

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & HEMPHILL.

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TERMS.

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POETRY.

More Dreams.

I have no joy but in thy smile—
Save in thy frown, no pain;
Come to my side a little while—
I'll never ask again
To see thee, and thy looks to bless—
To hear thee, and thy words adore,
I never dream'd of more than this—
I'll dream of this no more.

I know the idle tale I tell
Will wake no echo in thy breast;
In thy heart's charmed circle—well
I know mine cannot rest.
But thou wert dear from earliest years,
And dearer every day
And love that's nursed in thought and tears
Cannot be wiled away.

If I could bid my heart be still,
Of what avail were this?
'Twill never cost thee own a thrill
Of anguish or of bliss.
'Twill follow thee through life and death,
True guardian by thy side,
Yet never ask a single breath
Of fondness for its guide.

Come to my side a little while—
I'll never ask again;
My heart is sick for one sweet smile—
Hearts should not plead in vain.
Ah! but thine eyes are filled with tears—
They do not turn away:
Thy hand—thy hand—the love of years
Has not been all astray.

Dublin Nation.

Sally Sly & Jenny McKean.

HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTTER.

We copy the following from the *Farmer's Monthly Visitor*. There is a good moral conveyed in it, told with a richness of humor that is capital. It is from the pen of S. B. Little, of the Merrimac (N. H.) Agricultural Society.

The beneficence of the Creator is manifest, in so disposing our tastes, and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded, as to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been noisome, as it is sometimes to the diseased stomach, had it not pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier, and with a better relish. But it depends somewhat on who makes the butter, whether it answers this purpose. Butter made in Joe Bunker's family, needs to be eaten in the dark; then to make it pass well, one or two other senses should be laid aside—while that made by his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze of noon; you would wish that your neck was as long again, that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged.—Perhaps a bit of the history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly—when a small girl she was sly—she would not hall wash the milk pail, but sly it away and let it sour. She was sly at school, and did not half get her lessons, but would have her book in sight when reciting—but as she grew older she learned that to get well married, she must appear well, and so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in everything, from roasting a potatoe to playing the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and "love has no eyes," so he married her. But soon after she entered on house-keeping, his eyesight came, and he saw his fix, that it was "for better or worse," and he thought it was all for the worse. Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid or cure, and got along tolerably well, only when he came to her butter—for his mother was a real butter maker. Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter is somewhat as follows: She thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pail is sweet or sour—sets the milk in a warm room, because it is easier than to go into the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pans, she thinks every man must "eat a peck of dirt," and in no place will it slip down easier than in butter—she lets the cream pots be open, and when she churns forgets the poke; leaves the cream nearly at blood heat that it may come quick. When she takes it out of the churn she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders—the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed. She works out half the butter milk and sets it away in a warm place for use. Poor Joe has seen so much butter of this kind that he declares butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders why he does not try it, and marvels that he does not keep a dairy, & make butter for market.

Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe, and he had occasion to eat at his brother's enough to know why he could not eat butter; and he declared he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Jumper almost caught him—for there was always good butter on the table at tea, but he was determined to know who made it. On inquiry, she says:

"La ma! mother makes the butter; I take lessons on the piano."

"Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife that takes lessons on the churn—I shall look further."

After several unsuccessful attempts, & just ready to despair he started in pursuit of stray cattle before breakfast, and wandered thro' the forest into the next town, and weary and hungry, called at a decent looking house and asked for some refreshments, which were most cordially granted, for the family were what are called Scotch Irish—in religion Presbyterian, & in hospitality boundless.

Here he found the butter exactly right,—though the weather was hot, the butter kept its shape as well as bees wax. He catechised the old lady about her housewifery, for the bread was as right as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble—she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some roundabout inquiries concerning Jenny, and heard that she was a hearty, black-eyed lass of about two and twenty; had never seen a piano or attended a ball, but knew the assembly's chatechism, & could sing Old Hundred to a charm, spin flax and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered but she was delayed, and when his excuses for staying were exhausted, he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind, and how it happened, I know not, he soon found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was he made a wife of Jane McKean. And now one lump of his butter is worth more than Joe's wife would make in a month. There's no trouble in going to market—the keepers of genteel boarding houses in the neighboring villages send and take it at the highest market price.

Now the main difference between these two women arises from the manner of training, though there is no difference in natural disposition. Old Madam Sly never looked on to see that Sally did up her work right, but suffered her to shuff off her work as she chose, and though a good house keeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and like some other mothers, thought more of getting Sally well married than of making her fit for a wife—while old Madam McKean was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not. Perhaps there is no more certain criterion by which to judge of a woman's general character for neatness and good house-keeping, than by the quality of her butter. Find on the farmer's table a good solid, properly salted, well worked slice of butter, and you need not fear to eat the crackers or hash; but see a splash of half-worked butter—salt in lumps, and a sprinkling of hair and flies' legs, you may be sure if you board very long, death will not be obliged to wait much for you to finish your peck of dirt.

My advice is to young farmers, to make it a *sine qua non* in a wife that she makes good butter; and the young ladies who aspire to be farmer's wives had much better be imperfect in filagree and music, than be deficient in that most important art of making butter, which smoothes not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers, but will smoothe the asperities of the husband's temper.

The Siamese Twins.

The Siamese Twins are living in North Carolina, as farmers, and both are married. A correspondent of the Richmond papers, who has recently visited their homes, writes some interesting details in relation to their domestic life.

