

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & HEMPHILL.

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Brief History of Mexico.

The following brief history of Mexico since its INDEPENDENCE will afford some faint idea of the misgovernment and anarchy which is pronounced by every reflecting mind to be worse than absolute despotism—which has desolated that beautiful country, for the last 25 years. Its occupation by the American troops will be its first taste of good government it has had in many years. Our holding it would be an undecidable blessing to its inhabitants. The war has now become one of humanity and not of conquest.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1824, which was copied from our own—Victoria was elected President of Mexico, and was installed on the first of January, 1825. He had scarcely however, served out his constitutional term of office, (four years) when a most violent contested election declared Pedraza as his successor on the 10th of September, 1828. The unsuccessful party, alleging fraud, declared Guerrero to be rightfully elected President on the 1st of Jan. 1829. He held his office by a very precarious tenure, until October, 1830, when he was deposed by dissatisfied partisans, & Bustamante proclaimed President. Bustamante was in his turn displaced through the influence of the young General Santa Anna, Pedraza was by him recalled to serve out the three remaining months of his term. Upon the expiration of this time, Santa Anna himself became President in 1833. He retired for a time and left Gomez Farias to fill his place.

On the 15th of May, 1834, Santa Anna dissolved the Constitutional Congress and Council, and by a military order summoned another. He suddenly became a Centralist. Farias was deposed and Gen. Barragan took his place. The new Centralist Congress met in January, 1835.—Their first order was for the disarming of the militia of the States. Zacatecas refused as well as Texas. The plan of Toluca went into operation under the auspices of Santa Anna, which abolished the Legislatures of the States and changed them into military departments, each under a military commandant, and all of these to be amenable to the chief authority, a dictator, Santa Anna. Upon this, Texas took up arms—declared against the revolutionary plan of Santa Anna; and in favor of restoring and maintaining the Constitution of 1825. Zacatecas had also taken this stand, but was reduced by the dictator. Texas remained yet to subdue and to compel

"To sue for claims and an open conqueror." This her noble Anglo Saxon blood forbids. In September, 1835, General Cos marched against her. In October, 1835, she found the Lexington of her revolution at Gonzales; a Bunker Hill at Goliad; a Saratoga at San Antonio; and finally, on the 26th of April, 1836, a Yorktown at San Jacinto. On the 21st of March previous, however, finding it utterly vain to struggle for the re-establishment of the Mexican Constitution of 1825, Texas had declared her independence.

In 1837, Bustamante was again elected President of Mexico. In July, 1840, another revolution broke out, in which Gen. Urrea and Gomez Farias seized the presidency, and after a conflict of twelve days, agreed upon an amnesty.

In August, 1841, Paredes and Santa Anna both rose against Bustamante, bombarded the city, and deposed him. During the same month Santa Anna had the "plan of Toluca" superceded by another, that of "Tacobays," which gave to the General of the army (himself) the power to call a Junta which should elect a provisional President. In June, 1842, Congress assembled under this revolutionary "plan." In December, Santa Anna dissolved it. It was not until January, 1844, that the Mexican Government got fairly into operation under this new plan.

At the instance of Santa Anna, four millions of dollars was voted by Congress to prosecute the war against Texas. He retired soon after to his plantation, and Canallizo was elected President by one vote.

In the fall of 1844, Paredes declared against Santa Anna, and marched against the capital. On the 6th of December, 1844, he was deposed, and General Herrera elected provisional President. (This was the time Santa Anna's leg was dug up and dragged thro' the streets of Mexico, and he himself banished.)

On the 16th of September, 1845, Herrera having been declared elected, took the official oath as President. On the 21st of December, 1845, having manifested a willingness to amicably settle the Texas difficulty with the United States, by receiving a commission "clothed with full powers to settle all the difficulties between the two countries," he was displaced by Paredes, who breathed the fiercest hostility to Texas and the United States.

