

and Jackson based himself on the reports of his minister, Mr. Forsyth, whose report stated numerous cases of murder, and every form of outrage that ever was committed. Yet, in all this we were wrong—it was all wrong—all wicked. And, if so, even the very Whigs themselves, at the first session of the 29th Congress, had, because by their votes they sustained the President.

And here is the predicament we are in. We are once more in the wrong; notwithstanding these hundred cases of the most violent outrages—outrages on our common flag, on our people, their liberty and lives; notwithstanding the official reports by Mr. Forsyth of numerous murders; notwithstanding hundreds of our American citizens were seized and thrown into prison, and at last put into the mines, where they dragged out a life far worse than death itself; and notwithstanding the further fact that two independent sister Republics came to the conclusion (through those who alone had the power to act in the premises) to marry—to make a marriage contract between them. This was done by the people of the two Republics, (who held the sovereign power,) and not by the wicked Polk; and Texas was received by the United States just as Ohio and Missouri had been received, viz. with their own limits and boundary as stated by themselves, without any reserve about the river Nueces. We received her as we did all the other new States, according to their own defined limits, they being the only authority that can control that matter, but subject to the action of the treaty power. We all know that there is but one power upon earth that can clip a State of one inch of her claimed territory, and that is the treaty power. But I have no time to go into that question now. I say there is but one power on earth that can clip a sovereign State of one single inch of her territory. We received Missouri; we received Ohio, and Indiana and Illinois, just as we received Texas, viz. with the boundaries presented to us when they asked to be received. You knew these boundaries no better when these States were received than we knew the bounds of Texas when we received her. Yet this man Polk, notwithstanding all this, had the audacity—aye, and that too when Congress was in session—to send Gen. Taylor from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. Why did he do that when Congress was in session? Why did he take upon himself such a vast power? The answer is very plain, and it is this. No hostilities had yet taken place, and therefore there was no need for the action of Congress. The Executive is bound by his office and his oath to maintain the boundaries of every State, and he must act up to the power conferred on him. Yet, in the face of day, though Mexico had not engaged in any hostilities yet, there was no declaration of war, nor a drop of blood shed. Yet this President had the hardihood to protect Texas in her boundaries; and he would have been perjured if he had not. That is what he has done; and this is the great crime of which he has been guilty. This man Polk had the audacity to order Gen. Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande, & that brought on the war—a war wholly unconstitutional and against all right and honor and justice. Why did he do that? Did we not take her with the Rio Grande for her boundary? The treaty power was the only thing you held over her; and did not Polk call upon her to settle the question by this very power? But Herrera would not agree to it. And was it not on that very ground that Paredes rose and overthrew the Government of Herrera? I have here a letter from Herrera, declaring that it was on that very ground he overthrew his rival. The only power to settle the question of boundary was the treaty power. If any other power on earth should dare to say to one of the sovereign States of this Union, you are coming beyond your bounds—stand back; the moment that should be done the Executive is bound to sustain the State. Did this man Herrera declare that he claimed only to the Nueces? Did he not send an army of fourteen thousand men, and did not Ampudia land on the east bank of the Del Norte and order Gen. Taylor back to the Nueces until the question of boundary should be settled by negotiation? Yet Mexico still claimed to the Sabine.

But Mr. Polk was very wrong in another thing. Here comes Arista to the east bank of the Rio Grande and tells Taylor that he must remove his forces out of Fort Brown, and go behind the Nueces. "You have no business here. This is disputed territory. True, you have received Texas with her boundary as extending to the ancient limits of Louisiana, but you must retire." Ah, indeed! And what do you promise on your part, suppose I do? If Taylor would consent to break up his camp and retire behind the Nueces, what did Arista promise in return? Would he engage that, if our troops retired, there should be no contest of arms? Did he, standing on the east side of the Del Norte, give any pledge that he would have no conflict of arms? No, sir. No, sir. Was old Rough and Ready so blind as not to see what his object was?

