

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC State Central Committee.

Democrats of Pennsylvania:—If we have not addressed you as frequently during the present political canvass, as was accordant with custom, or with the public expectation, the omission has arisen from no want of inclination to discharge with efficiency and fidelity the appointment conferred upon us by the 4th of March Convention. Our silence has rather resulted from the conviction that you well understand the nature of the contest in which the parties are engaged, properly appreciate the immensity of the interests at stake, and are fully alive to the high duties devolving upon you as American citizens. We have never for a moment doubted, that you, one and all, esteem the Right of Suffrage as among the most invaluable of all your political privileges, distinguishing your institutions above those of any other people on the face of the earth—nor have we at all questioned, that at the decisive moment you would again be found at your posts, ready to prostrate by your ballots, as you have so often done before, the enemies of those principles which are identical with the peace, safety, and welfare of the American people. So repeatedly have you demonstrated your acquiescence in the truism, "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty," that we have deemed it presumptuous to importune you to the exercise of a duty, which, like the Hesperian fruit, you have ever guarded with the utmost jealousy and watchfulness. Our labors have also been in no considerable degree lessened by the fact that our Federal opponents, by the abandonment of all their cherished doctrines, followed in many places by the surrender of even their name, have emboldened no principles on their banners, and consequently furnish but comparatively few of those opposite elements that have characterized most of the past conflicts for the Presidency. By the selection of a candidate for this high trust, who has pertinaciously refused to commit himself to the views of the party that has thus gratuitously favored him—except in so far as a cold acceptance of its barren honors is susceptible of a contrary interpretation—they have voluntarily relinquished all manner of title to the support of that portion of their own friends, who claim to be governed by views of a distinctive policy—and have thereby debased their action in the existing canvass to a mere struggle for the gratification of personal attachment. By the rejection of the hard earned and well-established claims of the most illustrious and faithful among their Whig champions, and by the substitution, in the front of the fight, of one who throughout his whole life has never once condescended to exercise the right of suffrage, and who, according to his own confessions, owing to a want of time and to a disinclination to investigation, has formed no political opinions whatsoever—they have literally as a party! First branding with every epithet of detraction the just and unavoidable war in which our country was engaged with Mexico, they were next guilty of the unpardonable inconsistency of nominating one of the successful soldiers of that war as their candidate—and this, despite all his own protestations of unfitness, and in the face of his reiterated refusal to adopt their name or their principles as a party! The Whig vessel is, therefore, embarked on a perilous and tempestuous voyage, without compass or rudder, and it is not hazardous to predict, that it is destined to a speedy and total shipwreck. At the shrine of supposed availability they have sacrificed all the pride of doctrine and opinion for which they formerly contended, and in the lowest deep of humiliation must our ancient foe bewail the maddest and folly of their infatuated leaders. Whilst such is the pitiful condition of our opponents, we doubt whether the annals of the past record a period when the Democratic party of this country occupied more impregnable ground, or had better reason for hearty self-elicitation, than the present. Unwaded by the presentation of a name, associated with deeds of martial renown so recent that the land was still jocund with their recital, the Democratic party has marched steadily forward in the pathway of duty, resolved to suffer no ignominious diversion to the right hand or to the left, to blind its vision, bewilder its judgment, or misdirect its footsteps. In good report and in evil report, in sunshine and in storm, it has adhered unflinchingly to its PRINCIPLES—has suffered not one of its consecrated banners to be lowered—not one of its hallowed watch-words to be erased—but has rather elevated them to the highest mountain-peaks, so that the whole world may run and read. Inscribed upon our time-honored flag, as prized in our heart's just estimation above all price, are these inspiring watch-words: EQUAL RIGHTS to all, and SPECIAL PRIVILEGES to none. NO CORPORATE MONOPOLIES, or legislative interference with the business pursuits of citizens:—NO UNITED STATES BANK, the chief engine of an arrogant domestic despotism:—A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, to supply the wants of the government economically administered. NON INTERFERENCE in the domestic concerns of the States, & a strict construction of the Federal Constitution:—No diversion of the proceeds of the Public Land Sales for purposes of individual speculation, or as a bribe to the States:—PEACE, COMMERCE and HONEST FRIENDSHIPS with all nations, entangling alliances with none:—FREEDOM OF RELIGION:—FRAGILE and the extension of Civil and Religious Liberty to the Alien, who has fled

to our hospitable shores to escape the oppression of his rulers at home: THE SUB-TREASURY, by which the people make an independent use of their own money, without the agency of Banks: Curtailment of the Paper Money System, and the infusion into trade of a larger amount of gold and silver, the currency of the Constitution: THE PRESERVATION OF THE VETO Power, exercised by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON.

