

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, PA. Dec. 2, 1847.

LIBRARY MEETING.
The Members of this Association will take notice that a meeting is to be held in the Prothonotary's office, on Monday evening, the 13th inst. All persons having books belonging to the institution in their possession, will return them at that time.
By order of
THE PRESIDENT.
Dec. 23 1847.

We have published no paper since the 4th November. The damaged state of the Canal caused a delay of our supply of paper for about three weeks, and the late rise in Clearfield creek—happening to catch the wagon having our paper on the wrong side of it—delayed us a week longer. We have now a good supply of paper, of a very good quality, and our readers may expect to hear from us regularly.

Appointment by the President.
Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, of Venango, to be Marshall for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is another good appointment of Mr. Plumer, and will give general satisfaction.

The Wilmot Proviso.
Perhaps a few words in explanation of this measure, which just now occupies so large a share of political discussion, may not be unwelcome to our readers.

The Proviso, or Wilmot, "as a friend of our style it, was offered by David Wilmot, a Democratic member of Congress from Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, to be attached to the bill appropriating three millions of dollars, to be used by the President, in negotiating a peace with Mexico. It was rejected by a decided majority, at both sessions of the last Congress—Whigs and Democrats of the South voting against it, and all the Whigs, and some few Democrats of the North, in favor of it—and the three million bill passed without it.

The Proviso says, in substance, that slavery, or involuntary servitude, shall not be allowed in any territory that we may acquire from Mexico, whether by conquest or purchase.

This sounds very well to us of the North, who are opposed to Slavery both from interest and principle. But how does it agree with the spirit of our Republican institutions? That is the great question.

At the time Missouri was admitted, the Union was threatened with destruction by this very question. The Anti-slavery interests of the North sought to exclude slavery, and "oil was thrown upon the troubled waters" by incorporating into the bill admitting that State into the Union, a section providing that "slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall not exist North of 36 degrees 30 minutes northern latitude," which line is the southern boundary of Missouri. And this is what is called the Missouri Compromise.

Now, the reader must bear in mind that, while this act of Congress declares that "slavery shall not exist" North of this line, it does not say that it "shall exist" South of it—but it leaves its existence or non-existence to the sovereign will of the people—just where the Constitution places it. Not so with the Wilmot Proviso. It legislates for States and people not yet in existence. It proposes to usurp the legitimate rights of the "sovereign and independent" States of this Union years before those States are created. Suppose that the Missouri Compromise, instead of merely permitting Slavery South of 36, had positively declared that "the institution of Slavery shall be established" in such States, who, in the North, would acknowledge such an act, on the part of Congress, to be Constitutional? No one, certainly. And yet such an act would be quite as much in accordance with the Constitution as would the Wilmot Proviso prohibiting it.

It is now very clear that we must accept territory from Mexico, for she has nothing else with which to pay even what she acknowledges to owe us, much less to indemnify us for the expenses of the war, which, by her own act, she forced us into. We must either accept territory, or nothing—territory, and a permanent peace—or, no territory and a continuation of the insults and outrages on the part of the Mexican authorities.

And it is right that the States to be formed out of such territory should be required to come into the Union with their rights abridged? Why should the citizens of those States be denied rights which our Constitution guarantees to all the States of the Union? Is there either justice or wisdom in it?

The Missouri Compromise was acceded to with reluctance on the part of the South. But for the sake of compromise they did accede to it, and all they now ask is, that the North may continue to adhere to the terms of their own proposing. They are willing that the line of 36 degrees shall be the Northern boundary of Slavery to the shores of the Pacific. More than this they will not submit to; not that they desire or expect to extend the dominion of Slavery, or to increase the number of Slaves—for it is an ascertained fact that a very small portion (not one-fourth) of the Mexican territory that is likely to come into our possession, is in any respect calculated for slave labor, or would ever, under any circumstances, be made Slave States—but because it is a violation of the rights of the States of this Union, as Congress would have to go but one short step further to pass a decree abolishing slavery in any or all of the States where it now exists.

Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the territories—and it rightfully does prohibit it—but when that Territory is formed into independent States, those States, according to our Constitution can adopt such local laws and systems as they may deem best calculated to promote their own happiness and welfare—provided they are not inconsistent with that instrument. South of the Missouri Compromise line, the question is left to the people. If the majority of the citizens of those States decide in favor of Slavery, they can have Slaves; if they decide against Slavery, they will have none. They have the right of choosing for themselves. But the Wilmot Proviso wishes to de-

prive them of this right. It takes from them their sovereignty—assumes for the National Government powers that it does not possess—establishes a most dangerous precedent for Congress to interfere with States' Rights—and throws a fire-brand into the Southern States that will, if unhappily enacted, almost certainly end in a dissolution of this happy Union! What a glorious feat for such abolition fanatics as the Garrison and their brother traitors! With what joy and rejoicing, would it be hailed by the tyrants of the old world!

