisions.

Preparations for war form the chief items of news from Rome. An artillery captain, named Lopez, has been sent to France to purchase ten thousand muskets, and ten thousand hands are already held out to receive them, that number of young volunteers having offered themselves to resist an invasion. Meanwhile, the Roman government steadily continues to arm the civic guard, for which purpose citizens from all parts of the states offer their arms. Signor Azeglio is on the point of starting for La Romagna charged with full powers to organize resistance in case of necessity. The Pope gives proof of energy beyond all praise. He has established a camp of 15,000 regular troops at Forli, which is every day reinforced by a number of volunteers.

The enthusiasm of the people is at a great height at Rome. The early organization of a battalion of priests and monks is spoken of, and it is certain that a great number of the religious orders exercise themselves in the practice of arms. The Pope rides about the city on a white mule, which he bought at Florence, and shows to his loyal and faithful subjects a face beaming with the calm of a good conscience, and the profound sentiment of his rights and his strength. M. Rossi having offered him his mediation on the subject of the affair of Ferrara, he replied that, considering himself seriously offended, he would not be contented with an ordinary arrangement, and that he intended to exact complete satisfaction.

Letters from Turin of the 27th ultimo, confirm our previous announcement of the protest against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians. Prince Metternich, it appears, had addressed a circular to all the Italian princes, prescribing the adoption of certain measures for the maintenance of tranquility in Italy. The Prince having suggested, amongst other measures the occupation of Alexandria by an Austrian garrison, the King of Sardinia was so indignant at the proposition, that he immediately entered an energetic protest against all intervention of Austria in the affairs of the independent sovereignties of Italy, and offered the Pope the co-operation of his army and fleet, should an Austrian force invade his territory. The report is current that Sardinia has acceded to an alliance which England has concluded with Wirtemberg, Bavaria and Baden, to prevent the intervention of the foreign powers in Italy.

According to the last accounts from Naples, the Calabrian insurrection was extending. On the 17th our battalions were embarked at Naples in two steam frigates, to reinforce Gen. Statella, who was operating against the revolution in the neighborhood of Corsonza. It was rumored that several English ships of war had been seen off Otranto.

AUSTRIA.—A communication from the Italian frontier, in the *Mannheim Journal*, states that in reply to a formal protest from Lord Palmerston, in name of his government, against Austrian intervention in the internal affairs of the states of the Church the Austrian Cabinet, has declared its determination not to interfere, except in the last extremity, i. e., if the movement in the states of the Church threaten to compromise the tranquility of its own provinces.

A Washington letter-writer gives the following anecdote of Mr. Adams:

There is the Sycamore, a place for bathing in the Potomac. We have frequently seen, early on Sunday morning, several hundred men and boys, and hors-

es and dogs, swimming there in the tide together. When John Quincy Adams was President, and for many years after, the old man might be found there among the boys on almost any fine summer's morning. He could swim across the river, a mile and a quarter and back again.—Many are the jokes told of him. Once his bald, venerable head was mistaken for a canvass back duck by a sportsman on the bridge; but the good old man was saved by holding up his hand. So goes the tradition.

From the Washington Union.

**The Revenue.**

We publish a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a communication of Mr. Barksdale, by which it appears from the books and accompanying statement of the Register of the Treasury, that the net proceeds of the first nine months, from duties under the tariff of 1846, exceeds by more than three millions of dollars the net proceeds of the corresponding nine months under the tariff of 1842. It appears, also, that the rate of augmentation is progressive; and that if the net revenue from duties for the remaining months of the fiscal year closing on the 1st July, 1848, is in the same rate for the unexpired term as for the first two months of July and August, then the net revenue from duties for the first entire fiscal year under the tariff of 1846, would be \$45,344,468. It may not be so large as this, but Mr. Walker estimated it at the sum of at least \$28,000,000; and that minimum estimate was declared by Whig Senators to be ridiculously large. Their estimate was from sixteen to twenty-one millions as a maximum. The most important part of the whole result is, that the exports have increased in a corresponding rate; thus verifying the theory of the Secretary, that the exports would equal our imports.

