

ed. Repudiation of the Wilmot Proviso by the Whig Convention. The friends of the South, as well as of the Union, will learn with inexpressible satisfaction that the Whig Convention promptly met the question of the Wilmot Proviso, and repudiated a resolution adopting that doctrine at once by an overwhelming majority. It would not touch the unclear thing. How different this generous and patriotic action from the dangerous sectional fanaticism of the Democratic Convention. It will be recollected that a resolution was introduced there by Mr. Yancey to repudiate the proviso, which the Convention refused to do, by a vote of 216 to 36. This vote aimed a death blow to the rights of the South, and its effect has been to cast gloom and dismay in the hearts of those who struggle for the preservation of our glorious Union. Doubts and fears began to overwhelm the public mind, lest even the Whigs, the great conservative party of the Union, also might be infected with this heresy, and have yielded to the 'progressive' notions of the Locoocoism of the age. Thanks to a kind Providence, which has always watched over our beloved land, a party still exists determined to regard the 'compromises of the Constitution,' &c., and those just and equal rights to all sections, without which our glorious Union cannot exist one moment. They have met this incendiary and destructive principle as Whigs—in the old Whig spirit of enlightened patriotism of the patriotic fathers, and on which the party is founded. They dared to stand up and meet this firebrand of unprincipled factionists boldly (as the Democratic Convention did not)—to meet it as men aware of their duties, like their great leader at Buena Vista, asking no favors and shrinking from no responsibilities—to cast it out of their Convention in the teeth of these infuriated fanatics, and to declare that it was no part, and should be no part, of the Whig creed. This the Democratic Convention would not do. We congratulate the South—we congratulate the southern men, who have never appealed to the fidelity, honor, patriotism, and generosity, of their northern Whig brethren in vain. We congratulate the Union that there is still one great patriotic party which is determined to resist the mad and malign influence, which, unchecked, would soon leave of its sacred rights but the name."—Alabama Journal.

"The subjects of a tariff, bank, and internal improvements, are dwarfed into insignificant dimensions when compared with the great and overshadowing one which an unprincipled northern and northwestern Democracy has dared to throw before the people, [alluding to the free territory principle.] It is of vital consequence that the South should march up to this question. By birth, education, sentiment, feeling, association, and interest, General Taylor is one of us. The South may well answer the North through him, and redeem the pledge it has made to support no man who is not of us or with us."—Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

"One reason why the South should sustain Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity is, because his nomination affords a final and unlooked-for chance of electing a Southern Man to that office. The importance of placing at the head of Government one who, from birth, association, and connection, is identified with the South, and will fearlessly uphold her rights and guard her from oppression, cannot fail to strike every mind. In this view, his election becomes a question of vital moment to the SLAVEHOLDING PORTION of the Confederacy."—New Orleans Bee.

"A desperate attempt is making, and will be made, to impress on the public mind the belief that General Taylor is not thoroughly with the South on the subject of slavery. Such an attempt will only prove to what resorts our opponents are driven, in order to injure him in the estimation of his admirers. Why, who is General Taylor? and where does he live? Everybody knows that he is a citizen of Louisiana; an extensive and successful farmer; and owns more SLAVES than the most of his slanderers can ever hope honestly to obtain. Is there any fear of such a man on this subject? Born in a slave State, & still residing in one; with a large portion of his capital invested in this species of property; identified with the institutions around us; will any sensible man hesitate on this subject to prefer him to his opponent."—Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.

"THE LAST PLANE GONE.—The opponents of the glorious old Zachary Taylor, in their reckless attempts to injure him with the people of the South, have asserted that, in his letter to James W. Taylor, editor of the Cincinnati Signal, written in reply to and answering certain interrogatories propounded in a letter from him, he had pledged himself not to vote to any bill which might be passed by Congress in which was embodied the Wilmot Proviso. This monstrous assertion, so entirely at war with the character of the man and the tenor of his whole life, could only have been made by political leaders who, in the last stage of desperation, when they saw that everlasting political ruin was approaching them as fast as the course of time would permit, how dare these unscrupulous maligners say that General Taylor—a man of such pure, noble, and unswerving character—would prove a traitor to those among whom he was born and raised?—that he would betray the southern people on this vital question?—that he would prove false to his own interests, & scornfully turn his back upon his associations? What ground have they for putting forth

such vile and unfounded statements? In the course of a long life, has Gen. Taylor ever displayed any disposition to betray his country? Does he bear the marks of a traitor? No! Let his vilest traducers point to a single act of his life that smacks of treason! On the contrary, for forty years he has stood by his country, and on many desperately contested battle-fields his strong arm, stout heart, clear and cool head, indomitable bravery, and iron will, have rolled back the lurid tide of battle, and covered himself & his country's flag with imperishable renown. Why should such a man—so pure, so exalted, so patriotic, so devoted to his country, who has consecrated a long life to his country's service, who has shed immortal glory upon her arms, and who is so noble in all the relations of life—be slandered in this sort of style? True it is that we have not yet met with any Democratic editor who dares openly charge General Taylor with abolitionism; yet such a game has been for two or three months & is now going on all over the South by implication and insinuation! They insinuate silyly what they dare not charge openly. This is worse, meaner and more detestable, than if the charge was made boldly. There would then be some manliness about the matter.