These principles form the bright constellation which has guided the Democratic party of this country through many a conflict of fear & peril—which have made our nation honored, respected, and powerful; and upon the maintenance of which we verily believe, depend the future glory and greatness, if not the existence, of this proud Republic. They constitute the creed of our political faith—the text of our civic instruction—the touchstone, by which to try the services of those we trust. Whilst we adhere to them, we need never despair of the Republic, for we are on the road that leads to Peace, Liberty and Safety.

To these principles our candidates for the Presidency & Vice Presidency, Generals LEWIS CASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, are committed by all the obligations of the present and the past.—Great and venerated as are these names, and distinguished alike for deeds of martial and civic renown, they would present no attraction to us, or to you, but for their identification with the undying truths which we profess. We honor them for their services, their abilities, and their public and private virtues, but we honor them most in their selection as the agents for imparting a consistent and conscientious efficacy to the popular will.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH, selected as the Democratic candidate for Governor, is equally worthy of our suffrages, because equally devoted to these imperishable principles. Like the lamented Shunk, he has risen to merited fame by a life of industry and integrity, unassisted by the adventitious aids of family wealth and influence—and we esteem it no ordinary privilege to say, that he is worthy to assume the mantle of that venerated and lamented patriot. He was a Democrat, and one of his candidates for Congress in the city of Philadelphia, in the perilous season when the great Paper Moloch waged its war against the pure and incorruptible ANDREW JACKSON. The man that could breast the fury of the King Bank and the lesser principalities now. The man that was proof in that struggle against the blandishments of the most gigantic and corrupt monied institution the world has ever beheld, can safely be entrusted with the helm of State in Pennsylvania. It is moral turpitude, than when a man, by the votes of an unsuspecting and free people, who afterwards, by desertion of these professions, betrays the trust reposed in him. For such an offence, the laws of his LONGSTRETH will never prove one of promise to the ear and break it to the face. He will never hold the word of hope. He will enter upon his Executive trust a radical, reliable, sincere and we feel assured, at the end of his service, every Democratic heart will throb with and the same warm hearts, too, whatever the circumstances, will palpitate with sorrow when he shall send forth his Valdeictory! We predict for Morris Longstreth a career of unexampled usefulness and honor.

We can scarcely esteem it necessary to direct the Democracy of Pennsylvania to the paramount importance of the gubernatorial election. Elect Longstreth by an old-fashioned majority, of from 15 to 18,000, in October, and the task of carrying the State, by a like majority, for CASS & BUTLER, in November, is more than half accomplished. All that we need to the attainment of both these grand results, is ORGANIZATION—without which it may, and often does prove true, battle to the strong. The details of this desirable work we submit to the superior discretion and judgment of the County & Township Committees. We can only express the hope, that it will be most thorough and perfect, reaching every household and hamlet in the wide Commonwealth—the lukewarm, and enkindled, excite the hearts of the people a burning desire to Boxes—the great battle-ground, from which Democracy is ever sure to emerge victorious. Then will the welkin again ring with the gladdening shouts of the honest and independent yeomanry, who are content to work out their own prosperity without a resort to special privileges and chartered monopolies.

Respectfully,
your Fellow citizens,
EDWIN W. HUTTER, Ch'm.

Highly Honorable.—The New Orleans Bulletin records a fact which is indeed most worthy of record, and one which that intelligence and liberality, that there does not exist in the whole of Mexico, at this time, a single unpaid debt contracted by any of the officers of our regular army.—We doubt very much, if the same upright conduct has ever before marked the career of a victorious army in a campaign of over two years in an enemy's country.