Treasury Department, Sept. 16, '47. Sir: The enclosed statement, prepared in the office of the Register of the Treasury, is transmitted in compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 26th ultimo.

The new tariff went into operation on the 1st December last; and the net proceeds under it (after deducting all expenses of collection) actually paid into the Treasury during the first nine months of its operation, is, as you perceive, \$22,961,333 28—being greater by the sum of \$3,176,018 57, than the sum paid into the treasury during the same period of nine months under the tariff of 1842; and exhibiting a gain, at the same ratio of increase, of \$4,234,091 42 of the first twelve months under the tariff of 1846 as compared with the tariff of 1842.

The gross proceeds received by the collectors is much greater, as the expenses of collection are deducted before the money is paid into the treasury and recorded by the Register.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
K. J. WALKER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
To E. BARKSDALE, Esq., Yazoo city, Mississippi.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Register's office, Sept. 15, 1847.  
Statement of receipts into the treasury, from customs, during the undermentioned periods.

From the 1st October, 1845, to 1st July, 1846.	917,850,735 73
From the 1st October, 1846, to 1st July, 1847.	17,594,038 08
From the 1st December, 1845, to 31st August, 1846, and from the 1st December, 1846, to 31st August, 1847, to wit—	
During the month of December, '45.	\$1,289,484 97
From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1846.	13,647,914 96
During months July & Aug. 1846.	4,847,884 78
	19,785,314 71
During the month of Dec., 1846.	\$1,451,076 00
From 1st Jan., to 30th June, 1847.	13,952,845 86
During months July & Aug., 1847.	7,557,411 42
	22,961,333 28

DANIEL GRAHAM, Register.

**Shunk and Longstreth.**

Not a day passes that we do not hear of some quiet citizen, formerly "a Whig," avowing his intention to vote for the Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. Different reasons may operate upon different men, but there can be no doubt that the cause suggested by each has accomplished the conversion.

Some will vote with the Democrats in October next, because they are in favor of the country's war, which has been carried on to the present time by the Democratic administration.

Some will vote with us, because the only slanderers of the citizen soldiers now in Mexico, are to be found in the Federal party, among Irvin's friends.

Some, because Irvin voted for the Bankrupt Law.

Some, because Irvin voted against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, when that repeal was demanded by the people, and when numbers of his own party yielded to the public wish.

Some will vote for Shunk, because, under his administration, a system of severe economy has been carried out.

Some will vote for Shunk, because his administration has contributed all its energies to the maintenance of the State Faith, and because the State Faith has been nobly vindicated under his auspices.

Some will vote for him, because he has dared to do his duty in applying the veto to every scheme of special privilege or speculation, presented to the Legislature, and advocated by Irvin's friends.

Some will vote for him, because he differs utterly and fearlessly from the Nativists and their persecuting creed.

Some will vote for him, because his op-

ponents—the Federal leaders—can find no flaw in his reputation, political or personal, and because all are compelled to admit that he is "honest, fit, and capable." Like his colleague, on the Democratic ticket, Judge LONGSTRETH, he defies all the investigation, and solicits the utmost genuity of the Federalists, to prove him to be wanting in any of the qualities of the good citizen and the upright man.

These are FACTS which operate quietly, but effectually. They reach men's hearts. They convince more than arguments. They attract more than eloquence. They are TRUE, and they cannot be refuted, or denied. Thousands will attest their influence on the 12th of October.

*Pennsylvanian.*

**Maine Leads the Way.**

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!! The *Portland Argus*, of Friday 17th, thus sums up the glorious result in this State:

Members of Congress—The four vacant districts in this State are filled by the Democratic nominees, by heavy pluralities. Clark, Smart, and Wiley are elected by a thousand each—and Clapp by 1400.