When he was making these promises what did your Government, what did old Gen. Taylor think of it? What did every wise man, every patriot, every one who saw an inch into Mexican character think of it of the fact that he was directing our army to do a certain thing without a corresponding obligation on the other side? The object, therefore, was to take advantage. Well, if Arista or Ampudia could have broken up Gen. Taylor with his lit-

tle, brave, noble band, and driven them from their post on the Rio Grande, and scattered them to the Nueces, and if he had followed them very quickly and overrun them, they would have come still deeper into the interior of Texas, and before Texas could have organized to have sustained herself, and before the surrounding States could have come to her aid, she would have been overwhelmed—murdered, as her brave citizens were at the Alamo and other places. That would have been your fix; and yet, notwithstanding all this, when this was probable—when every man of any mind could have seen that this was the object of this order—when any statesman or any general fit to command a squad of twenty could have seen it, yet this, it is said, has brought upon us this wicked war.

And now, to be a little ironical again, I will put a question according to old Guthrie [a laugh] in the rule of three.—If we have always been wrong; if we have sprung and leaped—not crawled, not walked, but jumped from weakness, from a handful of men, and from poverty to wealth, and have always been under the frown of the eternal "I am"—if we have jumped from poverty to the mightiest power on earth, to a Power that can feed and fight the combined world—[a voice: "the combined world?"]—yes, the combined world; I won't alter a solitary phrase I mention—if we have done all this, and always been in the wrong, what, according to the rule of three, would have been our power if we ever could have been right in one instance? And again—(to go back a little, for in attempting to speak on this subject under the restrictions of the hour rule I cannot be systematic)—if this old wicked Madison and wicked Jimmy Polk have brought upon us two wars wickedly, and we have stood up one to four in Mexico, and stood equal against the mighty British Power—if we have been enabled to do this in two wicked wars that have excited the frowns of Heaven itself, what could we have done if we had been right? If our brave boys that have been out yonder in Mexico—and I will draw no distinction between Missourians, Indianians, Illinoisians, Mississippians, Tennesseans, and those from any other State in the Union—I will just say this in one round word, we are all of the same blood; we are of the same Anglo-Saxon race, and when we meet upon the field of battle we are all one by the other, and one just as brave as the other.

### Burning of the Yalabusha.

The Mississippi Steamboat Yalabusha was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. The catastrophe occurred below Donaldsonville, about 9 o'clock, after the passengers, numbering about one hundred had retired to rest. The New Orleans Delta says:

The scene of terror and wild alarm among the passengers at this moment beggars description. The boat was immediately rounded to and headed to the shore, and as she struck the bank a general rush was made for the landing, many persons being drowned in their attempt to get on shore.

Judge Mills, of Texas, lost a child about four years of age, and one servant. The Judge having his wife and two children on board, he took a child in each hand, and in leaping overboard received a blow on one arm from a falling timber, causing him to relax his hold on one of the children, which was lost. Mrs. Mills leaped overboard with her husband, and was saved by the efforts of Major Yancy, of Natchitoches. Mr. Johnson, one of the grandchild—all supposed to be burned. Mr. A. M. Alexander, formerly of Kentucky, lost two children—both girls; himself and wife were saved by swimming ashore. A brother of Mr. Alexander and his wife, and Dr. John D. Wall, of Harrison County, Texas, and his wife, were saved by swimming ashore. The Rev. Mr. Page, Episcopal minister, and two of his children, were lost. He was lost in attempting to save his family. Mrs. Page was saved.

The steamer Monterey, going up stream was the first boat which came to the assistance of the Yalabusha, and her officers rendered every assistance to the unfortunate sufferers that humanity could dictate. She succeeded in rescuing two persons, who were clinging to the rudder of the Yalabusha, as she drifted down the stream. The kindness and humanity of Mr. Choppin, opposite whose plantation the disaster occurred, is spoken of in the highest terms by the surviving passengers. His house was thrown open to all, and clothing furnished to those who had escaped the conflagration with only night-clothes. Among the many acts of noble generosity performed by the surviving cabin passengers who had means on their persons, towards the unfortunate deck passengers, who had lost their all, we would mention that of Maj. Wace. He had lost \$3,000 on board, but having 170 dollars remaining on his person, he distributed it among the deck passengers.

