

peculiarities of the place and circumstances adverted to must be attributed the return of Col. Butler to his father's home, to enter on his profession as a lawyer. There were no great causes or rich clients to attract him—no dense population to lift him to the political honors of the State. The eloquence and learning, the industry and integrity which he gave to adjust the controversies of Gallatin and the surrounding counties, would have crowned him with wealth and professional distinction, if exhibited at Louisville or Lexington. But he coveted neither. Independence, the affections of his early associates, the love of a family circle, & the charm which the recollection of a happy boyhood gave to the scenes in which he was reared, were all he sought; and he found them all in the romantic dells and woodland heights of Kentucky, and on the sides of the far-spreading, gently-flowing, beautiful Ohio. The feeling which his sincere and sensitive nature had imbibed here, was as strong as that of the Switzer for his bright lakes, lofty mountains, and deep valleys.

#### Elected to Congress by the Democratic party.

This retirement, which may almost be considered seclusion, was enjoyed by Col. Butler nearly twenty five years, when he was called out to redeem, by his personal popularity, the congressional district in which he lived. It was supposed that no one else could save it from the Whigs. Like all the rest of the family—none of whom had made their military service a passport to the honors and emoluments of civil stations—he was averse to relinquish the attitude he occupied, to enter on a party struggle. The impertinence of friends prevailed; and he was elected to two successive terms in Congress—absolutely refusing to be a candidate a third time; he spoke seldom in Congress; but, in two or three fine speeches, which appear in the debates, a power was readily detected, which could not have failed to conduct to the highest distinction in that body. Taste, judgment, and eloquence characterized all his efforts in Congress. A fine manner, an agreeable voice, and the high consideration accorded to him by the members of all parties, gave him—what is the good fortune of few to obtain—an attentive and gratified audience.

#### In Politics—Always Democratic.

Gen. Butler's political principles have been from his youth to the present day, uniformly Democratic. Brought up in the school of opinion in which Mr. Clay was once a successful teacher, Gen. Butler refused to yield his principles to promote the aspirations of Kentucky's champion. Neither cajolements nor threats could swerve him from the line of rectitude, and this fact accounts for his having lived so much in retirement since the period of Mr. Clay's defection from his old political friends.

#### Speech on the M'Leod Case.

While he held a seat in Congress in 1841, the case of the M'Leod trial came up, and Gen. Butler delivered one of the most effective speeches which were uttered on the occasion.

#### Advocates the Restoration of the Fine to General Jackson.

When the proposition to restore the fine to Gen. Jackson came up in 1843, Gen. Butler made the most effective speech delivered on the occasion. It was listened to by both parties of the House of Representatives with breathless attention. When he ceased, a tumultuous congratulation followed, which evinced the high pleasure it produced upon the members.

#### Candidate for Governor.

In 1844 the same experiment was made with Butler's popularity to carry the State for the Democracy, as had succeeded in his congressional district. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor by the 8th of January convention, and there is good ground to believe that he would have been chosen over his estimable Whig competitor, Governor Owensley, but for the universal conviction throughout the State that the defeat of Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a Democratic governor in August, would have operated to injure Mr. Clay's prospects throughout the Union in the presidential election which followed immediately after, in November. With Mr. Clay's popularity, & the activity of all his friends—with the State pride so long exalted by the aspiration of giving a President to the Union—more eagerly than ever enlisted against the democracy, Col. Butler diminished the Whig majority from twenty thousand to less than five thousand.

#### His Person and Character.

In person, Gen. Butler is tall, straight, and handsomely formed, exceedingly active and alert. His mein is inviting—his manners graceful—his gait and air military—his countenance frank and pleasing—the outline of his features of the aquiline cast, thin and pointed in expression—the general contour of his head is Roman. The character of Gen. Butler in private life is in fine keeping with that exhibited in his public career. In the domestic circle, care, kindness, assiduous activity in anticipating the wants of all around him—readiness to forego his own gratifications to gratify others, have become habits growing out of his affections. His love makes perpetual sunshine at his home. Among his neighbors, liberality, affability, and active sympathy mark his social intercourse, and unbending integrity and justice all his dealings. His home is one of unpretending simplicity. It is too much the habit in Kentucky with stern and fierce men, to carry their personal and political ends with a high hand. Gen. Butler, with all the masculine strength, courage and rep-

utation, to give success to attempts of this sort; never evinced the slightest disposition to indulge the power; whilst his well-known firmness always forbade such attempts on him. His life has been one of peace with all men, except the enemies of his country.