Democratic Banner. CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 20, 1846.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. LEWIS CASS, Of Michigan.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, Of Kentucky.

Democratic Electoral Ticket. Senatorial Electors. WILLIAM BIDDLE, of Clearfield. DAVID B. WAGNER, of Northampton. Representative Electors. Dis. 1. Henry L. Bener, 2. Horn R. Knoess, 3. Isaac Shunk, 4. A. L. Brounfort, 5. Jacob S. Yost, 6. Robert E. Wright, 7. Wm. W. Downing, 8. Henry Haldeman, 9. Peter Kline, 10. B. S. Schoonover, 11. Wm. Swetland, 12. Jonah Brewster, 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 R. Shannon, 21. George P. Hamilton, 22. William H. Davis, 23. Timothy Ives, 24. James G. Gampbell.

FOR GOVERNOR. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, Of Montgomery county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. Israel Painter, of Westmoreland.

FOR CONGRESS. ALFRED GILMORE, of Butler.

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

PROTHONOTARY, &c. WILLIAM C. WELCH.

COMMISSIONER. BENJAMIN BONSALL, Auditor. WILLIAM WALLACE.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Esq.

We had intended to follow up our exposition of the speech of this gentleman; but a correspondent having taken the matter in hand, we respectfully refer the reader to his communication, vouching for its correctness.

Alfred Gilmore, Esq.

There is nothing surer than this gentleman's triumphant election, and the redemption of the 24th Congressional district, if his friends in this county TURN OUT TO THE POLLS.

His opponent has forced himself on the Whig party after SIX YEARS' hard boring—having been forced to submit to the "choking" operation no less than three times in succession. They finally took him "for better or worse," just because they couldn't help themselves; and knowing their principles had become so much under par in the district that success with them was out of the question, they preferred the said George as a marvelously proper candidate for a defeat! Had their prospects of success been flattering we have but little doubt that the cunning of the "old stagers" would have invented some plan by which Mr. Smith's claims would have been again postponed for "a more convenient season." He was a candidate in 1838 against Mr. Beatty, and was defeated in the district by over a thousand votes! and nearly 300 behind his own party in Butler county.

On the other hand, Mr. GILMORE, the Democratic candidate, although never a candidate before, is believed to be more than usually popular with the people where he is personally known.—He received the unanimous nomination of his own county, and was the choice of Armstrong by a large majority.

We say again, to his friends in this county, that it is only necessary for them to TURN OUT and give him their votes, to secure his election.—The other counties will do their duty.

Gov. Johnston and the Ten Hour System.

Our readers are generally aware that a law was passed by the Legislature last winter, establishing "Ten hours" as a day's work. That is, the object of the law was to prevent Masters of apprentices, employers in Manufacturing establishments, &c., requiring their operatives to perform more than ten hours labor in the manufacturing establishments for females and children to be compelled to work 12 and even fifteen hours per day. The consequence was, that ill health soon followed, and the poor victim was sent home, with spirits broken, a charge to their destitute parents. To prevent this monstrous evil, the law in question was reported in the Legislature, and in its perfect shape supported, we think, by every Democrat in both branches.

But it was not permitted to pass in this shape. It is well known that good laws are often rendered entirely useless by tacking on to them some miserable proviso for the purpose of preventing their intended object. Just so was it with this whole measure. His "Acidency," W. F. Johnston, in the Senate, proposed the following proviso to the bill, which was carried by the federal majority despite the most energetic efforts of the Democrats: Provided, "That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent minors above the age of fourteen years, from being employed more than ten hours in any day, if the same be done by special contract with their parents or guardians."

This was the friends of the laborer, &

the laborer's child, defeated in their laudable efforts to ameliorate the condition of Pennsylvania. The law is now almost a dead letter—for no operatives are received into the large factories without that "SPECIAL CONTRACT with their parents or guardians" being first secured. Will the poor man vote for Governor Johnston for this act of kindness?

SHOCKING MURDER.

A most shocking murder, as is supposed, was committed in Brady township, in this county, week before last. A man named Allman, was found dead in the woods, not far from his house, with a bullet hole through his head. His brother has been lodged in jail in this place on suspicion of being the author of the horrid deed. They were both Germans. The deceased had been married but a few days, which is supposed to have led to the commission of the dreadful act. It is supposed the deed was committed on Friday the 8th. The body was not found until Sunday the 17th.