The pilot is said to have stood at the wheel, cool and collected, actually encircled by flames, until the tiller ropes were burned. Great blame has been attached to the captain and some of the officers of the boat, but the captain has publicly denied that the charges against him are well founded. We trust, however, that a legal investigation will be made into the matter, for that some one was guilty of gross carelessness is almost certain. Some years ago the number of accidents on our Western waters was so great, that the attention of Congress was attracted to the subject, and laws passed which were deemed to be sufficient. For awhile

afterwards no accidents took place. But now they are again as numerous as ever. Are not the laws sufficiently stringent, or are they disregarded?—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

### Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. FEB. 12, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

### JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pa.

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

Read the extracts from Mr. Jamieson's speech

Messrs. Walters and Meek, of the Legislature, have our thanks for various important documents.

### Our Flag.

We have placed the name of JAMES BUCHANAN at our mast head as our first choice for the next Presidency, in accordance with the decided declaration to that effect of the Democratic party of this county. We would have done so long ago, but we preferred to let our fellow citizens speak first, and go accordingly. It was not because we entertained any doubts as to what their expression would be, for we were well satisfied that a large majority preferred Mr. Buchanan; but we must admit that the proportion was far greater than we anticipated. It is not because the Democrats of this county think less of the other distinguished Democrats named for the Presidency, but it is because they look upon Mr. Buchanan as equal in point of talents and sound political faith, and as more closely identified with the present war, and hence better calculated to prosecute it to a successful issue, than any other.

### Our Democratic Meeting.

We never attended a more spirited meeting than that of our late Democratic gathering in this place. It was sufficient to satisfy the most credulous that so far as Democratic principles are concerned, our county is sound—sounder than ever it was before. There is evidently a spirit abroad among the people of the great and happy land that is destined to overwhelm with scorn and derision the base conduct of the leaders of the Federal party with regard to the war, as well as all those who sustain and defend them. This spirit is not confined to the voters of the Democratic party; but it pervades the ranks of the opposition, and scores—and hundreds—and thousands of the wisest and best men of the rank and file of that party, make no hesitation in denouncing as treasonable such speeches as Corwin's, Webster's, Clay's, &c., and such as the late vote of Congress declaring the war to have been "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President."

But this meeting was ominous of a good time coming. The old pioneers of the party were there in large numbers; and the enthusiasm and determination manifested in every part of the crowded house, betokened too plainly that the real American spirit is fully aroused. Not even at the zenith of the most exciting political contest did we ever see our fellow-citizens more alive to the importance of sustaining their cherished principles.

The speeches were excellent. That of Mr. ALLPORT'S, though short, contained as much force and meaning as almost any other man could say with three times as many words. He spoke of the re-nomination of Mr. POLK, and remarked, that MADISON was pledged to but one term, but the PEOPLE determined to re-elect him to finish the war with England—that JACKSON was pledged to one term, but the PEOPLE re-elected him to finish the war with the United States Bank—and that as POLK was required to close the present war with Mexico the PEOPLE would also re-elect him.

Col. BIGLER was more general in his remarks, glancing at political questions generally, but giving a full and minute history of the war from its earliest inception up to the present time. The facts, the documents and the history which he adduced to sustain his argument, must have carried conviction to every hearer. Were his speech printed, as delivered, we believe it would be the most perfect delineation of our country in the present war—and lead to the most complete conviction of "Moral Treason" of those who are aiding the Mexicans by opposing it, of any thing that has yet been given to the public.

### HO! FOR CURWENSVILLE.

By the proceedings of a meeting which we published in another column, it will be seen that our friends up the river have a strong notion of moving our county seat from this to that place.—Would it not be better for our Curwensville friends—if they must have a court house—to "lay low and keep dark" until the Legislature erects that court house up somewhere in the Pine country? It would certainly be easier and cheaper to navigate that one down, than this one up, to Curwensville.