Santa Anna, who was the known and bitter rival of Paredes, was permitted to return to Mexico, as it was thought such

were his relations, his influence might favor peace: at any rate it could not put a more hostile aspect upon Mexican policy than it already wore. He became President again, and has lately again been deposed from power.

Such is the history of that oppressed people. Since 1824 they have had sixteen Presidents, more than half of whom were usurpers and military adventurers.

From the Harrisburg Union.

Nomination of James Buchanan.

A meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held in the East Committee Room of the Capitol on Wednesday evening, February 2, 1848, with the view of giving an expression in regard to the important question of the Presidential election.

On motion of Mr. BRAWLEY, of Crawford, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President—WILLIAM F. PACKER. Vice Presidents—JAMES L. GILLIS, JOSEPH LAUBACH, JOHN B. GORDON, THOMAS GROVE.

Secretaries—Alonzo I. Wilcox, B. S. Schoonover.

The object of the meeting was stated by Col. John C. Myers, of Berks.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare an address expressive of the views of the meeting, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening next.

James Porter Brawley, of Crawford, John C. Myers, of Berks, George A. Frick, of Northumberland, David F. Williams, of York, John K. Laughlin, of Philadelphia co., George Walters, of Clearfield, John Keatly, of Clarion, John Kane, of Cambria, Pope Bushnell, of Wayne, E. G. Creacraft, of Washington, Abraham Lambert, of Cumberland, Benjamin Hill, of Montgomery.

Addresses were then delivered in favor of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, and in support of the claims of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Packer, President, Mr. Schoonover, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Myers, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Hill, of Montgomery, when the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 8, 1848.

Pursuant to adjournment the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, again met in the East Committee Room, when the President took the chair, and called the meeting to order.

Mr. BRAWLEY, from the committee appointed at a former meeting for that purpose, reported the following Address, which was read, and on motion, unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The duty of choosing the Chief Magistrate of the United States is never devoid of interest. So intimately are his policy and acts interwoven with the common welfare, and such a controlling influence do they exercise on the present and prospective condition of the American people, that every citizen has not only a deep concern in the choice of that high officer, but an unquestionable right to submit his views with entire freedom to the public consideration. It is this proud feature of our political organization, which distinguishes the institutions and government of the United States from those of every other nation on the face of the globe, and which has solved the problem, so long controverted by Emperors and Kings, the capacity of man for self-government. Most heartily would the down-trodden and oppressed subjects of the old world rejoice, in the grateful privilege which is now unfortunately denied them, by forms of government erected on the ruins of popular sovereignty and freedom. The right of choosing our Executive Magistrates, from the lowest in rank, to the highest, is one which we prize above all price, and we rejoice, therefore, that among our constituencies at home, as well as among their representatives here, public attention is so powerfully directed to the Presidential succession of the next term.

If the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States is important under ordinary circumstances, how pre-eminently fraught with interest, at this critical juncture, when our country is engaged with a foreign Republic in a sanguinary, though a just and righteous war—forced upon our government and people by a series of wanton injuries and insults extending through a long course of time, and accumulating in atrocity as our magnanimity and forbearance have been most signally manifested? Although by the dauntless patriotism, cool courage, and exhaustless energy of the brave American troops, our starry banner has been planted in triumph on the very walls of the enemies' capital, yet the war is not ended. Other grave and momentous questions, scarcely inferior in importance, to a bombardment or a battle, have required, from the war, and may yet require, which will require all the wisdom and foresight of our most distinguished civilians, to adjust. As to strengthen, not weaken, to perpetuate, not endanger, the bond of our great and grow-

ing confederacy. The mode of conducting the war and of disposing the fruits of the associated valor and spent blood and treasure of our brave countrymen, are issues of such vital magnitude, as to be intimately and essentially connected with the best interests of our country at home, and the honor of the American name abroad.