From the Washington Union, June 24.

### The Triumph of Truth.

We publish this day the report of Messrs. Bedinger, Clark, Hall, and La Sere, of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and hope that the great length of this document will not prevent its perusal. It is thorough, clear, and demonstrative; each position being accompanied by the facts. It shows that the Secretary of the Treasury has committed not one of the errors imputed to him in Mr. Strohm's report, but in the tables of a distinct and independent officer of the government, whose duty it is by law to prepare and certify these tables to the Secretary, and it is the duty of the Secretary by law to communicate the tables thus certified to Congress. The Secretary keeps none of the books from which these tables are prepared. These books are kept by the Register, whose duty it is to prepare these tables from the books in his own office, and to certify these tables to the Secretary. No Secretary has ever prepared such tables, nor compared such tables with the books; nor is it any part of his duty to do so; nor could he do so without neglecting the duties assigned to him by Congress. On this point the law is quoted, and is clear and express. If, then, errors did exist in these tables of the Register, the Secretary is in no way responsible for them. But it is a fact, that the committee have not discovered a single error in these tables, but only pointed out a clerical error discovered long previously by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, acknowledged by the Register, and explained in the speech of Mr. Atherton to the entire satisfaction of the whole Senate. This error of the Register grew out of the effort, at the request of the Secretary, for the first time, to bring the report down to the 1st of December—the middle of a quarter, and a few days before the meeting of Congress—instead of the 30th of September and the end of a quarter. This grew out of the fact that Congress made the first year of the operation of the new tariff commence on the 1st of December, 1846, and close on the 1st of October, 1847, instead of the 1st of October, 1847, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, in the draft of the new tariff bill as submitted by him to Congress in February, 1846. The difficulty growing out of the closing of the first year's operation on the 1st of December was foreseen by the Secretary, and he therefore recommended at the time that the operation of the bill should commence on the 1st of October, and close the 30th of September. Out of this grew the mere clerical error committed—not in fact by the Register, but by his principal clerk who prepared this table, who is a very experienced and able clerk, whose business it has been for nearly thirty years to prepare these tables, and who now is, and always has been, a member of the Whig party. His error grew out of the immense pressure in bringing the tables down to the 1st of December, and the middle of a quarter.

The errors of the committee are then shown and proved—being sixty four in number, and exceeding thirty three millions of dollars. They then examine the charge of the committee against the Secretary, of making a defective return of certain portions of the public debt, &c., as required by the act of 28th January, 1847, and show that the committee had entirely overlooked the Secretary's report of 13th December, 1847, in which this very information is given in full detail, and in its proper place; this report covering 429 printed pages—being House document, No. 7.

A contrast is then given between the operations of the treasury during the war of 1812, and the Mexican war; during the former the defaults being numerous, and during the latter no defaults whatever; and the Secretary of the Treasury having obtained \$15,000,000 more in specie for \$49,000,000 of stock and treasury notes, than was obtained in specie or its equivalent for \$80,000,000 of stock and treasury notes during the war of 1812. It is shown, also, that under the constitutional treasury, the receipts in specie into the treasury, from all sources, since the 1st of January, 1847, amounted to upwards of sixty-seven millions of dollars, and the disbursements during the same period exceeded sixty-nine millions of dollars in specie; thus showing more than ten times as much specie had been disbursed during seventeen months of the present administration than in the fifty-seven years preceding, from the organization of the government.

It is shown, also, that from the 4th of March, 1845, to 31st May, 1848—namely, in three years and three months—the amount which has been coined at the mint, under the direction of the Secretary, is \$36,507,610 07; being more than was coined in thirty-seven years preceding, from 1792 to 1830.

It is shown, also, that the estimate from custom, by the Secretary, for this year—namely, \$31,000,000—is already more than realized; as is also the aggregate estimate by the Secretary of this year's revenue, of \$34,000,000 for customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, already also more than realized.