The people of the Middle and Northern States should ponder deeply upon this question. We are naturally opposed to the institution of Slavery, and are apt to embrace any scheme designed to promote its extinction, without first examining whether the scheme is a feasible and proper one. In this manner many honestly embraced the proposition of Mr. Wilmot. But now that they see that it cannot promote the great object desired—that it cannot benefit the Slave, and that it is a clear violation of States' Rights, they have the patriotism to acknowledge their error, and to come out from the ranks of those who seek to distract the Democratic party and break up the Union.

To perpetuate the Union, the rights guaranteed to the several States, by the Constitution, must be most sacredly adhered to. To Pennsylvania, the eyes of the whole South are directed. This glorious old Commonwealth has always stood firm and unshaken in the defence of States' Rights. Her own BUCHANAN, in his letter to the Democracy of Berks county, previous to the late election, took decided ground against these new agitators, and in favor of extending the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, and her Democracy backed his position to the tune of nearly 20,000 majority. Let her people but faithfully investigate the question, and she will always remain the Key-stone to the Federal Arch.

State Treasurer.

A number of our exchanges have mentioned, in the most flattering terms, the name of our townsman, Col. BIGLER, in connection with this office; and we concur with them in saying, that if Mr. B. should consent to serve, and be elected, he will make an honest, industrious and efficient officer. His position at the head of the Finance Committee in the Senate enabled him to obtain a thorough knowledge of the financial affairs of the State.—This station is one of the most responsible and honorable, and whether Mr. B. desires to fill it or not, these testimonials of public confidence must be peculiarly gratifying to his feelings, as well as to those of his numerous friends.

NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester, Col. ASA DIMOCK, of Susquehanna, ANDREW BEAUMONT, of Luzerne, and Gen. BOWMAN, of Bedford, have also been spoken of for the office, each of whom, in our opinion are worthy of the distinction, and would discharge the duties of the station with ability and honor.

The Speakership.

We have carefully examined the question, of who should be the Speaker of the House at the approaching session of our State Legislature, and are now decidedly convinced that Gen. W. F. PACKER, of Lycoming, should be selected. Many very able heads may be counted among the Democratic portion of the members, and several very able and efficient gentlemen have been spoken of for Speaker besides Mr. Packer, either of whom would, perhaps, make equally as able a presiding officer; but we think that both the General and his district are entitled to the distinction.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania will require the best efforts of the coolest and ablest of its counsellors to keep the party properly united, and carry the State for President in 1848. It is then our duty to place in the most prominent stations men of commanding influence, who are most experienced, most prudent, most cautious—who go for the good of the party for the sake of the Union. Such a man is Gen. Packer, and just such a man, and no other, should be Speaker of the House of Representatives at this time.

Mr. Clay and the War.

The Hon. Henry Clay, by special arrangements, addressed a meeting of his friends, at Louisville, a few weeks ago, on the subject of the present war with Mexico. Contrary to the expectations of the whole nation—with the exception of a few high toned anti-war Federalists—Mr. Clay denounces the war as *unconstitutionally commenced, and prosecuted without authority.* He introduced his speech by offering a string of resolutions on the subject, in which he declares that the "primary cause of the war was the annexation of Texas, and the 'immediate' cause the ordering our troops to occupy the east-bank of the Rio Grande. He also adopts the old Federal doctrine of 'No more Territory.' His speech, if any thing, is still better calculated to give 'aid and comfort' to the Mexicans;—and we may just now proclaim that this act of Mr. Clay, of itself, has postponed a treaty of peace between the two nations at least one year, for the

Mexicans will not think of making peace until they hear that Mr. Clay is again defeated for the Presidency.

Mr. Clay has heretofore had more admirers than, perhaps, any other living man in the Union. They were not confined to his political friends only, but he was admired by thousands upon thousands of Democrats as a pure patriot and great statesman, though an unfortunate and too ambitious a politician. He has now forfeited all claim to the respect of this portion of his admirers, and tens of thousands of his own party will also be forced to acknowledge that they, too, were mistaken in the man.

