

Submitted a resolution that after the Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers, Presidential Electors and other purposes, shall be held alternately in the East, West, and North, at such places as the State Central Committee may designate; the next convention to be held in the West.

Mr. Frazer moved to postpone the whole subject, which was disagreed in. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 75, nays 48.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

John M. Read, from the committee on Address and Resolutions, reported the following:
Four years ago, the death of the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy—the lamented Muhlenberg, the unanimous voice of its representatives, and the will of the people, placed Francis R. Shunk in the Executive Chair. Re-elected for a second term by an overwhelming majority, disease in its most insidious form, gradually broke down a constitution and a frame which seemed to promise their possessor a long life. Stretched on the bed of sickness, and with a full knowledge of his approaching dissolution, this eminent patriot and devout Christian, resigned to the people the high office which they had entrusted him, and closed his mortal career as a private citizen of his native State.

Francis R. Shunk was honest, firm, & sagacious, and his policy in arresting the progress of corporate monopolies, and the indefinite multiplication of paper mints, has received the cordial approbation of the people of Pennsylvania. To follow in his footsteps, and by a wise and liberal economy diminishing the burden of taxation, whilst providing ample means for the payment of the public creditors, extinguishing the relief issues, and gradually prohibiting bank of the lower denominations, so as to give to the farmer, the mechanic, and the operative the constitutional currency—gold and silver coin, will be the settled policy of the firm & intrepid Democrat, whom we this day present to the suffrages of our fellow citizens, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH is a genuine representative of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Simple in his habits, strictly republican in all his feelings and principles, firm but mild, he possesses in an eminent degree those sterling qualities which are so peculiarly required at the present crisis. From choice devoting himself for several years to the cultivation of the soil in the fertile county of Montgomery, he has improved an excellent intellect by careful study, and by an extensive intercourse with her fellow-citizens, has made himself familiar not only with their character and their wants, but also with the resources and capabilities of our glorious Commonwealth.

As an Associate Judge of his own county, he displayed a sound and correct judgment, and his short career as a Canal Commissioner to which post he was elected by an unprecedented majority, have afforded ample proof of his peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of Executive of the State.

He belongs to no clique, is surrounded by no faction, and he will, if elected, go into office, entirely untrammelled or uncommitted to any men or set of men, and bound only by the pure principles of real Democracy, as inculcated and practised by the great fathers of the Democratic party.

We anticipate his triumphant election as the sure evidence that the people of Pennsylvania are opposed not only to a United States Bank, but to the creation of a moneyed aristocracy by means of monopolies and special privileges, abstracted from the whole community for the peculiar benefit and aggrandizement of the few.

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore have nominated Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and we cordially pledge, not only our arduous support, but that of the Democratic forces of the State, to these eminent men and pure patriots.

Gen. Cass' history, from the time of his first settlement in the West to the present period, is familiar to all his countrymen, and his tried abilities as a statesman, with his known intrepidity, firmness and sagacity as a diplomatist, point him out as the proper individual to guide the helm of State for the next four years.

His bold interposition upon the question of the right of search in time of peace, has demolished the attempted English usurpation of a control over the mercantile navy of America, and deserves the highest reward in the gift of his fellow-citizens—his elevation to the office of President of our happy Union.

Gen. William O. Butler is of the old Revolutionary stock, and belonging to the fighting Butlers, a race well known in Pennsylvania history, and by whose citizens his deeds and those of his ancestors will never be forgotten.

The Independent Treasury, a Revenue Tariff, the Annexation of Texas, a war commenced by Mexico, and closed after a succession of glorious victories by our gallant Generals, officers and soldiers, by the acquisition of an extended coast on the Pacific, and a large and valuable territory, which are necessarily united to the fortunes of our confederacy, are the real monuments of the Democratic administration of Polk.

This Convention deeply of that honest, upright statesman, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, the President be directed to the family of our deceased.

ed fellow citizen, our sincere condolence for this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That in our candidate we recognize those sterling Democratic principles which actuated the administration of Shunk and Snyder, and which point to the best doctrines of political economy, and of rational and enlightened liberty.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in our candidate for Canal Commissioner, ISRAEL PAINTER, of Westmoreland, and that he will receive the undivided vote of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the unity and power of the Democratic party can alone be preserved by always sustaining regular nominations, and in that manner only can the people speak and carry out their sovereign will.

Resolved, That we will give our undivided, cordial and active support to MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the nominee of this Convention for the office of Governor, and that at the ensuing Presidential election every sound Democrat will cast his vote in favor of those distinguished statesmen and patriots, Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, and Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, the regular nominees of the Democratic party of the Union, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That under the Democratic administration of JAMES K. POLK, the great Democratic measures of reform, in the separation of bank and State, and in the passage of a revenue tariff, have been successfully effected; whilst in a righteous war with Mexico our gallant officers and troops, both regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with immortal glory; and a large portion of Mexican territory has been acquired, in addition to the peaceful acquisition of Texas, by her own voluntary act.