The Governor.—235 towns and plantations give a net Democratic gain over last year for Dana of 3543 votes.

The Senate.—Democratic Senators are elected in Cumberland, York, Oxford, Waldo, the 6th and 7th districts, (in Hancock and Washington,) and in Aroostook—16—which is a majority of the Senate. The rest not heard from except Kennebec, which gives the Whigs 3, all they can get. The Senate will stand 28 to 3.

The House will be largely Democratic. We have already gained 15, and more coming.

From the Augusta Age

The battle has been fought!! THE ISSUE has been decided!! TREASON is repudiated in Maine!!

Abandoning all its old hobbies, Federalism pressed into the canvass, "the Mexican war," as the great issue upon which it reared its hopes of success. The issue was promptly met and accepted by the Democracy of the State. That issue has been "well and truly" tried by the PEOPLE. Their verdict has been rendered. A stern and emphatic condemnation of the treasonable conduct of Federalism in again arraying itself in opposition to the country while engaged in a war with a foreign power, has been unequivocally pronounced. It is a verdict from which there is no appeal. It is the judgment of the highest tribunal known in the country.

Let it then go forth, that Maine still ranges herself under the "STARS AND STRIPES" of the REPUBLIC—that she adheres to the American side of the contest now going on between this country and Mexico—that she goes for strengthening the arm of the Executive of the Union in his patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of our soil against Mexican aggression, and to protect the rights and uphold the honor of the country—that she eschews that treasonable policy advocated by the Corwins, the Giddings, the Butts, and others of the smaller fry of Mexican allies, in and out of Congress, spurning as ignominious the idea of ordering our brave and victorious army to beat a "Moscow Retreat" from the fields of Mexico,—that she is opposed to "backing off" of a war forced upon us by the acts of the enemy, and that too, without indemnity for the past, guarantees for the future, or even immunity from a repetition of like outrages, for the present—that she has affixed the seal of condemnation upon that recreant man, who, while in Congress, refused to vote supply to our army in Mexico, and who otherwise did all in his power to embarrass and cripple the government in the prosecution of the war, and in aid of the enemy. Nobly has Maine sustained the administration in its firm and patriotic course upon this question. She will ever stand by those who stand by the country.

Let it not hereafter be said that this is the "President's war!" It is the "PEOPLE'S WAR!" It is their's by adoption—it is their's because undertaken in defence of their dearest rights. It is the COUNTRY'S WAR!—and the PEOPLE of the country will so declare, as Maine has already declared.

Subordinate to this great national aspect of the question, the result of the election on Monday is not unimportant, so far as it will influence the future prospects of the two great political parties of the country. That result is as cheering to the Democracy as it is mortifying and disastrous to Federalism. It is a glorious opening of the FALL CAMPAIGN. Maine has firmly met and rolled back the rising tide of Treason and Federalism, and set the current in favor of PATRIOTISM and DEMOCRACY. She proudly "LEADS THE WAY" to a grand Democratic triumph throughout the Union. The tidings she sends to the Democracy of her sister States, will cheer their hearts, and animate their courage, and excite them to emulate her glorious example. She has set the ball of victory in motion. Pennsylvania speaks next—she will respond to Maine, and echo back the notes of triumph. She will "keep the ball in motion." New York will then take it—and her giant arm will impart to it a momentum which shall cause it to roll on, throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Federalism is destined to receive such a defeat this fall that it cannot recover from the shock in season for the campaign of 1848. Its doom is already pronounced.

Deliver your words not by number, but by weight. Every one thinks himself worthy to stand with the kings' horses.