At New Orleans last winter, near about the time that the battle of Buena Vista was fought, where he lost a brave and gallant son, Mr. Clay expressed a regret that he had not some post in the army where he might have an opportunity to 'slay a Mexican.' But now Mr. Clay really talks as if his own countrymen as much deserved the slaver's sword as the Mexicans. Well may we exclaim, "How has mighty fallen."

We have no room for further remarks this week, but will resume the subject again. The crisis demands it.

The Next Presidency.

The indications are pretty conclusive that the next Democratic candidate for President will be a Pennsylvanian. Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DALLAS have both been strongly urged by several presses and public meetings throughout the Union, and particularly in Virginia and Kentucky.—No two men in the Union are more competent—both having dignified the highest stations in their own country, and both are known throughout the wide world as statesmen of the highest order.

Being thus situated, the Democracy of Pennsylvania should exercise the greatest caution, in order that no bad feeling may be engendered. While every man may have a preference of the one over the other, yet we think there is no Democrat who would not, so far as his principles are concerned, as soon vote for the one as the other, and we should therefore hold ourselves in reserve, and harmoniously fall into the support of whichever one may be the choice of the Democracy of the rest of the Union. Their principles are identical, and our country and institutions would be just as safe in the hands of the one as the other.

Repeal is the word.—Several country presses have already called upon Congress to repeal their late act repealing the former act allowing newspapers to circulate free within thirty miles of their place of publication. This must be done, or many highly useful country presses will not be able to sustain themselves. The people need information, and it is a perfect outrage that they should be required to pay as much postage for having their paper carried 5, 10, 20 or 30 miles, as if it had been carried two or three hundred. There will be no loss to the Department eventually, by allowing all papers to circulate free of charge within the county in which they are printed; or grade the charge according to the distance carried. Either would be fair, and fairness is all we ask.

There has been no news from Mexico of particular importance, for the last month, except what will be found in this paper. The conduct of the Pennsylvanians at the siege of Puebla, as detailed by Lieut. Col. Black, will be particularly gratifying to our readers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.
VOLUNTEER ELECTION AT PEROTE.
Petersburg, Nov. 13, 7 P. M.

Additional news has been received to-day from Mexico.
The Pennsylvania Volunteers held an election for Governor and Canal Commissioner at Perote, on the second Tuesday of October. The result is as follows:—
Shunk 66 Irvin 19
Longstreth 66 Patton 20
Morton 1

The balance of this regiment, (the first,) were fighting the Mexicans at Puebla on that day, and held no election. The Second Regiment were at the city of Mexico, and have not yet been heard from.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—We find the following in the Inquirer of this morning: "We are indebted to a friend from Doylestown, for the following particulars.—On the morning of Tuesday last, the dead body of a female, between 25 & 30 years of age, was taken from the Delaware Division of the canal at Port Pleasant. On examination, various marks of violence were found upon her person. There was a severe bruise on the head, another on the back part of the head and neck, the neck was broken, and there was a wound to the side, as if inflicted by a kick from a person who wore a square-toed boot. Her

dress was quite genteel. She had in her pocket a fine linen handkerchief, a silver thimble, a pair of scissors, and a half a dollar in money. She wore morocco boots, or gaiters, and some of her clothing was marked with the letters "R. B." She was not recognized by any persons in the neighborhood. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts. Our informant states that the impression prevails that the murder was committed either above or below, on the canal, that the body was borne along as far as Port Pleasant in a canal boat, and was then thrown overboard. The affair had created the greatest excitement."

COLDS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most delightful medicine for curing off a cold, because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of every kind of disease) in so easy and natural a manner that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold,—at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that inflammation of the lungs, consumption, or any other form of disease will be absolutely impossible.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safe course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of which may be found in every village or town in the State.
The genuine for sale in Clearfield, by R. Shaw. For other agencies see advertisement in another column.
Principal Office, 169 Race Street, Phila.

DIED.—On the 5th Nov. in Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, Mrs. ELIZABETH POWELL, consort of Lewis Powell, formerly of this place, aged 25 years.

By Divine permission, there will be preaching in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first (next) Sabbath, by Rev. J. FLEMING, and on the first Sabbath in Feb. '48, by Rev. JAS. LINN. In Pike township, on the 2d Sabbath in Dec. by Rev. J. FLEMING, and on the 4th Sabbath in Feb. '48, by Rev. S. COOPER.

TO RENT.