Resolved, That the settled policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as marked out in our address in relation to a United States Bank and corporate monopolies, is the only one which can secure this great Commonwealth from ruinous bank expansions and convulsions, a depreciated paper currency, and give to its hardy sons in all the ordinary intercourse of life, the constitutional currency—gold and silver coin.

Resolved, That this Convention sympathize with unfortunate Ireland, reduced by the armed police, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and the entire destruction of personal liberty to a state of actual slavery, and we trust that in a short period she will be released from the burden of the most selfish, proud and haughty aristocracy which the world ever saw.

Col. Reah Frazer moved to add the following additional resolution:
Resolved, That we will sustain the Constitution of the Union from violation, and preserve the veto power unchanged and inviolate.

Col. Frazer addressed the Convention, in support of his resolution, with great eloquence and power.

Mr. Holland, of Philadelphia, moved to strike the word "Texas" from the address.

After a few remarks in support of the amendment by Mr. Holland, and in opposition to it by Messrs. Bradford & Read, the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Frazer's amendment was then agreed to, and the address and resolutions unanimously adopted.

Mr. Francis Dimond, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
Mr. Dimond, of Philadelphia, said—Whilst we are endeavoring to secure an unbroken succession of wise and able Democratic Governors, to watch over the interests of this Commonwealth, it will afford to these an honorable incitement towards faithful performance of their duties, to know that we are not unmindful of those who, having well and truly performed the duties of that office, have passed away from this stage of existence. In this spirit, if we feel that, in honoring the memory of Francis R. Shunk, we do but honor our selves.

The people of his native place, the Trappe in Montgomery county, to whom he was specially endeared by many ties, have resolved to erect a monument, which shall be, like his character, simple and enduring, over his remains, where they repose in the humble churchyard of the Trappe, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Perkiomen. We wish to share with them in the honor of a work so creditable to their piety and patriotism. We desire that our constituents also may have an opportunity of sharing in it. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be authorized to act as, or appoint, collectors in their respective localities, to raise contributions towards the erection of the said monument, and forward them to the Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., treasurer of the monument fund, Trappe, Montgomery county; and that Daniel Fry, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, (and a delegate to this Convention,) be requested to forward subscription books to the several members of the Convention.

Michael Kane, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:
Resolved, That the interests of labor are entitled to the highest consideration on the part of the Government, and demand its protection against the encroachments of capital and cupidity; that the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, limiting a day's labor to ten hours, and forbidding the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories, is wise, salutary & prop-

er; and that we sincerely trust that the law referred to will be perfected at the next session of the Legislature, by the repeal of the unnecessary and impolitic proviso. Which was amended on motion of Messrs. Hughes and M'Farlane, by adding the words, "attached to the bill on the passage through the Senate, on motion of the present acting Governor, and which was supported by him and the present federal candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Beatty, temporarily occupying the chair, Mr. English, submitted a resolution and are hereby tendered to James C. Marshall, Esq., for the impartial, dignified & courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President, which was adopted.

Mr. Marshall then returned thanks in a neat and appropriate address; when The Convention adjourned sine die.

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, PA. SEPT. 12. 1848

FOR PRESIDENT.
Gen. LEWIS CASS,
Of Michigan.

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

Democratic Electoral Ticket.
Senatorial Electors.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGGONER, of Northampton.
Representative Electors.

FOR GOVERNOR.
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
Of Montgomery county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.

FOR CONGRESS.
ALFRED GILMORE, of Butler.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
John B. Meek, of Centre.
Geo. Walters, of Clearfield.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
WILLIAM C. WELCH.

COMMISSIONER.
BENJAMIN BONSALL,

AUDITOR.
WILLIAM WALLACE,

Several Editorial articles, news items, &c., crowded out this week.

Our candidate for Governor.

In obedience to the will of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as expressed through their representatives in the 30th August Convention—as well as in fulfillment of our previously expressed intention—we this week inscribe on our banner the name of MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery county, as our candidate for Governor. In our paper of the 18th of August last, we used the following language:
"Our favorite candidate, Col. BIGLER, seems to be well sustained in all parts of the State, and in some counties he is supported with a warmth and energy truly gratifying. That he may be made the honored standard bearer of the Democracy in the approaching important political contest, is most heartily desired. But should he not be successful—should either of his distinguished competitors receive the nomination on the 30th of August, our course is plainly marked out in the duties assigned to every true Democrat—to go to work, and cheerfully labor for the success of the cause; and in this course we know we will be but following in the footsteps of our distinguished candidate."