The twins can chop wood remarkably fast, four hands being on the axe at the same time. They also shoot at a mark or game with their four hands resting on the gun. They drive their horses forty miles to Wilkes, themselves, and do any kind of work about the farm. Mrs. Eng says her husband is very kind to the negroes, and that Chang is very severe with them. Mrs. Eng is also better disposed than Mrs. Chang, although Mrs. Chang is the prettiest. Mrs. Eng is very close and saving; and Mrs. Chang is disposed to indulge in dress and various other expenses. The twins rarely differ about dress; but often differ in their ideas of purchasing negroes or land. The opinion of Eng is always the law, and Chang readily acquiesces. Eng does all the writing, including the signing of notes and other important papers. Eng is one inch taller than Chang, and Chang's wife is taller than Eng's.

Some old lady in the neighborhood a few days ago, asked Eng which was the oldest? and he replied that he was just six months older than his brother. Well, says the old lady, I thought there was about as much difference, for you are purty considerable bigger than your brother. They are both good on a joke, and the old lady was in earnest. They have a blacksmith shop on their farm, and a shoemaker's also. I saw a good sized frame house that they made, without any assistance, from foundation to roof. At the table they both use a bench, and each has his own knife and fork.

I asked them if they both expected to die at the same time? and they replied that it could not be otherwise; for if the same disease did not take them off at one

time, the living one would have to be separated from the dead body, and the act of separation would be his death; but their general impression is that they will both die of the same disease and at the same time. Their affection for each other is very strong. Any of the neighbors offering an insult to the one, the other immediately resents it; and it would take a champion to cope with them in a rough & tumble fight. To use an expression of their neighbors, "they fight like cats."

THE LOWER CLASS.

Who are they? The toiling millions, the laboring man and woman, the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the inventor, the producer? Far from it. These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are surely the "upper circles" in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree.

It is not low—it is the highest duty, privilege and pleasure, for the great man & the whole souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their own way thro' life, to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of humane beings on earth, who may be properly denominated low, it is composed of those who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives without being or doing anything in and of themselves.

We are all mariners on this sea of life. And they who climb above us on the shoulders, slave only, in their overstepping place. Gained a more dangerous station and a foothold more insecure.

THE CHOLERA.

The Sanitary Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of England, have made a remarkable report. It appears that Cholera and Influenza are intimate diseases, both delighting in the same localities and that the latter is far more dangerous than the former. Last November, the Influenza attacked in London 500,000 persons, making for the space of eleven weeks 6,145 deaths per week above the usual number, an excess greater than the entire mortality produced by the Cholera in the twenty-one weeks during which it raged in 1832. On examination, it seems Cholera is diarrhœa, developed to a monstrous form by a peculiar state of the atmosphere, accumulated moist exhalations, with sudden changes of temperature. Influenza is the ordinary "cold developed to an epidemic." Cholera, in its first stages, readily yields to aromatics, opiates and esstrigents. Now, having found out the cause, we have but to remove it to prevent the effect; and knowing the cause, we can more intelligently proceed to modify the effect. It becomes then the duty of municipal bodies to remove all stagnant pools, ditches, bad drains, and if possible orest lands and marshes contiguous; in fact, to take away, as far as possible, every cause that may engender miasmata.

THE EXCELLENCE OF RELIGION.

The following is one of the most beautiful and truthful sentences we have ever read. It is from the pen of Sir Humphrey Davy, of whom it is well observed, that if he had not been the first of modern philosophers he would have been the first of modern poets:

"I envy no quality of the mind or intellect of others; not genius, will or fancy; but if I could choose what would be the most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I would prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing: for it makes discipline of good—creates new hopes, when earthly hopes vanish, and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights, awakens life in death, and from corruption and decay, calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of fortune, and of shame, the ladder of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amarantus—the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and skeptic only view gloom and decay, annihilation & despair."

VENUE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Provisional Government of Venice have put forth an address to the people of the United States, through our Consul, Mr. Sparks, in which they say:

"The ocean divides us, but we are united by the bonds of sympathy; and liberty, like the electric current traversing the seas, will bring us your examples, and maintain the communion of thought and feeling, which is far more precious than that of interest. We have much to learn from you, and, though your elders in civilization, we blush not to acknowledge it. We have no other ambition than to live in the enjoyment of peace and liberty, to recover the heritage of our ancestors, and to contribute, in some degree, by our efforts, also, to the infinite development of the human mind."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Platform of the Campaign.

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1848.

Mr. HALLETT, of Boston, from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report:

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposition too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, & every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, & to complete & ample protection of persons & property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interest of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto; are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the monies of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute-books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the pub-

lic lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, provoked on her part by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas; and that, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Resolved, That we would be rejoiced at the assurances of a peace with Mexico, founded upon the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt, it is the duty of the country to sustain the administration in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should that treaty be rejected.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico, have crowned it with imperishable glory. Their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unflinching perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy, the diseases of the climate, exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country, and the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention of the thirty States composing the American republic, tender their fraternal congratulations to the National Convention of the republic of France, now assembled as the free-suffrage representatives of the sovereignty of thirty-five millions of republicans, to establish general principles upon those eternal principles of equal rights for which their Lafayette and our Washington fought side by side in our struggle for independence; and we would especially convey to them, and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils, on the basis of a democratic constitution, not derived from the grants or concessions of kings or parliaments, but originating from the only true source of political power recognized in the States of this Union—the inherent and inalienable right of the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make and to amend their forms of government in such manner as the welfare of the community may require.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity for self government, which is protruding thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the Old World, we feel that a high and sacred duty is involved, with increased responsibility, upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Voted, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded, through the American minister at Paris, to the national convention of the republic of France.

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected JAMES K. POLK and GEORGE M. DALLAS President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy of the Union—in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a national bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes; in protecting in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations; and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional treasury; in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade, by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846; and that, in our opinion, it would