### ANOTHER DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

The Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR, formerly a Whig member of Congress from Philadelphia, and now Governor of the Palace in the city of Mexico, has written a letter, part of which is published in the Washington Union, in which he is even more severe on the Federal leaders than Doniphan and Wynkoop. "I hang my head," says he, "with humiliation and shame when I think that I have been a member of their party." "It seems to me," he adds, "that the Whig leaders are guilty of the worst kind of Treason."

Mr. BENEDICT, from the committee on Banks, has reported a bill to the House to regulate the system of Banking in this State. We have not investigated the plan with sufficient care to speak with decision; but from what we have seen and heard of it we should say, hands off—the present system is bad enough!

Why don't the immortalized PAUL, of the far-famed Galaxy send us those books—books—Books.

The news from the city of Mexico is up to the 13th of January. All was quiet. Several expeditions against the guerrillas had been sent out, and some noted leaders captured. The valiant Col. Wynkoop had captured Gen. Valencia and Col. Arreola, at one haul. The seizure of the revenues by Gen. Scott had been attended with considerable success—\$150,000 having been already received in part payment for a single department.

### AN IMPORTANT WORK.

Attention is respectfully invited to the proceedings of the Turnpike meeting in a nother column. If the Central Railroad was tapped by a turnpike from this place to Waterstreet (which is supposed to be the nearest point.) the trade of a large section of Northwestern Pennsylvania would pass through this place. If such a road was completed, it would not require more than 16 or 18 miles more to connect Ridge way with the main line of the public works.

We are sorry to see the *Ebensburg Sentinel* assert that the Democrats of this county "refused to give" Mr. McDowell "the support he had a right to expect" at the last election. Look at the facts: In Armstrong McDowell was about 600 behind Shunk—in Indiana about 60—in Clearfield 31—and in Cambria, the home of McDowell, but 20 votes ahead of Shunk.

The *Union Magazine* for February, is at hand. It is really a superior work—not surpassed in the land. We have no room for particulars now, but will publish the prospectus in our next.

### BRING IT BACK.

The person who carried off *Neal's Gazette*, dated the 5th inst, is respectfully informed that if he will return it to the place he took it from, he will find the previous number, containing the first part of that very excellent prize story, "The Remo Pass." By the way, friend, when you come to take papers, be good enough to take anything else.

The terms of the above very excellent paper, are as follows:

1 copy,	\$2 00
4 copies,	5 00
9 "	10 00
18 "	20 00

### Great Democratic County MEETING.

Agreeably to the call of the Standing Committee, the Democratic citizens of Clearfield county assembled in the court house on Tuesday evening the 1st inst. On motion, Colonel JOHN STIFES was called to the Chair—SAMUEL JOHNSON, THOS. HOLT, WM. BLOOM, JOSEPH McMURRAY, FRANCIS COUDRIET, Esquires., CH'N POTTARFF, BENJ. CARSON, JOHN B. KYLAR, BENJ. BLOOM and Dr. J. C. RICHARDS, Vice Presidents, and L. JACKSON Crans, Wm. J. Hemphill, James C. Barrett and Russell McMurray, Secretaries.

On motion, Col. G. R. Barrett, Abraham Kylar, Thomas Hemphill, James Elmer, Robert Leonard, George B. Dale and D. W. Moore, were appointed a committee to report proceedings for the consideration of the meeting.

After the committee retired, James Allport, Esq. and Col. Wm. Bigler respectively responded to calls of the meeting in spirited addresses, the rapurous applause of the crowded house best attesting the spirit in which they were received.

The committee then reported the following resolutions which were all adopted by acclamation, except one or two of a local character, which were also adopted after a few moments' discussion:

Resolved, That the war with Mexico was forced upon us by the conduct of that Government—leaving us no alternative but to resort to armed force, to secure the rights and honor of American citizens.

Resolved, That the numerous and splendid victories achieved by our army in Mexico, during the late campaign, have given evidence to the world that when the emergency requires it, the American citizen is ever ready to become the American soldier.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the manner in which the Mexican war has been conducted, reflects the highest credit upon the Administration of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan recommended by the President and Secretary of War, of increasing our army so as to enable it to extend, conquer, occupy and hold all the important towns and points in the Republic of Mexico, and to seize and collect, and to appropriate it to the defraying our expenses, all the internal revenues, and to do all other acts warranted by the laws of civilized nations, until the Mexican government sue for a peace honorable to the United States.