When we penned these words we had the present emergency in view. How ever anxious we felt for the success of our own distinguished candidate, we never lost sight, for a single moment, of the duties incumbent upon every Democrat. And it is with no little pride that, in thus cheerfully complying with our pledge as to our own course, the opinion expressed as to the course of Col. BIGLER, has been even more than realized. He was among the first to sanction the choice of that Convention, and he has already made three public speeches in support of that choice—urging upon his friends with the eloquence of his whole heart, the high importance of yielding an ardent and undivided support to the Democratic candidate for Governor, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the farmer of Montgomery.

That he will be triumphantly elected, we have not a doubt; & that he will make an excellent Governor—thoroughly Democratic—and carefully follow in the footsteps of the illustrious SHUNK, we have no less doubt. It is therefore, as much the duty of every Democrat to unite in the sup-

port of his election with as much ardor as if the man of his first choice had been nominated.

The Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of this county held their annual county meeting in the court house on Wednesday evening last. The speakers were Messrs. LITTLE and Gen. IRVING, of Centre, and Surin, of Butler. The last named gentleman is the Whig candidate for Congress in this district, and, we presume, delivered himself in the very best style he was able to do. Had Mr. Smith not descended to low blackguardism by assailing the moral character of Gen. CASS—had he not betrayed the most contemptible opinion of the intelligence of the people of this county, by attempting to palm upon them for truth, the most ridiculous assertions—his address would have passed for a very good one, and might have done him some credit. But it is too late in the day for a man of such far-famed morality! as George Washington Smith to stand up before a community as intelligent as an audience composed of the people of Clearfield county, and assert that Gen. LEWIS CASS is nothing but a COMMON SWINDLER! It was no credit to Mr. Smith to assert it—nor will it add to his popularity. They knew that he was trying to make them believe what he did not believe himself. Gen. Cass' history forms part of the history of our country, and those who slander him in this manner, SLANDER THEIR COUNTRY!

Nor did he increase his popularity in this county by his abuse of Gen. JACKSON. The old Hero had too many followers in this county, who are yet living, and who stood face to face with Mr. Smith at the time, to hear, unmoved, their chief denounced as the first USURPER OF THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY JEFFERSON. Were they as ignorant as the unlettered savages they might have believed some of these barefaced assertions, but thank the Goodness they are not an ignorant, but an intelligent people, and can tell an impostor at first sight.

But there were two other points upon which Mr. Smith attempted, still presuming upon their ignorance, to impose upon the credulity of the people of this county. The first was extracted from Ogle Stewart's speech in Congress, we believe, going to show that certain revenue collectors had been paid a sum largely exceeding the amount of revenue they had collected. In round numbers, that a certain specified number of them had received \$130,000 of revenue, for which they were paid by Government \$184,000. The effort of Mr. Smith was to make his hearers believe that the truth was just as stated, and that this was evidence of extravagance and corruption on the part of the National Administration. Now, had he been as honest and as truthful as he pretended to be—had he attempted to enlighten, instead of blinding, the people the favor of whose votes he was striving to win—he would have told them frankly that a very large proportion of this large sum of money was paid out by these collectors in the shape of bounties to fishermen, draw backs, &c., and that in order to prevent depredations on our tariff laws by smuggling foreign goods into our country, custom houses had to be established all round our country—on the Gulf, on the Atlantic, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Lakes—that they were established long ago—that they were indispensable as long as there was a duty laid on foreign importations, and that, consequently, in many instances, their cost largely exceeded their receipts.

Therefore, if Mr. Smith made this statement through ignorance of all the facts of the case, he is not qualified to represent this district in the National Legislature. On the other hand, if he made it for the purpose of deceiving his hearers, and making them believe a FALSEHOOD—knowing it to be such—then is he altogether unworthy of a seat in Congress.

The other attempt at deception was his allusion to the formation of the Constitution, wherein he attempted to convey the impression that THOMAS JEFFERSON was opposed to placing the power of the veto in the hands of the President, as it now exists in the Constitution. The extracts read by Mr. Smith went to show that Mr. Jefferson (albeit in Europe at the time the Constitution was framed) was opposed to granting the President an absolute veto—that is, the power to veto a law independent of the unanimous wish of Congress. But an absolute veto is very different from the veto to power as it now exists in the Constitution—and exists there with the full sanction and approbation of Thomas Jefferson himself. Mr. Smith read the extract correctly, (what he did read,) but he seemed very anxious to convey the impression that that great statesman was opposed to even the present limited power of the veto.

This is why we fault the speech of Mr. Smith. We have an utter contempt for every man who attempts to impose upon the presumed ignorance of the masses. And the man who would do so is not fit to be trusted with the liberties of the people. He would sell their birth-right, and hopy sophistry to soothe their affliction.

