

BIOGRAPHY OF A PATRIOT, HERO AND STATESMAN,
WILLIAM O. BUTLER,
Born April 10, 1791, in Jessamin county, on the Kentucky river, son of Percival Butler, a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR. Descended from a family that never could be equalled by any other in America for true patriotism. His grandfather a noble-hearted, generous Irishman by birth, emigrated to America in his young days, settling himself in the back woods of Kentucky. His five sons all fought in the Revolution, headed by their old father, whose wife said "Let him go, I can get along without him, and raise something to feed the army besides."
This extraordinary zeal induced General Washington, the great and illustrious "Father of his Country," to give at his own table, in the presence of company,
"The Butlers and their Five Sons."
These five sons had ten boys, all of whom were engaged in the last war with Great Britain, and gained great distinction. Among them was Wm. O. who, at the first sound of the war bugle,
Joins a Company of Kentucky Infantry as a private, but is soon promoted. Engaged into two fights with the British and Indians on the banks of the Raisin, performing many deeds of daring courage. Although but a youth of sixteen, he bravely runs the gauntlet of more than
4000 BRITISH & INDIAN RIFLES. To set fire to a barn in possession of the enemy. Not satisfied, he returns "and sits up the fire a second time. Escapes unhurt, the volley after volley is fired at him!
Is taken a prisoner soon after, and marched through Canada to Fort Niagara, suffering like a dog from cold, hunger, and fatigue. Exchanged in '14, RAISED
A COMPANY at Nashville, and joined Gen. Jackson at the South. Fights bravely at Pensacola, then repairs with his command to New Orleans. Appointed an
AID TO GENERAL JACKSON, and bears a conspicuous part in the glorious
Battle of the 8th of January, which saved our country from destruction and British tyranny!
At the termination of the war, he retires to private life, from which he is called by the people, and elected a Representative to the
NATIONAL CONGRESS. Where he occupies a bold, manly, democratic stand on all public questions; fights manfully for the passage of the bill refunding the odious and unrighteous fine of
\$1,000 TO OLD HICKORY! Is re-elected in a strong Whig district, and declines a third election. He is nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Kentucky, coming within 8000 votes of being elected in a strong Whig state in 1844.
Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, William O. Butler, with his
EIGHT BROTHERS, Rushed to the battle field to support the honor of their country! Is appointed a
MAJOR GENERAL, by President Polk, and shows the bravery of a hero at
THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY! Where he is found in the thickest of the fight, where the balls are plentiful. Is promoted to the
Chief Command of the Army, and is instrumental in establishing an honorable and permanent peace!
In battle, brave as a Lion—in the domestic circle, kind and affable—in the public councils of his country, eloquent, calm, and firm—his heart is the home of all that is honorable, noble & great.
THESE EXCELLENT QUALITIES Gained him the good will, and made him the favorite of "Old Hickory," who said that he "could not speak too highly of his heroic chivalry and calmness of judgment in danger."
He also enjoys the respect of Gen. Taylor, (whose superior he is in every respect,) who alluded to him as a friend, a brother soldier, and a gentleman whom he respected, and whom the country owed
A DEBT OF GRATITUDE. "What debt of gratitude" will be paid next November, as the people of this great nation think (with Gen. Lafayette,) that whenever they want anything well done, they get a Butler to do it." He will be elected to the second office in their country next March, 1849, take his seat as the
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

Taylor's Popularity with the Volunteers.

It has been urged by Mr. Truman Smith and others, as a reason for preferring Gen. Taylor over talented Whigs, that the General's popularity with the volunteers would greatly increase the Whig strength. He instances Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, &c.

So much for the theory of the honorable gentleman—a theory upon which the Whigs at Philadelphia, against the advice of Mr. Botts, Mr. Greeley, & others, were persuaded to act.

Now for the results. Let us see if Gen. Taylor's military qualifications have so fascinated the volunteers and their friends that they can no longer discern the difference between Whig and Democratic principles—let us see if Gen. Taylor, like the prophet of old, has been able to smite whole multitudes with blindness, and then lead them direct from the Jerusalem of Democracy to the Samara of Whiggery.