WHIG TICKET FOR ASSEMBLY.

The last Bellefonte Whig supports the names of Wm. Hutchison, of Centre, and Daniel Weaver, jr., of Clearfield, as the Whig candidates for the Legislature.

Just as the Federal states were getting fairly under headway, and were beginning to make doleful complaints about the low price of grain—the want of a market, &c., behold a rise takes place, and now flour is selling at \$6 00 per barrel in Philadelphia. What will be done?

THE FREE SOILERS.

The Free Soil Convention held at Reading on last Wednesday, was composed of gentlemen of various shades of politics—if not colours. They made no nomination of State officers, but addressed letters to the Whig and Democratic candidates on the subject. They nominated an electoral ticket, and have selected for our district, Dr. MITCHELL, of Indiana, who has several times been the abolition candidate for Congress in this district.

MAINE ELECTION.

In Maine, the appearances are from the complexion of the returns received, that there is no election by the people of Governor, but that the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, which secures the Governor, and they have carried 5 out of the 7 Congressmen. Maine is certain for Cass and Butler.

A FEW OF THE FALSEHOODS OF THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS EXPOSED.

For the Banner. Messrs. Editors:—On Wednesday evening of our past court week we were favored with the august presence of George W. Smith, Esq., the Federal candidate for Congress in this district.—He appeared upon the rostrum on that evening and intruded himself to those whom he no doubt wishes to call his constituents, by making a speech, to which I listened with due attention, and I must here assert, that such a mass of falsehood and pro-variation I have never heard extolled, even in Federal oratory.

He commenced by stating that the Federalists in the present contest advocate the same principles and doctrines they had ever done, and that these same principles were those of the earlier Presidents, including Thos. Jefferson—when he knew full well that Thomas Jefferson was opposed to a National Bank—to a high protective tariff—and to all the various schemes to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer," concocted and attempted to be carried out by the Federalists, when the reins of Government were put into their hands by the election of Gen. Harrison, in 1840. He said that Jefferson was opposed to the veto power, when it is well known that he urged Washington to use it for the smallest and least objectionable cause (when used by him) in which it has ever been used since the establishment of our government. It is true that he was, and all Democrats are, opposed to the veto power, from which there is no appeal, as exercised by the Queen of Great Britain.

He made another assertion, for which he was laughed at, even by the Whigs themselves—that is, that Gen. Taylor was not nominated by their party on account of his military achievements, or in other words, his availability! Now, this fact is not denied by any member of his party in this county, for it is notorious that not one man in five hundred ever heard tell of Gen. Taylor before his battles on the Rio del Norte.

He stated that the Democrats were very urgent in bringing on the war, and then left the Whigs to fight it out; just as though they (the Whigs) had not defeated the Ten Regiment Bill, and voted that the war was unconstitutional, and brought on the movement of Gen. Taylor to the Rio del Norte—which very movement was proved by official documents produced in Congress, to have been recommended by the very man they now ask the people to vote for.

He asserted that we had but one Democratic General in the Mexican war, and that was Santa Anna! Now, it is a matter of history, known to Clay, Corwin, Webster, and a host of Federal orators which our present Federal representative, and his brethren in Congress, voted. It is well known, too, that we had Gen. BUTLER there, who was sent into the streets of Monterey to be used in lieu of the balls and bomb-shells of the Battering-

Train furnished to Gen. Taylor by Government, (and which he had seen proper to leave behind, where he, (Butler), and hundreds of his fellow soldiers, were swept down, and either killed or their further usefulness destroyed for a great portion of the war. We also had Quitman, Shields, Pillow, Twigg, Worth, Smith, Cadwallader, Lane, Patterson, Pearce, Cushing, Price, &c.; and if the rank and file did not all go out Democrats, they certainly returned professing that faith, almost to a man.