We could follow Mr. Smith step by step through-out his whole address, and expose him in every one of his false positions—[he had no sound ones.] But we forbear at present. His slander on the Democrats engaged in the war, by saying that Santa Anna was sent to Mexico by President POLK, and that he (Santa Anna) was the ONLY Democratic General there, we will not notice. Every intelligent Whig present (and there were many such) spurned the assertion with contempt, as a gratuitous insult to the memories of such heroes as BUTLER, WORTH, TWIGGS, SHIELDS, QUITMAN, PATTERSON, PILLOW, PEARCE, CUSHING, SMITH, LANE, and many others. We also pass, without further notice at this time, his bold declaration that Gen. CASS' name is not to be found among the list of heroes recorded in the history of the last war with England—as well as his equally contemptible effort to underrate the value of the territories acquired as indemnity from Mexico. We may recur to these points at another time.

In these remarks, it may be proper, in justice to

Mr. Smith, to observe that he, in prefacing his remarks, made the very honest admission that, in making political speeches, he was in the habit of "telling MORE than the truth!"—a fact that was most clearly demonstrated in almost every position he occupied.

Democratic Meetings.

We never witnessed a better spirit among the Democracy. Our country friends are wide awake, active and ready at any time to do their whole duty. Two meetings were held, which were both well attended. On Tuesday night Messrs. GILMORE, DONNELLY, BIGLER and ALLPORT, successively addressed the meeting. Mr. Gilmore, although somewhat out of practice on the stump, delivered a fine address. He speaks rapidly, and what is most beautiful in a public speaker, he confines his remarks entirely to facts.

All the speakers gave satisfaction to their hearers; but the greatest anxiety was to hear Col. Bigler after the late events at Harrisburg. His appearance on the stand was greeted with a burst of applause, far surpassing any thing we ever witnessed before and which will not soon vanish from the minds of the hundreds then present. As might be supposed, he commenced his remarks under much emotion. But he reappointed no one, except in the earnestness with which he addressed himself to his warm personal friends who had manifested so much attachment to him, and urged them to forget the past and show that their attachment was to principles and not to men, by giving to MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the choice of the late State Convention, their most cordial, cheerful and unanimous support.

On Thursday night the Democracy again assembled in the court house, and appointed JAS. A. REED, President, Jacob Neff, Hugh Leavy, James Eider, Martin Nichols, Jr., Abraham Kytar, Vice Presidents, and George W. Shoff & Henry B. Miller, Secretaries.

Col. BURNSIDE being called upon, appeared upon the stand & replied in a most able manner to the remarks of George W. Smith on the previous evening. The clearness with which he exposed the attempt of the Whig candidate for Congress to impose upon the people, gave great satisfaction. After Col. BURNSIDE concluded, Col. Bigler was prevailed upon to take the stand again. He confined his remarks chiefly to the defence of Gen. Cass from the imputations cast upon his moral character by Mr. Smith. That he did it effectually and triumphantly, no one will presume to doubt—and where the thanks are to come from that Mr. Smith is to get for thus malignantly slandering such a man as Gen. Lewis Cass, is difficult to tell. Certainly not from even the most violent whig in this county. They could have got along much better without it.

After the speaking, on motion, the following Democratic Standing Committee was appointed, viz: Dr. W. P. Hills, D. W. Moore, Christian Potaff, David Lutz, James Wrigley, Samuel Shaffner and Wm. Brown.

THE BALL IN MOTION!

Great Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Standing Committee of Clearfield county, the Democracy assembled in the court house on Tuesday evening Sept. 5th. On motion of Capt. H. B. BRISSE, Dr. JOHN P. HOYT was appointed President—JAS. MCGUIRE, SAMUEL SHOFF, G. R. DILLON, M. J. DAVID WISE, REZBER KING, and GEO. BAUER, Vice Presidents, and JAC. C. BURRELL, John Long and J. E. Weaver, Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, on motion, D. W. Moore, Dr. H. Lorain, Maj. V. B. Holt, Isaac Bloom, Esq., Louis Brown, Philip Antea, and Jacob Neff, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

After which, Col. Bigler introduced to the meeting Alfred Gilmore, Esq., of Butler, the democratic nominee for Congress, who entertained the meeting to an able and eloquent address, in the course of which he was interrupted with repeated bursts of applause.

Mr. Gilmore having concluded, Col. Bigler introduced James Donnelly, Esq., of Armstrong, who, in a speech of much wit and humor entertained his hearers in a most agreeable manner. After Mr. Donnelly had concluded, Col. Bigler was again loudly called for, and who responded in his usual argumentative and pleasing style, glancing at the state of political parties generally, but referring particularly to the present gubernatorial contest, earnestly exhorting his friends—the whole democracy of Clearfield county—to manifest their attachment to their principles by giving to the nominee of the 30th August Convention, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, their unanimous support.

When Col. Bigler concluded, James Allport, Esq., responded to a call in an