Take the case of Missouri, whose vote was claimed for Taylor. That State sent more volunteers into the field, than any other, except, perhaps, Louisiana! Her people were proud of the brilliant services of Doniphan, Mitchell, Clark, and other gallant Whig officers, all of whom gave an earnest support to the Taylor ticket for Governor and Congress. Nor was their influence shorn or denuded by the exertions of men of the power of Brigadier General Price, or Col. Belpin, or of either of the members of Congress—for each of them was absent from the State during the whole canvass. Although the Whigs were led on by men of the eloquence of Doniphan, Rollins, Bates, Miller, and others, the Democrats gave them a defeat unparalleled in the political annals of Missouri. Since the organization of the State in 1820, Whiggery never before received so terrible a defeat—the nominees for Congress, opposed in every district, (for that was the point in the estimation of many of the Whig managers here,) received a majority of almost if not quite 20,000! Their defeat on the legislative ticket was equally decisive. Even the Democratic candidate for Governor, notwithstanding the questions made against him in the Osage Valley, and elsewhere, succeeded by a majority of more than 15,000, being far larger than that ever before given to any candidate for a contested office in Missouri.

It cannot be said that there were not volunteers enough in Missouri to test the question of Gen. Taylor's popularity; for, there were nearly 6,000, besides a whole regiment that served under him in Florida in 1837. Yet his defeat is total, unprecedented, and irrecoverable.

But this is not all. Indiana sent an immense volunteer force to the field. They became acquainted with Gen. Taylor, and then went home and gave a largely increased vote for the Democratic party! Illinois sent 5,000 volunteers to the field. Reckoning in the Democratic majorities in two districts not contested, the Democratic majority is fifteen thousand! Without those districts, the majority is over 10,000!

Last year Iowa could not elect United States Senators. With the aid of General Taylor's popularity, the Whigs have succeeded, at the late election, in securing to themselves the loss of both members of Congress and both houses of the Legislature—thus magnanimously giving to the Democracy both of the United States Senators.

The same results in Arkansas—equally emphatic and decisive. The volunteers in that State have felt no occasion to any to doubt as to which party is in possession of the field.

From these facts the value of (Mr. Smith's) theory can be most accurately calculated.

From these facts we have room to-day only to draw a single inference, and that is, that Gen. Taylor's epaulettes are not, and cannot be made to be, large enough to conceal Whiggery under them; the friendship of the volunteers for General Taylor does not teach them that they must send to the same mill, attend the same church, and vote the same ticket that he does.—*Washington Union.*

SILAS WRIGHT TO MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"If there be those among us who, misled by a mistaken sympathy, or by sudden excitement upon any subject, and forgetting their obligations to the whole country to the Constitution and the Union, let us use every effort of persuasion and example to awaken them to a sense of their dangerous error. If those, who for the sake of private interests, personal ambition or momentary political success, are willing to experiment upon the public passions, to treat lightly their constitutional obligations, and raise up geographical distinctions within the Union, let the absence of our countenance and support convince such that the personal gratification or public services of any living man, are not objects of sufficient magnitude to be gained at the expense of the harmony of the country, the peace of the Union, or a single letter in the list of our constitutional duties."

"If among us there be any, which Heaven forbid, who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our confederacy, and destroy that Constitution which binds us together, let the fate of an Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American, be their constant companion, until, like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy."
SILAS WRIGHT.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA., Oct. 20, 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. WAGENER, of Northampton.

Representative Electors.

Dis.

1. Henry L. Bonner,	13. John C. King,
2. Horz R. Knass,	14. John Weidman,
3. Isaac Shunk,	15. Robert J. Fisher,
4. A. L. Roumfort,	16. Frederick Smith,
5. Jacob S. Yost,	17. John Crewell,
6. Robert E. Wright,	18. Charles A. Black,
7. Wm W. Downing,	19. George W. Bowman,
8. Henry Haldeman,	20. John R. Shannon,
9. Peter Kline,	21. George F. Hamilton,
10. B. S. Schoonover,	22. William H. Davis,
11. Wm. Sweetland,	23. Timothy Ives,
12. Jonah Brewster,	24. James G. Gampbell,

THANKSGIVING.
Gov. Johnston has appointed the 23d day of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

ELECTION OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Ward,	Meek,	Wagoner,	Hutchinson,
Centre,	2579	2489	1543 1583
Clearfield,	1122	1087	545 557
Totals,	3701	3576	2088 2140

Mej. 1561 1488

XXIV CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

We have not received the official vote of this Congressional district, but understand that Gilmore's exact majority is 301. Pretty well done for a district that has been carried by the Whigs three times in succession.

The Result.

From the tone of our last paper our readers would be pretty well prepared for the news of the defeat of MORRIS LONGSTREET, the Democratic candidate for Governor. We now give the figures—mostly from official sources—showing that such is the fact. Johnston's majority will be but small—perhaps not over 100.