The Tavern House and appurtenances, now occupied by Robert Ross, near Curwensville. Possession given on the first of April, or on the first of March if required. There is also, a BLACK-SMITH SHOP, near the said Tavern, which will be for rent.
Apply to the subscriber.
WM. IRVIN.
Pike township, }
Nov. 8, 1847 }

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Lawrence township, about the middle of July, a White and Red Heifer, marked with tar, and supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
AMOS REED, sen.
Lawrence, tp. Nov. 24, '47.

TEACHERS WANTED.

SEVEN School teachers wanted in Pike township, of good moral characters, and otherwise well qualified to teach the Common Schools, and to commence in two weeks, or as soon as teachers can be procured. The Board will meet at Curwensville, on Saturday, the 11th Dec. at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time those making application will be expected to attend.
By order of the Board of Directors, Curwensville, Nov. 24, 1847.

WANTED.

A PERSON or persons to cut one hundred cords of WOOD, for which a reasonable price will be paid in CASH.
WM. IRVIN.
Curwensville, Nov. 8, 1847.

CAUTION

IS hereby given to all persons not to harbor or trust on my account, a certain boy named George Barret, who absconded from me. Said boy is about 17 years of age, and was indentured to me until he attained the age of 21 years.
WM. IRVIN.
Pike tp. Nov. 5, 1847.

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

DR. JAYNE MEDICINES.

KRATZER & BARRETT'S, Clearfield, Pa.—and
I. L. BARRETT & Co., Clearfield Bridge.
Are the regularly authorized agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines, and have on hand a very large supply. They also intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply.
June 10, 47.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

CRANS & BROTHER, Curwensville, Pennsylvania, HAVE, and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs and Dye-Stuffs, Tin-ware, Books & Stationary, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco and Segars, Umbrellas, Carpet and Carpet and Cotton Yarn, Confectionaries, Paints, Oils, Teas, &c. &c.,

All of which they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms.

CRANS & BROTHER are the Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's celebrated family medicine.

Goods exchanged for Lumber, Produce and Furs, for which the highest prices will be given.
December, 2, '47.—1f.

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.

LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran!

THE Court of Common Pleas of Chester county having appointed P. F. Smith, Trustee to sell and convey the lands belonging to the Estate of Samuel Cochran, deceased, late of Chester county. All persons wishing to purchase any portion of the lands in Brady township, will apply to the subscriber, and all those who are indebted for purchases from the former Trustee, are requested to come forward and make payment.
JOSIAH W. SMITH, Atty for P. F. Smith, Trustee.
Borough of Clearfield, }
Sept. 30, 1847.—paid }

Estate of Morris Webb, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Morris Webb, late of Jay township, Elk county, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CHAS. WEBB, Adm'r.
Jay township, Elk county.
25th Sept. 1847.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

WITH the commencement of the 30th Congress, we propose to continue the Congressional Register on the same plan as published during the last session. It will contain a full and accurate report of the business proceedings of Congress, together with sketches of the debates which take place in each house. The next Congress will be one of the most important which has assembled for years, and it is our determination to give to the people a complete history of their proceedings, at such a low price that every person who takes an interest in the acts of that body can procure a copy. It is believed that the 1st session of the 30th Congress will continue at least eight months; and we therefore propose to issue weekly, on a mammoth sheet, octavo form, their proceedings at the unprecedented low rate of
One Dollar per Copy for the Session.

THE WEEKLY UNION FOR THE SESSION.

This publication is not only the cheapest, but it contains more valuable reading matter than is to be found in any other Weekly published at the same price in the country. Besides the politics of the day, it contains all the late and important news, both foreign and domestic; and its commercial articles are not unequalled. It will also contain a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and be furnished to subscribers at the low rate of
One Dollar and twenty-five cents per copy for the Session.

Clubs will be furnished with ten copies for \$10. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. POSTMASTERS, by sending us five subscribers for either of the above publications, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
Subscription price of Daily Union per year 80 00
Subscription price of Semi-Weekly, published tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress 5 00
Subscription price of Weekly 2 00
Clubs will be furnished with
5 copies of the Daily for 840 00
5 do Semi-Weekly 20 00
10 do do 35 00
4 do Weekly 8 00
10 do do 15 00
Distant Subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.
Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents, and by sending us five Daily subscribers with \$50 enclosed, or five Semi-Weekly subscribers with \$25 enclosed, or five Weekly subscribers with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, gratis.

Notice.—Newspapers, by publishing our prospectus, with this notice attached, until the 1st of December next, will receive, during the next session of Congress, the Congressional Register and Tri-Weekly Union.
RITCHIE & HEISS,
Washington City, Sept. 1847.
BLANKS for sale at this office.