"If the people of the South demand stronger evidence of a man's soundness on the slavery question than the fact that he is a southerner by birth, habits, and associations; that he has always been identified with the South, and that all the property he has in the world is invested in a cotton plantation—it is not likely that they will ever get it. They do not deserve more."—Mississippi Courier.

EXTRACTS

From the Address of the State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee have just issued a most beautiful address to the people of Pennsylvania, from which, being unable to publish the whole of it, we make the following brief extracts:

"Before again addressing you on the political issues now pending before the country, the Democratic State Central Committee have preferred to wait until the result of the October election could be ascertained definitely. The extraordinary closeness of the vote for State officers, has delayed the fulfilment of this purpose until the present period. The uncertainty in which the issue was for some days involved, and we are enabled to present a more definite view of the results, and of the causes that have produced them.

Notwithstanding the premature exultation of our opponents, the official returns establish, that the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, ISRAEL PAINTER, is elected by between 2 and 3,000 majority. This is a tribute, due not less to a consistent and well tried Democrat, than to the sterling county of Westmoreland, which has so often gladdened our hearts with its splendid majorities. We regard this event as affording just cause for general felicitation, as it preserves our lines of Internal Improvement from the hands of a party, that has never wielded them, except to the public detriment.—Already had they battered in prospective on this department of State patronage, threatening to visit every Democratic incumbent, however capable & honest, with peremptory dismissal from the public service. This proscriptive spirit is now happily frustrated, and our canals and railroads are preserved from serving as instruments to wreak the revenge of proud and embittered partizanship.

As compared with October, 1844, we have gained a member of Congress in the 17th district, (Bucks and Lehigh,) by 320 majority. We have gained another in the 17th district, (Cumberland, Franklin and Perry,) by about 160 majority.—We have gained another in the XXIVth district, (Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield,) by 301 majority. We have lost but a single district, viz: the 11th, Philadelphia county, by reason of the amalgamation between the Whigs, Natives, and Abolitionists. The XXth district, (Washington and Beaver,) has been decided against us by barely 58 votes, and the XVIIth district, (Huntingdon, Blair, &c.) by only about 60 votes. We have no doubt that the official results will establish that on the Congressional vote the Democrats have a very decided majority.

"To our fellow laborers throughout the State, we say be of good cheer! We discover in the recent results no cause what for hope or despondency—but much necessary to carry our State triumphant for CASS and BUTLER, is that every Democrat shall go to the polls and deposit his ballot. For their apparent victory, our opponents, not to speak of the Schuykill fraud, are literally indebted to the fact that thousands of Democratic voters have remained in the quiet pursuit of their avocations, instead of coming up to the ballot-boxes. Shall this be repeated in November? Patriotism and duty forbid it. The honor and good name of our ancient Commonwealth forbid it. The safety and perpetuity of our glorious Union forbid it. Surely, now that the perseverance, the energy, and zeal of our foes have been so unmistakably displayed, no Democrat will consent a second time to the neglect of the sacred right of suffrage. General TAYLOR may not have voted for forty years, but this is not a fit example for our imitation. Every consideration which can cause a single chord in the human heart to vibrate, impels to different

conduct. We have candidates worthy of the high places for which they have been named, and our principles are those that have guided the Republic from weakness to its present proud and powerful rank in the list of nations."

Democratic Banner.
CLEARFIELD, Pa. Oct. 27, 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 WAGENER, of Northampton.
Representative Electors.
- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Dis. | 1. Henry L. Bonner. | 13. John C. King. |
| | 2. Horn R. Kneass. | 14. John Woodman. |
| | 3. Isaac Shunk. | 15. Robert J. Fisher. |
| | 4. A. L. Rumlort. | 16. Frederick Smith. |
| | 5. Jacob S. Yost. | 17. John Creswell. |
| | 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 P. Hamilton. |
| | 10. B. S. Schoonover. | 22. William H. Davis. |
| | 11. Wm. Swatland. | 23. Timothy Ives. |
| | 12. Jonah Brewster. | 24. James G. Campbell. |

Assessors' Duty!