**Once—Twice—Three Times!**

There's lately arrived, as I tell you once more. A lot of new Drugs at the old corner store. Fresh, fair and good. Just come up in time To meet the small wants of frail human kind. We've lots of Fresh Drugs, and many small notions;

Calomel, Jalap, and Sanative Lotions, Elixers, and Tinctures, and Essences too; With Syrups and Pills, and Extracts all new. We've Acetates, Sulphates, and Carbonates pure. To produce on 'is nervous a radical cure. Mint drops for children, and Cordial for babies— And best of Perfumery, put up for the Ladies. Lavender, both compound and simple, as known, Excellent Rose-water, and pure DeCologne. We've nice Toilet-soap, for any or all— The real "Rough and Ready," or the smooth Soap-balls.

We've Paints of all kinds and Oil to mix 'em— All they now want is a good hand to fix 'em; Good Dye-stuffs, and Coloring of various shades. To please the old matron, young ladies, or maids. Some articles more we feign would yet tell: The nice Shaving Cream of Eugene Rousseau— A few bottles yet of pure Oil of Bear. Neatly put up, and designed for the hair— Some Liniments and Oils for bruises and sprains. To scatter the soreness and pull out the pains— The Chloride of Soda, for removing the stains From linens, of milldew, fruits, ink-spots, or wines; A fine Lot of Candies, just fresh from below. (At the rate they are selling, they all soon will go. Fruits of best quality, and fresh Lemonade, With good Mineral-water, as ever was made. The real foaming stuff, which turns over twice. Just acts like a charm, and tastes ever so nice.

All the above things, and a great many more, You will find are for sale at the old corner store. Where the Gold Mortar stands on a post of its own. Whose three sides are lettered, while the other has none.

Between Hemphill's and Hursthal's, opposite Es-Sheriff. We're bound to sell cheap on the "46 Tariff. Yes, real dog cheap—for the cash right in hand— Cheaper by far than any store in the land; For we bought, not "low for cash," as many people say.

But on a short credit, and therefore must pay. So we'll sell them to you at a quite small per cent. To meet what we've promised, and pay off our rent.

A. M. HILLS.  
Clearfield, Aug. 26, 1847.

**Fashionable Tailoring.**

M. A. FRANK

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and despatch, and in the most substantial and fashionable manner. His shop is situated on 2d street, adjoining Geo. D. Lanich's Hotel, where he will be happy to attend to all who may favor him with a call.—The New York and Philadelphia fashions will be received regularly.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

August, 28, 1847.  
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer can be had from the subscriber at the above stand.  
M. A. F.

**TANNERY.**

SAMUEL B. TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Clearfield county that he has leased the well known Tannery of William Hartshorne in Curwensville, and that he is prepared to carry on the business in all its branches. Orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, for Country or Spanish Sole Leather, Upper and Calf-skin, at lower prices than ever offered before in the county, for cash.

An assortment of ready made BOOTS and SHOES will be kept constantly on hand. Hides and country produce taken in exchange for work.

Please give us a call.  
S. B. T.  
Curwensville, Sept. 9, 1847.—pd

PERSONS in arrears for taxes in Lawrence township, for 1846, will take notice they are required to pay the same on or before the 2d Tuesday of October, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

JOSEPH IRWIN, Col.  
Sept. 9, 1847.

**CAUTION.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor or trust my wife Mary Ann, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

JAMES S. GALLAHER.  
Cambria county Sept. 9, 1847.

**TEACHERS WANTED.**

FOUR School teachers wanted in Morris township, of good moral characters, and otherwise well qualified to teach the Common Schools, and to commence on the first Monday of November next, and to continue four months. The cash will be paid at each month's end, if required. Application may be made to either of the undersigned. The Board will meet on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time those making application will be expected to attend. By order of the Board.

CHR'N EMIGH, Prst.  
S. C. THOMPSON, Secretary.  
Aug. 21, 1847.—pd

**Estate of James Moore Dec'd.**

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of the above deceased, late of Penn township, Clearfield county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW MOORE.  
JANE MOORE.  
ELISHA FENTON,  
Penn tp. Sept. 1, 1847.