We have neither time, room, nor disposition to speculate upon the causes that have produced this result. We leave that for others to do. We will say, however, that we were fully prepared to hear of a close run—and now that we have been defeated by a few votes, does not surprise us.

The Democracy of Clearfield and Centre counties have done better than almost any other part of the State; and the result in our own little county is made the subject of commendation by the Democratic press from one end of the State to the other. But we can even "do better" than that! Our vote can be increased in every township in the county. Let us then, Democrats, go to work in real earnest, and STRIKE FOR FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FOR CASS AND BUTLER!

consists in Slaves and the productions of Slave labor? It is idle nonsense to think that they will. But even admitting, for argument's sake, that they will vote for Taylor, the State is still safe for the Republican candidates. The large Democratic counties of York, Montgomery, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Northampton, &c., have each polled several hundred less votes than they did in '44 and will nearly double their majority in November. While on the other hand, Clarion and Clearfield are the only counties, so far as we have yet seen, that have increased their vote over that of '44. Thus it will be seen that to secure the State for Cass and Butler it is only necessary for the active men of our party to rally their friends to the polls. Let this be done effectually, and a majority of at least TEN THOUSAND good and strong will crown the efforts of the Democracy in November next.

Painter is Elected.

ISHAKL PAINTER, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is elected over Ner Middleswath by about two thousand majority.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR—1848.

Longsueath.	Johnston.	
Adams,	1806	2331
Allegheny,		2802
Berks,	8411	4207
Bucks,	165	
Bedford,	126	
Carbon,	996	768
Chester,	5140	5895
Centre,	2544	1640
Clearfield,	1111	630
Cumberland,	81	
Columbia,	3157	1930
Clarion,	2238	1255
Clinton,	1004	808
Dauphin,	2269	3240
Delaware,		475
Fayette,	3290	2776
Franklin,	2968	3758
Juniata,	1201	1103
Lebanon,	1900	2637
Lancaster,		4212
Luzerne,	3785	2967
Mifflin,	1591	1443
Montgomery,	5218	4645
Northampton,	3476	2551
Northumberland,	2124	1546
Perry,	2004	1339
Phila. city,	4972	8963
County,	16028	10908
Schuylkill,	3538	4264
Union,	1686	2887
Westmoreland,	4955	2856
Washington,		87
York,	183	

The above are official.

Armstrong,	39	
Beaver,	360	
Blair,	809	
Butler,	79	
Bradford,	480	
Cambria,	325	
Crawford,	269	
Eli,	200	
Erie,	1362	
Greene,	984	
Huntingdon,		418
Indiana,		793
Jefferson,	209	
Lehigh,	440	
Lycoming,	448	
Monroe,	1344	
Mercer,		
McKean,	169	510
Pike,	406	
Poter,	425	
Somerset,		1652
Sullivan,	250	
Susquehanna,	850	
Tioga,	926	
Venango,	542	
Warren,	280	
Wayne,	600	
Wyoming,	140	

97,243 98,954

PENNSYLVANIA IS SAFE FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

Let no Democrat entertain a moment's doubt as to the result of the Presidential election in this State. Since the result of the October election has been ascertained we are more certain than ever we were that CASS and BUTLER will carry the Keystone State, by a large majority. The figures prove it. Look at them:

In 1844, at the October election, Shunk's majority over Markle was 4,264. At that election neither the Natives or Abolitionists had a candidate, and both those parties united with the Whigs against the Democrats. At the Presidential election the same fall Polk's majority over Clay was 6,382; but Birney was in the field as the candidate of the Abolitionists, and received 3,133 votes, which, added to Clay's vote, leaves but 3,249 as the Democratic majority over the combined opposition. In 1847, Shunk's majority over Irvin was 17,976; but the Nativists and Abolitionists had each a candidate in the field, the former receiving 11,247 votes, and the latter 1,851 votes, with six scattering votes, which added to Irvin's vote, leaves but 4,819 as the majority of the Democracy over the combined opposition.

At the late election, as in '44, all factions and aims were combined against the Democracy—the Nativists, Abolitionists, Free Soilers, and all; and owing to the fact that our candidate held the office of Canal Commissioner at the time of his nomination—which caused many Democrats to withhold their support from him—and owing, again, from a combination of causes, to the smallness of the vote in some of the large Democratic counties, the combined opposition have succeeded in carrying the State.