By a late act of Assembly, the several Assessors in each county are required to open their books immediately after the October election, and assess any white male citizen making application, at any time within ten days of the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.—being Tuesday the 7th day of November—and to deliver a copy of the same to the officers of said election at or before eight o'clock in the morning of said day.

The Foreign News

Is not particularly important. Smith O'Brien's trial in Ireland had not concluded. Much excitement, and still more real distress, continues throughout Ireland.

Several English Chartists have been tried for sedition, and sentenced to transportation.

All Hail Ohio!!

Whilst the Democrats claimed Ohio for Cass and Butler in November, the election of Ford, the Federal candidate for Governor, by reason that he would not avow his preference for President, which secured him the vote of the Anti-Taylor whigs and Abolitionists of that State—was generally conceded by the Democrats. But not so. The Democrats of the Buckeye State have achieved a glorious victory by electing the noble Weller Governor, a majority of the Congressmen, and a majority in the State Legislature, thus securing the election to the United States Senate, of that fearless and eloquent Democrat, WILLIAM ALLEN. SET DOWN OHIO SAFE FOR CASS AND BUTLER. The Whigs don't claim it.

Our Success Certain.

We most positively assure the Democrats of Clearfield county that we have the most encouraging prospects of carrying the glorious old Keystone for CASS and BUTLER, by a large majority. The result of the recent election shows that the opposition have polled almost their whole vote, while it as clearly shows that the Democrats can increase their fully twenty thousand!

In many of the populous Democratic counties our vote is less than it was four years ago, whilst the Whig vote exhibits a slight increase. Every Democrat, therefore, who failed to vote at the late election—under the fatal belief that there would be enough without him—will blame himself for allowing the Whigs to elect their Governor, and will in consequence be thrice determined to do his duty on the 7th of November. This will increase our vote by thousands—and a FULL VOTE IS A CERTAIN DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

We delight to hear the Whigs boasting. It is so well calculated to rouse up and bring out the lukewarm Democrats. Would that their late triumph rejoicings in our large towns and cities could be seen and heard by the farmers and workmen of the land. There would not be a single Democratic vote lost from one end of the State to the other.

But the Democrats, everywhere, must GO TO WORK and make arrangements to have EVERY MAN at the polls. A certain and triumphant victory is in store for us, if we but do our duty. Remember that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have NEVER been defeated twice in succession. But have always REDEEMED the STATE at the first opportunity. That opportunity will be offered on the 7th of November—AND WILL BE EMBRACED!

"We this week received a letter, which was mailed at Smith's Mills on the 5th inst., containing the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Woodward township. This will account for its non-appearance in our columns.

Worse than Ever.

The following brief letter of Gen. Taylor's, we think, caps the climax. We print it in large type, so that it may escape no man's attention:

Baton Rouge, La, March 29, 1848.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 7th instant, asking my views on certain questions of domestic policy.

I beg to inform you that I have uniformly declined yielding to similar requests, in the belief that my opinions, even if I were the President of the United States, are neither important nor necessary; and I regret to add, that I see no reason for departing, in the present instance, from the course.

With sentiments of much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

This is certainly the most outrageous declaration that ever came from any candidate. What—the "opinion" of the President of the United States of no "importance!" His "opinion" not "necessary!" This is monstrous! Why not have a President made out of wood or paper, at once. The President's "opinion" not "necessary," when the Constitution requires him to first take a solemn OATH declaring that his "opinion" is both "important" and "necessary!" The Constitution says, "if he [the President] approves a bill passed by Congress, he shall sign it—if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated."

But suppose Congress should pass another BANKRUPT LAW, would not the millions of honest freemen think the opinion of their President highly "necessary?" Or suppose a desperate majority of Congress should pass an act giving to British subjects the right to navigate the Mississippi river, under the British flag, would not the people of this Republic think the opinion of their President of some little "importance?" These are questions of "domestic policy," and according to Gen. Taylor's own declaration, he would not interpose the Constitutional prerogative to prevent them!

FELLOW-FREEMEN—This letter is a bold admission—and as dangerous as it is bold. You should examine it at your leisure, and after serious reflection, ACT according to your own sense of duty to your country. But remember that your cherished institutions are as yet unscathed, and that their safe-keeping is in your hands.

We have no doubt this letter will be pronounced a forgery. We shall therefore state that we copy it from the Philadelphia North American, where it is made the subject of a long commendatory article, in which the editor endorses the letter in the following strong, unequivocal and significant language:—"The sentiments of this letter are in conformity with all that Gen Taylor has expressed."