He said that Santa Anna was furnished a passport into Mexico in order that he might butcher our soldiers, and that his admission caused the death of Ringgold!—when he knew that Santa Anna, at the time of his admission, professed to be in favor of peace, and would use his influence to bring it about, if admitted; and our Government, knowing that with a coast on two oceans of five thousand five hundred miles in extent, it was out of our power to keep him out, thought it best to listen to his protestations. As to his being the cause of Ringgold's death, the voracious school-boy in our county knows that that brave hero was killed months before Santa Anna left Cuba, whilst bringing provisions to Gen. Taylor's camp, which ought to have been there before he placed his cannon opposite to Matamoros.

He made another assertion, which, more than any thing else, proved that he himself did not understand the subjects on which it was his very earnest desire to enlighten the hard-fisted Democracy of this county—that is, that we were depending on a high Protective Tariff for the sale of our lumber. Now, what do the facts show in this case? If the gentleman will take the trouble to enquire of the merest tyro in the business, he will be informed that lumber has uniformly advanced in price under low Tariffs, and that the profits on it have more than doubled under the Tariff of 1846.

Another position assumed by the gentleman, of the correctness of which he labored to convince his fellow-whigs—whom he no doubt thought felt somewhat discontented on account of the nomination of a man with Southern feelings and prejudices for the Presidency—was, that to vote for Gen. Taylor would be the best movement that could be made to assist us in getting clear of Slavery. In making this assertion Mr. Smith must have thought his audience possessed an enormous amount of gullibility. Is there the most remote probability that a man born in Virginia, residing in Louisiana, and who is at the present time the owner of 283 slaves—not by inheritance, but by purchase—(of which purchase a part was made in last June), who gave as a toast, "No more Field Officers North of Mason & Dixon's line," and who, although he is receiving from Government for an office (which he has the prudence to hold on to) whilst his name is before the people for another a salary of \$6,000 per annum, is too penurious to pay four dollars and fifty cents for postage on letters addressed to him, and among these letters was the one informing him of his nomination by the late Federal Convention at Philadelphia, would he likely to do any act which would abstract the smallest amount from these slaves, or from his lands, which are made valuable only by slave-labor? Let the intelligence of the Whig party answer this.

Mr. Smith also read to the meeting a list of collectors of Ports where the officers' salaries exceeded the amount of revenue collected by them, and stated that these offices were made for the sole purpose of filling them with Government favorites. Now the gentleman must have known, when he made this assertion, that these Ports of entry were made by a vote of both parties in Congress, principally for the purpose of protecting our manufacturers from foreign goods imported by smugglers, and paying the bounties to our fishermen, (for which purpose a great proportion of the amounts named by him were paid to the officers) and to accommodate the citizens of the poorer and more thinly settled portions of our country with facilities for importing their goods, and thus not compelling them to go a great distance out of their way to larger ports and then returning the same, or a greater distance, at an enormous expense. I suppose, Federal like, he thought that poorer, and poorer sections of our country, were entitled to no favor from Government; and upon the same principle, I have no doubt, if he should be elected to Congress, he will think it right to deprive our thinly settled county of all mail facilities, simply because the offices do not pay the expenses of carrying the mails!

He said that our government had given entirely too much for California and New Mexico. This comes with an exceedingly bad grace from a member of the party whose organs from Maine to Georgia, before the conclusion of the treaty with Mexico, were heaping all manner of abuse upon the administration for asking so much territory—saying that it was an outrageous attempt to take advantage of a weak nation, &c. The facts of the case, that California, west of the Sierra Nevada alone, (and this comprises but about one-fourth of the territory acquired by us under the late treaty) is about the size, and very much resembles Italy, which was, under the Roman Government, the most powerful nation the world ever knew.—Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) FRANKMONT, its conqueror, uses the following language in regard to it:

"California, below the Sierra Nevada, is about the extent of Italy, geographically considered in all the extent of Italy from the Alps to the termination of the peninsula. It is the same length, about the same breadth, consequently the same area, (about one hundred thousand square miles,) and presents much similarity of climate and productions. Like Italy, it lies north and south, and presents some effect of difference of latitude, proximity of high mountains, and configuration of the coast. Like Italy, it is a country of mountains and valleys; different from it in its internal structure, it is formed for unity; its large rivers being concentric, and its large valleys appurtenant to the great central Bay of San Francisco, with-