Now, the question is, can the opposition combine against us in November? Will the Abolitionists and Free Soilers vote for Gen. Taylor, one of the most extensive Slave dealers in the South? Certainly the cannot. If the Abolitionists could not vote for Polk or Clay, in '44, merely because they owned two or three servants, how can they be expected to vote for a man whose large fortune

consists in Slaves and the productions of Slave labor? It is idle nonsense to think that they will. But even admitting, for argument's sake, that they will vote for Taylor, the State is still safe for the Republican candidates. The large Democratic counties of York, Montgomery, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Northampton, &c., have each polled several hundred less votes than they did in '44 and will nearly double their majority in November. While on the other hand, Clarion and Clearfield are the only counties, so far as we have yet seen, that have increased their vote over that of '44. Thus it will be seen that to secure the State for Cass and Butler it is only necessary for the active men of our party to rally their friends to the polls. Let this be done effectually, and a majority of at least TEN THOUSAND good and strong will crown the efforts of the Democracy in November next.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

1. A simple and frugal government, confined within strict constitutional limits.
2. A strict construction of the constitution, and no assumption of doubtful power.
3. No National Bank to swindle the laboring population.
4. No connection between Government and Banks.
5. No assumption of the State Debts by the General Government.
6. A Revenue Tariff, discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist.
7. The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.
8. No grant of exclusive charters and privileges by special legislation to banks.
9. Acquiescence in the rule of the majority in all cases of party discipline.
10. In favor of constitutional improvements of rivers and harbors.
11. A cheap and fair reduction of the rates of postage, and in favor of papers circulating within thirty miles of the publication office free of charge.
12. A rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and the collection of no more revenue than is actually required to defray the necessary expenses of government.
13. Opposition to all principles of a sectional character, and in favor of those which will unite us in one great brotherhood, and advance the happiness of all, and opposed to all fanatics who seek the dissolution of the American Union.
14. In favor of the rights of the people of the States or Territories of framing their own institutions.
15. Believing the people capable of self-government.

From the Washington Union.

Union—Activity—Vigilance.

These are expressive terms—the Freeman's watchwords: and now is the time for their full employment. We must remember friends, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." Yes, stealing; and by stealth and trickery the ranks of the best organized party may be successfully invaded. The opposition are aware of their own weakness; and hence their ten thousand appliances to deceive and betray, to "divide and conquer." Seeing this upon every side, can any member of our party now remain lukewarm and with folded arms? Where do we stand? Our platform has been well laid down. Our cause is that of truth and justice. We have the requisite force to perpetuate our principles, and to give entire success to our strong and popular ticket; and will we, can we so fritter away our strength as to leave a possible contingency for the defeat of Cass and Butler? Do we not need a tried and experienced, an able and accomplished statesman at the helm—one whose abilities as a civilian, and bravery as a soldier, have been well and thoroughly tried in the stormiest conflicts of the past?—one who largely shares in the affection and confidence of a nation whose mighty career of prosperity and success is now attracting the eye of the civilized world? What incentive do we need to warm up our resolution, to incite us with the requisite zeal and ardor for the conflict before us? Are we so organized, so united, so active and vigilant, as to hold out the promise of that certain victory which ever awaits the efforts of the faithful? Look around you, friends, and see if anything is yet wanting in your midst to warn off the accumulating falsehoods and frauds with which you are now beset upon every side. Knowing, as every democrat must do, the positive certainty of a glorious triumph, if industrious and active, can he permit it to be snatched away by intrigue and deception? On our broad banner float in open day the principles of our political creed. We hide nothing from the public eye. The strictest scrutiny has been invited from our opponents. We ask for no concealment, seek no disguise. Is it so with General Taylor himself? With the single exception of his avowed opinions upon the exercise of the veto, with his determination not to veto the Wilmot Proviso, as proclaimed by Corwin and Truman Smith, on what great national question does he stand committed? That his friends favor the abolitionists, and lawn and truck to them for their support, is to be seen emblazoned upon every whig banner throughout the North! An abolition slaveholder in Louisiana! What a paradox in the creed of modern whiggery. And yet the proofs are thick around us of the strong pledges which his friends have made to transfer the South to Giddings, Corwin, & Co. The ratification bonds are drawn and sealed. The bargain with his friends is complete. Every hour discloses the consideration of the transfer. And is it not time that our friends everywhere should awake to its astounding realities? We send forth our warning voice; we call on those who slumber—if any can be found sleeping at such a crisis—to awake "from their false security." Awake! awake! ere the foul deed that robs you of your rights, that is about to receive its consummation in your very midst, is fastened forever upon you. Let union, activity, and vigilance, form your body guard. Act in time—act well and faithfully—and your liberties, your future security, and your constitution, will all ride out the storm in safety.