Resolved, That we believe the treaty entered into by Santa Anna with the government of Texas, after the battle of San Jacinto, establishing the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two nations, is, according to the law of nations, binding in every sense of the word, as Mexico availed herself of all the advantages of said treaty, and thereby ratified it.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the late vote in the popular branch of our National Legislature, declaring that the present war was "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President," asserts that which is unqualifiedly

false, and that scarcely a single one of those federal members who thus voted, dared to express such sentiments when they were candidates before the people for the stations they now so unworthily hold.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the administration of JAMES K. POLK, and would urge upon Congress the necessity of placing at his command the means necessary to carry the war with Mexico to a speedy termination.

Resolved, That we will heartily support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, be that nominee Buchanan, Cass, Dallas, Woodbury, or any other good Democrat who is pledged to carry out the wholesome measures of the great Republican party.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, as a gentleman, statesman, and member of the great Democratic family of this Union we hold him in the highest admiration.

Resolved, That by a long course of public life, devoted to the best interests of his country, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has endeared himself to the American people, and made himself the object of the admiration of his political friends as well as enemies.

Resolved, That as the time is rapidly approaching when the great Democratic party of this Union will be called upon to select a candidate for the Presidency it becomes Pennsylvania to make a demonstration on that subject, and that it is with no small degree of pride and pleasure they present to the Democracy of the Union the name of Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan, believing that the claims of our State, as well as our candidate, are second to none in the land.

Resolved, That with James Buchanan as our standard bearer in 1848, we will go into the contest with energy and enthusiasm, confident of a successful issue.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the 4th of March convention be instructed to use all honorable means in their power to secure the nomination of James Buchanan at the Baltimore convention, to be held in May next.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the administration of his Excellency Francis R. Shunk, and that his close adherence to one of the most cherished principles of the Democratic party, on the subject of granting corporate privileges to companies, must enrol his name among those of our greatest statesmen.

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the nomination of Gen. Robert Orr, as our Senatorial delegate to the fourth of March convention, and that Capt. George Walters be, and he is hereby appointed our Representative delegate to the said convention, both subject to the foregoing instructions.

Resolved, That our delegates to the 4th of March convention be instructed, for Canal Commissioner, to vote for the Hon. Timothy Ives as our first choice, and for William Seawright, Esq. of Fayette, as our second choice.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by our Representatives in the Legislature, Cap. George Walters, and John B. Meek, Esq.

Mr. Allport, in obedience to the instructions of a meeting of the Democrats of Morris township, held on the 28th of August last, submitted, in a few appropriate remarks, the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it has become highly important that a general and uniform system of nominating State and county officers should be practiced throughout the State, and that our delegate, Capt. Geo. Walters, be requested to bring the subject before the Democratic State Convention on the 4th of March next, by asking the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of confirming the old system, or adopting a new one.

The above resolutions having been adopted, Lewis J. Crans submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting hold in the highest estimation the Hon. LEWIS CASS, his public services rendered to his country, as well as his unblemished private character, entitle him to our greatest confidence, and if he should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention will receive our undivided support.

D. W. Moore offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the territory now belonging to, or which may be hereafter acquired by the United States, is the common property of the National Union, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, for Congress to pass laws for the government of such territory so as to make it less free to the citizens of one portion of the Union than to those of another, is violative of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the compromises of the Constitution.

On motion, Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in the *Banner*, the *Harrisburg Union*, and the *Pennsylvaniaian*. [Officers names omitted]

By some means, unaccountable to us, the original proceedings of our late Democratic meeting were not handed to us, but were sent to the Harrisburg Union, in which paper of the 9th they are published. As no copy was procured by the chairman, they had to be re-written, and hence as published by us, differ somewhat in phraseology, but not the least in substance. The *Union* does not contain the very important resolution offered by Mr. Allport.

Mr. Soule (dem.) is elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana in the place of Mr. Johnson, (whig.)