It is easy to detect the motives of the Whig leaders in their assaults upon Mr. Walker's financial statements. They know well that the series of admirable re-

ports which have emanated from his pen during his administration of the Treasury Department have done more to overthrow the doctrine of a high protective tariff than any similar series of papers which the Treasury Department has put forth during any single administration since the adoption of the federal constitution. Unable to refute these, they have sought to discredit them, by alleging error in the performance of another branch of the Secretary's arduous and complicated duties. This charge, too, is now effectually demolished and turned against its authors. It is remarkable, that the present administration has been recently assailed as to its conduct of the public business in two of its principal departments—that of War and that of the Treasury—at just about the same time. The one attack came from the general late in chief command of the army in Mexico, and was forthwith utterly annihilated by the memorable reply of the Secretary of War. The other attack, commencing in the elaborate researches and the ingeniously drawn statements of Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut, and continuing in the labored report of Mr. Strohm, has now found its effectual quietus in this most able and demonstrative financial exposition, which has ground to powder all their charges against the Secretary of the Treasury, and scattered them to the winds. We trust that the assailants of the administration will, by this time, have learned that it is safest for them to confine themselves to vague generalities, and to carefully avoid the precise details of figures and facts.

This Report on the Finances is one of the most important documents which has ever appeared upon that branch of the administration. It shows the admirable manner in which the Treasury Department has been conducted by its present accomplished Secretary.

The accuracy of the estimates—the receipts of a revenue tariff, corresponding to those estimates—the unparalleled quantity of American money coined at our mints under his auspices—the large payments from the treasury made in specie—the advantageous terms on which our loans have been made during a period of war, and made above par (a circumstance unknown in our annals); and the amount of the war debt, so far below the panic-calculations of the Whigs—all show a healthy and prosperous condition of our finances; which redound to the credit of the administration. The opposition attack the Secretary in vain. His energy, industry, and consummate ability defy them all.

### A Couple of Federal Opinions.

The *Pittsburg Gazette*, the Federal organ, says of the nomination of Taylor: "When we say we regret the results, we shadow forth the feeling of nine-tenths of the Whig voters of this county." "Our regret springs not from the nomination of the man, but from his position; and we protest against the grounds upon which he has been forced upon the party." "We wait for light, and hope for the best."

From the *Lebanon (Ohio) Star*, Corwin's organ, before the nomination: "On the great questions which have divided the public mind for the last twenty years, Gen. Taylor has never expressed an opinion! What does the public know of him? First—in the capacity of a Colonel in the bloodhound Florida war—chasing and massacring a poor miserable band of half-starved and naked Seminole Indians—and, secondly, as a tool in the hands of an U-uper, in breaking the constitution of his country by commencing an unjust, unnecessary, and defenceless neighbor. And for these exploits—equal only in atrocity to those committed by the soldiers of Bonaparte and Nicholas—he is regarded as a fit successor of Washington! He is emphatically a man of blood—an executioner in infamous wars—an ignoramus in State affairs, and fit only for the position he occupies. What possible contingency could ever induce the Whigs of Ohio to support Zachary Taylor?"

"We are astonished that any portion of the Whig party should persist in pressing General Taylor's claims for the nomination by a Whig National Convention. So far as principles are concerned, he has none, and is incapable of expressing any. If elected President, his ignorance of civil affairs would render him a complete tool in the hands of designing men; and we fear that many distinguished men we could name, who are supporting him, are more intent on power and spoils, than the welfare and glory of the country."

The same paper since the nomination, expresses "deep regret, indignation, and heartfelt mortification, at the nomination of General Taylor by the Whig National Convention," and declares that "the representatives of the Whig party at Philadelphia, have proved recreant to their trust, and shamelessly and unblushingly abandoned the great and paramount principles of the Whig party." "After recapitulating the events of the Convention, its refusal to require any pledges whatever from the nominees to support Whig principles, or to pass any resolutions whatever of a political character, the article concludes with the declaration that 'we will oppose Cass with all the energy and talent God has given us'—'we shall support Gen. Ford and all the regular nominees for Congress, the Legislature, and county officers'—but that 'we cannot, we will not give Gen. Taylor our support.'"

In another article of the same paper, the editor further says that "the Whigs of the county (Warren), with almost unanimous voice, denounce and repudiate the monstrous nomination for President just made by the Whig National Convention."

### Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. JULY 1, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**Gen LEWIS CASS,**  
Of Michigan.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**Gen WM. O. BUTLER,**  
Of Kentucky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER  
**Israel Painter,** of Westmoreland.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

Senatorial Electors.  
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.  
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

Representative Electors.  
Dis.  
1. Henry L. Benner.  
2. Isaac B. Knouse.  
3. Isaac Shank.  
4. A. L. Rumlford.  
5. Jacob S. Yost.  
6. Robert F. Wright.  
7. Wm. W. Downing.  
8. Henry Hulmeboom.  
9. Peter Kline.  
10. B. S. Schoonover.  
11. Wm. Sweetland.  
12. Jonah Brewster.

Dis.  
13. John C. King.  
14. John Weidman.  
15. Robert J. Fisher.  
16. Frederick Smith.  
17. John Creswell.  
18. Charles A. Black.  
19. George W. Bowman.  
20. John H. Shannon.  
21. George P. Hamilton.  
22. William H. Davis.  
23. Timothy Ives.  
24. James G. Gamphell.

E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, E. corner of Third and Dark streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

The Fourth at Clearfield.  
The Teachers and scholars of the Sabbath Schools of this place, have made arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary in appropriate exercises. The table will be spread on the bank of the river in the grove at the lower end of town and if the weather is favorable we may look out for many bright & smiling faces.

The 4th at Curwensville.  
The members of Clearfield Lodge, No. 198, I. O. of O. F., will celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence at Curwensville. Those desiring to join in the festivities of the occasion, can do so by handing in their names to any member of the Lodge. The company will meet at the public house of D. Livingston at 1 o'clock, whence they will repair to the grove and partake of the dinner about 2 o'clock.

The Glorious 4th of July.  
Next Tuesday will be the 4th day of July, 1848, and will complete the Seventy-Second year of our National Independence. During all this time our beloved country has been increasing in prosperity and happiness, and the cause of Human Freedom everywhere has been silently, but not the less surely, progressing. It has been the studied effort of kings and princes, and their thousands of well-fed retainers and attendants, to deride, mock and ridicule the experiment of the sovereignty of this free land at Self-government. Vain effort! Their subjects have slumbered long, and suffered much. But like all things else, their sleep has had its waking, and their sufferings are drawing to a close. The great principle of Human Liberty is beginning to have claims for the crowded and oppressed millions of the old world, and Tyrants have been everywhere notified that their time has come—that they are no longer required to control the minds of men—that their best policy is peaceably and at once to yield to the fiat of the People, before it is too late.

Whilst this may be said in taking a general view of Europe there are yet many millions of human beings still held in the most abject and soul-crushing slavery. And in no part of the wide world does the Tyrant mock Justice more arrogantly than in the land of Erin. Ireland, the natural land of many of the best heroes and statesmen of our own land, and of more than two-thirds of our naturalized population, is more sorely oppressed, more abjectly spurned with the bloated, guilty foot of Tyranny than any other nation of people. Will MITCHELL suffer in vain! Will his spirit be allowed to join that of EMER, its martyred twin-brother, unrevenged? Are there no means by which the millions of favored freemen in this broad land, with brave hearts and strong arms, can calmly still and hear the wailing cry of the oppressed, and not lend a helping hand? The cup of the Tyrant's iniquity is nearly full. His days of glorious glory are nearly ended. The hour of Ireland's redemption draweth nigh. May the next Fourth of July find the world without a Tyrant to disgrace it.

Martin Van Buren and the Barnburners.  
The Barnburners of New York, who held their Convention at Utica last week, consummated their work of folly, madness and ingratitude, by placing in nomination Martin Van Buren for President, and Gov. Dodge, now Senator from Wisconsin, for Vice President. Gov. Dodge rebuked these disorganizers by declining the honor of their nomination instantly. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Van Buren.