H. R. ROBINSON Esq., of New York. Whig that used to be, will not support Gen. Taylor. The following is the closing portion of his letter to the editor of the Tribune:

I shall be governed by circumstances as to my voting and most assuredly shall vote for the one who will be the most likely to defeat Gen. Taylor, whether that man be Martin Van Buren or Lewis Cass. I have been a Whig over a quarter of a century, and as there is now no Whig party, I shall embrace Locofocism for the next four years, knowing that I cannot be treated worse than I have by the Whigs, whose platform is the rewarding of their enemies at the expense of their friends. I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.
H. R. ROBINSON.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer

Huzza for Bigler.

We refer with pride and pleasure to the returns from little Clearfield, the home of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER. His eloquent speeches in favor of the Democratic nominee for Governor, under circumstances that displayed the highest magnanimity, have evidently infused the noblest spirit into the Democracy of that county, and produced a result which will long be remembered to his credit. Gov. Shunk's majority in Clearfield last year was only 285—it has now given for LONGSTREET 481—nearly double the majority of 1847. We point to this result with feelings of the highest satisfaction. The day is not far distant, we trust, when the services and popularity of Col. Bigler will be appreciated, as they deserve.

A Fallen Man.—A printer, very intemperate, was lately found drowned at Laurence, Mass. It has since been ascertained that he was Henry G. Thompson, of New Hampshire, and connected with some of the best families of that State.— He was a member of the Whig Baltimore Convention of 1844, and then editor of a Clay paper in Maryland.

From the Washington Union. These are expressive terms—the Freeman's watchwords: and now is the time for their full employment. We must remember friends, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." Yes, stealing; and by stealth and trickery the ranks of the best organized party may be successfully invaded. The opposition are aware of their own weakness; and hence their ten thousand appliances to deceive and betray, to "divide and conquer." Seeing this upon every side, can any member of our party now remain lukewarm and with folded arms? Where do we stand? Our platform has been well laid down. Our cause is that of truth and justice. We have the requisite force to perpetuate our principles, and to give entire success to our strong and popular ticket; and will we, can we so fritter away our strength as to leave a possible contingency for the defeat of Cass and Butler? Do we not need a tried and experienced, an able and accomplished statesman at the helm—one whose abilities as a civilian, and bravery as a soldier, have been well and thoroughly tried in the stormiest conflicts of the past?—one who largely shares in the affection and confidence of a nation whose mighty career of prosperity and success is now attracting the eye of the civilized world? What incentive do we need to warm up our resolution, to incite us with the requisite zeal and ardor for the conflict before us? Are we so organized, so united, so active and vigilant, as to hold out the promise of that certain victory which ever awaits the efforts of the faithful? Look around you, friends, and see if anything is yet wanting in your midst to warn off the accumulating falsehoods and frauds with which you are now beset upon every side. Knowing, as every democrat must do, the positive certainty of a glorious triumph, if industrious and active, can he permit it to be snatched away by intrigue and deception? On our broad banner float in open day the principles of our political creed. We hide nothing from the public eye. The strictest scrutiny has been invited from our opponents. We ask for no concealment, seek no disguise. Is it so with General Taylor himself? With the single exception of his avowed opinions upon the exercise of the veto, with his determination not to veto the Wilmot Proviso, as proclaimed by Corwin and Truman Smith, on what great national question does he stand committed? That his friends favor the abolitionists, and lawn and truck to them for their support, is to be seen emblazoned upon every whig banner throughout the North! An abolition slaveholder in Louisiana! What a paradox in the creed of modern whiggery. And yet the proofs are thick around us of the strong pledges which his friends have made to transfer the South to Giddings, Corwin, & Co. The ratification bonds are drawn and sealed. The bargain with his friends is complete. Every hour discloses the consideration of the transfer. And is it not time that our friends everywhere should awake to its astounding realities? We send forth our warning voice; we call on those who slumber—if any can be found sleeping at such a crisis—to awake "from their false security." Awake! awake! ere the foul deed that robs you of your rights, that is about to receive its consummation in your very midst, is fastened forever upon you. Let union, activity, and vigilance, form your body guard. Act in time—act well and faithfully—and your liberties, your future security, and your constitution, will all ride out the storm in safety.

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