We intend no disparagement to the other distinguished Democrats named in connection with the Presidency, when we affirm, that among them all we discover none, who in our opinion more pre-eminently unites the qualities of head and heart, demanded by the existing crisis, than does JAMES BUCHANAN, the FAVORITE SON OF PENNSYLVANIA. His nomination by the Democratic National Convention, would propose to the American people, not only a firm and uncompromising stand against Mexico, until that misguided republic shall consent to guarantee to our government and people full indemnity for the past and security for the future—but it would also so unite and harmonize conflicting sectional elements at home, as to bind the American people still more closely in the bonds of a safe and enduring national brotherhood. His qualities, as proved by a long and eventful trial in public life, would assure us of an able, upright, and patriotic conduct of our national affairs, and secure to the country a Chief Magistrate, who would steer the ship of State in safety through every doubt, and fear, and peril. And should that most deplorable event ever occur, the dissolution of the American Union, against which the father of our country warned so solemnly, we feel convinced that it could not and would not be whilst we would have at the helm a pilot so skilful and experienced and James BUCHANAN. On the contrary, the sacred ties which now link together the various parts, would be rendered a chain of adamant, never to be rent asunder.

The elevation of Pennsylvania's choice to the Presidency, would not only, however, secure a sound and safe policy on the engrossing subject of war, would not only strengthen and perpetuate the national Union, which we regard as the corner stone to the edifice of our national independence, but it would, also, secure to the American Democracy the continued ascendancy of those principles of domestic policy, which have characterized every Democratic administration, from that of Thomas Jefferson, to that of the present able and patriotic incumbent, James K. Polk. So intimately has the name of James Buchanan been connected with the legislative and diplomatic history of the country for the last quarter of a century, that detail would seem superfluous. He is the uncompromising enemy of any National Bank in all its protean shapes and guises. He is the first Secretary of an administration that has fearlessly and wisely adapted the revenues to the wants of the government economically administered, and by his continuance in the cabinet he stands pledged to the preservation of a policy that has so fully realized the hopes of its friends, and so signally falsified all the lugubrious predictions of its opponents. He was the early, as he has been the consistent and steadfast supporter of the Independent Treasury, and by his eloquent and unanswerable speeches in its favor, on the floor of the United States Senate in opposition to such intellectual giants as Clay and Webster, he contributed most powerfully to its adoption. On all these vital issues, which our opponents have never ceased to cherish and probably never will, no man in the Union is truer or sounder in his adhesion to the Democratic faith than is James Buchanan. From the period of his entrance into the Congress of the United States, up to the present moment, he has been one of the chief pillars of Democratic strength, and by his speeches and State papers, has contributed as much to the elucidation and defence of republican measures as has any man now on the stage of political action. His private life, too, is as unspiced as his public career has been successful and brilliant. In a word, we esteem him the man for the crisis, and we, therefore, reflecting the wishes and feelings of our respective constituencies, hereby earnestly recommend, to the support of our sister States, as the worthy successor of the present patriotic and enlightened Chief Magistrate, JAS. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.

Whilst we repose proud and confident reliance in the unexceptionable and lofty character of our candidate, we feel that we may, with equal justice, direct an appeal to the Democracy of the Union, in behalf of our State. Pennsylvania occupies a position in the American Union, politically and geographically, which we esteem of sufficient consequence to warrant her in advancing her rightful claim to furnish the Democracy the next Presidential candidate. By the natural advantage of location, she may be said to hold the balance of power between the opposite extremes of disunion and consolidation, and thus sustains the glorious arch of which she is justly termed the Keystone. In her resources of wealth and enterprise, and in the patriotism and intelligence of her teeming population, she stands in the front rank of the national confederacy; whilst in her political attachments, she rejoices the hearts of the Democracy of other