"This puts a different phero on the political docket. What may be the termination of it all, it is impossible to divine, as there is no telling what lengths folly will sometimes carry a set of factionists. But our humble opinion is, that it will eventually result in a decided advantage to, and the triumphant success of, the Democratic nominees, CASS and BUTLER. We think so, because they are the only candidates running upon PRINCIPLES. Those principles are proclaimed to the world, and are known and understood by the people. They are the same that have guided the administration of the government, with but little interruption, from its foundation, until our country has now attained a degree of power, prosperity and happiness unequalled in history. The honest men of all parties

out see this; and rather than run the risk of following new lights, or groping along in the dark, without a beacon to guide them any place, they will array themselves in the support of the man of these principles which they have the sure guarantee will continue to protect them in their honor and prosperity. We warn our friends, therefore—and by that term we mean every citizen, whether foreign or native-born, who truly and sincerely desire the perpetuation of our happy Union, but particularly do we warn the members of the great Democratic party—to guard well, every man, his post, and to investigate, with redoubled diligence, the consequences of the course he is about to pursue, and to remember that a prize above all price may be won or lost by his own act.

### REMARKABLE ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

We often hear of remarkable adventures with wild beasts and narrow escapes from death, but the following incident, if true, surpasses almost any story we ever heard of, not even excepting any of the "Bar" stories that used to be told on the credit of the far famed Col Crocket.

It was one day during the present week that two boys, sons of Seth Manes, of Bradford township, in this county, one perhaps fifteen and the other not over eight or ten years of age, discovered a very large bear carrying a sheep through one of the fields. The oldest boy ran to the house, got a gun, gave chase and on coming up to it, shot, and wounded it in the nose. He then commenced re loading his gun, and whilst he was doing so, his little brother ran forward, or by some means (the particulars we did not learn) became engaged with the bear. The older brother then ran to the relief of the little fellow, and when he reached him received a stroke from the bear on the arm which knocked him down, and the three then rolled together, gun and all. Presently, the older brother got loose, pulled the gun out from under the bear, & whilst it was holding the child in its arms, deliberately shot it dead.

The foregoing is the story precisely as it was told to us. That it may vary in some trifling particulars, or be, but partially told, is probable; but that it is correct in the main, there is no doubt. The bear is represented to have been a very large one, and to this fact, perhaps, the lesser boy is indebted for his life, and perhaps both of them, as his arms were too long to crush an small an object, and the wound in his nose and mouth preventing him from biting.

### THE NEW POSTAGE LAW PASSED.

It is with extreme pleasure that we inform our readers that the law repealing the law taxing postage on newspapers within the county in which they are printed, has passed the House of Representatives. That it would pass the Senate in time to go into operation this day, is doubtful. But this is a small matter. So that the desirable reform takes place soon, is satisfactory. We here tender our thanks to those members of Congress who have taken a particular interest in this matter, conspicuously among whom stands the Hon. Richard Brodhead. The following is the first section of the law:

Sec. 1. That, from and after the first day of July next, all newspapers, of no greater size or superficies than nineteen hundred square inches, may be transmitted through the mail by the editors or publishers thereof to all subscribers or other persons within the county, or within 30 miles of the city, town or other place in which the paper is, or may be printed, free of any postage or charge whatever.

### Tribute of Respect.

DIED in Birmingham, Huntingdon County, June 15th, 1848, Brother JOHN NEVLLING, of Birmingham Lodge No. 152 of the I. O. of O. F., aged about 38 years.

Birmingham Lodge No. 53 called a special meeting, and appointed James Bell, S. K. Agnew and Thomas Sholl, a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of our beloved brother, John Nevling, of Birmingham Lodge No. 152, fills us with profound sorrow; that whilst we deeply lament his death, his remembrance will be kindly cherished by his brethren for the kindness of heart and generous sincerity of disposition, which his ever characterized his intercourse with us.

Resolved, That in this sad afflictive bereavement we respectfully offer our sympathy and condolence to his widow, children and friends, who have been called to mourn his departure to a world of Spirits—that though it has pleased an All-wise Providence to deprive his widow of a kind husband, his children of an affectionate parent, and all his friends of his wise counsels and the enjoyment of his social virtues; and whilst we, his brethren, mourn with them; may we take consolation in the assurance that "our loss is his eternal gain," and that he is now joined to the celestial Lodge in Heaven.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, in memory of our much esteemed brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of our Lodge, and a copy sent to his widow, and published in the *Huntingdon Journal* and *Clearfield Banner*.

Signed, A. P. OWENS, N. G.  
A. L. CHENUTWOOD, Secy.

When I wanted a thing well done, I ordered a Butler to do it.—*Gen. Lafayette.*