States by majorities which are counted only by thousands. And yet she has never, from amongst her own distinguished sons, furnished to that Democracy whom she has served so long, so faithfully, and so well, a candidate for the first honor of the Republic. We do not utter this in a spirit of querulous repining, for the Democracy of this State are ever proud to esteem the post of hardest service, as the post of highest honor. But if ever there existed a time, when the Democracy of the nation had an opportunity to testify to their brethren of this State their appreciation of her long, steadfast and patriotic devotion to the great and good old cause, by the recognition of her just and well-earned title to the Presidential office, in our opinion, that time is now—now that she has sent entire regiments of her brave sons to distant fields of danger and of battle—now that she again interposes her potential voice in behalf of the integrity and preservation of the Union—now, that we have arrived at a crisis in our history, which demands a firm, steady, patriotic and enlightened statesman at the helm—and above and beyond all, now, that by the well ascertained wishes of her Republican freemen, she presents a candidate, whose eminent fitness, sound Democracy, and irreproachable personal integrity, are so well established in the minds and hearts of the American people, as those of James Buchanan.

Hoping and trusting that the deep solicitude, which, as representatives of the Democratic freemen of Pennsylvania, we naturally feel on this subject, may be rightly appreciated by our co-laborers in other States—and duly responded to by the Democratic National Convention, which is to assemble on the fourth Monday of May next, in Baltimore—we commit our candidate and our cause to the wise and patriotic deliberations of that tribunal, pledging ourselves, one and all, to abide by its decision.

From the German of Gausseu.

ASTONISHING ACCURACY OF THE BIBLE.

An astonishing feature of the word of God is, notwithstanding the time at which its compositions were written, and the multitude of the topics to which it alludes, there is not one physical error—not one assertion or allusion disproved by the progress of modern science. Note of those mistakes which the science of each succeeding age discovered in the books preceding; above all, none of those absurdities which modern astronomy indicates in such great numbers in the writings of the ancients—in their sacred codes—in their philosophy, and even in the finest pages of the fathers of the church—not one of these errors is to be found in any of our sacred books. Nothing there will ever contradict that which, after so many ages, the investigation of the learned world have been able to reveal to us on the state of our globe, or on that of the heavens. Peruse with care our Scriptures from one end to the other, to find there such spots, and, whilst you apply yourselves to this examination, remember that it is a book which speaks of everything, which describes nature, which recites its creation, which tells us of the water, of the atmosphere, of the mountains, of the animals, & of the plants. It is a book which teaches us the first revolutions of the world; and which also foretells its last. It recounts them in the circumstantial language of history, it extols them in the sublimest strains of poetry, and it chants them in the charms of glowing song. It is a book which is full of oriental rapture, elevation, variety and boldness. It is a book which speaks of the heavenly & invisible world, whilst it also speaks of the earth & things visible. It is a book which nearly fifty writers of every degree of cultivation, of every state, of every condition and living through the course of fifteen hundred years, have concurred to make. It is a book which was written in the centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, in the deserts of Judaea, in the court of the temple of the Jews, in the music schools of the prophets of Bethel & Jericho, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, and on the idolatrous banks of the Chebar; and finally, in the centre of the Western civilization, in the midst of the Jews and of their ignorance, in the midst of polytheism and its sad philosophy. It is a book whose first writer had been forty years a pupil of the magicians of Egypt, in whose opinion the sun, the stars, and elements were endowed with intelligence, re-acted on the elements, and governed the world by a perpetual illuion. It is a book whose first writer, preceded, by more than nine hundred years, the most ancient philosophers of ancient Greece and Asia—the Thales, and the Pythagoras, the Zuluces, the Xenophons, and the Confucius. It is a book which carries its narratives even to the hierarchies of angels—even to the most distant epochs of the future, and the glorious scenes of the last day. Well, search among its 66 authors, search among its 66 books, its 1,189 chapters, and its 31,713 verses, search for only one of those thousand errors which the ancients, and moderns, committed when they speak of the heavens, or of the earth, or of their revolutions, or of their elements (search)—but you will find none.

Latest News from Mexico.

From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 22. Two weeks later from the city of Mexico, and ten days later from Queretaro. The U. S. steamship Edith, Capt. Callard, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th ult. By her we have received our letters and files from the city of Mexico to the 13th ult.; and from Vera Cruz to the date of sailing. The most important feature of the intelligence by this arrival relates to the rumors of peace and an attempted insurrection in the city of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 12, 1848.

EDITORS DELTA: The train which was to have left here for Vera Cruz to-morrow, will not start until the next day or the day after. It was intended to have been escorted by the 2d dragoons, but I understand that an addition of four companies and a light battery will be added to it.

To-day the funeral of Capt. Irwin took place. He was followed to the grave by a long line of mourning friends. The rifle regiment paid the military honors to his remains, but it was no one corps that grieved at his death—when he died, the army wept.

By an order issued Jan. 11th, Major J. L. Gardner has been appointed "superintendent of the direct and indirect taxes to be levied for the support of the army, on that part of Mexico called the Federal district."

A Mexican officer has been detected in endeavoring to induce the soldiers to desert. A military commission, of which Gen. Smith is president, and R. P. Hammond judge advocate, is now in session trying him for the offence. If he is found guilty, as I expect he will be, he will either be shot or hung.

By the order of Gen. Scott, Capt. A. C. Myers has been assigned to the chief of the quartermaster's department. From what we know of his capacity, we have no doubt but that he will discharge the duties to the interest of the government, and with credit to himself.

The improper conduct of some of the officers of the late Mexican army has rendered an order from Gen. Smith necessary. Since the organization of the new military police, an important and creditable change is visible in the order and peace of the city.

Col. Dominguez, of the native spy company, or contra guerrillas, arrived yesterday with a letter mail from Vera Cruz.—On his way up, he made a haul among the guerrillas infesting the road. The following account of it from the Star of this morning is the correct report. Dr. Kenney also comes up with the escort, as bearer of despatches from Washington to General Scott:

"A little towards the left of Santa Fe, Col. Dominguez ascertained that there were some fifty or sixty guerrillas, under Colonel Zenobia, hovering in the vicinity. He charged upon them, and they dispersed without firing a gun. On the 6th, on the plains of Salao, between Ojo de Agua and Nopalucan, the proprietors of the hacienda of St. Gertrude, Santa Clara, &c., requested aid of Col. Dominguez in their efforts to liberate themselves from the robberies of Torrejon and his party, composed of 150 cavalry and two American deserters. The colonel, with his escort of 70 men, charged upon them, & after a slight brush, put them completely to rout, taking Gen. Torrejon, Gen. Minon, Gen. Gausana, and five other officers prisoner, fifty Mexican cavalry, and the two American deserters. These were all placed at the disposal of Col. Childs at Puebla. It appears that Torrejon, when captured, was about proceeding to San Andres, to join the forces in that place, and march thence to Orizaba. Pursuing his course towards the city, the colonel, upon entering the Pinal, perceived a party of guerrillas on both sides of the road, but was not attacked.—On the 10th—that is, the day before yesterday—near the Venta de Chalco, Padre Jarauta was seen with some 200 guerrillas."

A few days since, Gen. Lane went out some six or eight miles from the city, when a guerrilla party endeavored to pay their respects to him, but they "couldn't come it, quite." Several other parties have been seen in this vicinity lately, and Padre Jarauta is known to be about. Col. Jack Hays and his command have been out two days, and have not yet returned. His attention is especially directed to the venerable priest, who he to him if Jack strolls across him.

A conspiracy has been set on foot in Puebla to assassinate the Mexican governor of the State of Puebla, Don Raphael Izunza, by Gen. Rea and some of his worthy associates. Their letters were intercepted by Col. Childs, from which it appears that their first object was to get Gov. Izunza out of the way, by assassination, and then murder some of the peaceably disposed inhabitants of Puebla, seize the reins of government, and proclaim "Rea dictator." Gov. Izunza is known to be a strong advocate of peace. The project, nipped in the bud, has caused a proclamation to be issued by Col. Childs, the American civil governor and military commandant of that department.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848. Editors Delta: The city of Mexico is rife with rumors in reference to peace; some have "if that peace is made, other