The letter was written to a gentleman of New Jersey, who wished to know Gen. Taylor's views on the Tariff, Bank and Wilmot Proviso questions.

THE LATE ELECTION.

Who is Defeated?
At the late election the Democrats elected their Canal Commissioner by perhaps 3,000 majority, & have gained three members of Congress—losing one. And the majority on the Congressional vote is still greater than that for Canal Commissioner.

The Whigs have elected their Governor by 229 majority, and with the aid of the Nativists in Philadelphia county, have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot. Who will say this is a defeat of the Democracy?

PAINTER'S MAJORITY.

Col. PAINTER's majority, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is over 2000. And the majority on the Congressional vote is 3,956. Who is defeated?

Johnston's majority for Governor, counting the extraordinary vote of Schuykill as returned, is 229.

CONGRESS DISTRICT XXIV.

OFFICIAL.		
Gilmore, D	2364	2202
Butler, A	2240	1898
Armstrong, C	1115	596
Clearfield, I	1541	2263
Indiana, I		73
	7280	6959
		200

GILMORE, Dem., elected by a majority of 301.
Gilmore ahead of Longstreub, in this district, 797.

REMINISCENCES.

In 1820, the Federalists elected Joseph Heister Governor of Pennsylvania, by 1500 majority. At the first opportunity, (in 1823,) the Democrats REDEEMED THE STATE, by electing John Andrew Shultz, by a majority of more than 25,000.

In 1835, the Federalists, in consequence of the Wolf and Muehlenberg division, elected Joseph Ritner Governor. At the first opportunity, (in 1838,) the Democrats REDEEMED THE STATE, by re electing David R. Porter, by a majority of over 9000!

In 1840, the Federalists carried Pennsylvania by a plurality of 343 for Harrison. At the first opportunity, (in 1841,) the Democrats REDEEMED THE STATE, by re electing David R. Porter Governor by a majority of 23,000!

In 1846, the Federalists swept the State, electing the Legislature, Canal Commissioner, and more than two thirds of the Congressmen. At the first opportunity, (in 1847,) the Democrats REDEEMED THE STATE by re electing Francis R. Shunk, by a plurality of 17,000, and a decisive majority over all his competitors!

The Federalists, on Tuesday last, elected their Governor, a majority of the Legislature, and two thirds of their Congressmen. The first opportunity for REDEEMING THE STATE will be presented on Tuesday the 7th of November!

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have NEVER sustained two defeats without an intermediate VICTORY!
Democratic Union.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD SHAW
HAS just received at his old stand a large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, among which will be found one of the best assortments of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Drugs and Dye-stuffs, Tin-ware, Stationary & books, Hats, caps & bonnets, boots and shoes, tobacco & cigars carpet chain, Umbrellas, brass clocks, confectionary, oils, Paints, etc.

which he is determined to sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in the country. Call and examine.
Oct. 25, 1848.

1 DOZ. Fine Cashmere and Woolen Shawls for sale by BIGLER & Co.

1 DOZEN pair of BLANKETS at the store of BIGLER & CO.

ONE dozen pieces White & Red Flannels for sale by BIGLER & Co.

2 dozen Gum and Buffalo Over Shoes at the store of BIGLER & CO.

TWELVE pieces extra fine White Shirtings at the store of BIGLER & Co.

ONE dozen gentlemen's fine Merino Shirts for sale by BIGLER & Co.

TWO Bales Brown Shirtings at the store of BIGLER & CO.

6 Pieces Black and Fancy Aprons at the store of BIGLER & CO.

6 Barrels Brown & White Sugar for sale by BIGLER & CO.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 4th day of December, 1848, a certain tract of land, situate in Burnside Township, Clearfield county, warranted to George Groff, being the northeast corner of said tract, bounded by James M'Creary on the East, by Henry Musser on the North, and on the South by lands of John Patchin, containing one hundred acres more or less, with a small improvement and log cabin thereon, being the interest of James S. Creary in said land. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of James S. Creary.

—ALSO—
BY virtue of a similar writ, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, the one-half of a certain tract of land, situate in Burnside township, Clearfield county, bounded as follows, viz: On the East by land of Samuel M'Geehan, deceased; on the South by lands of David Fulton, jr.; on the West by lands of George Acheson and others, known as the 54 acre tract of land, sold by Simon Fulton to James Riddle, with about fifteen acres cleared, and a cabin house and stable thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Simon Fulton.

JOHN STILES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1848.

Protracted Meeting.

WE are requested to state, that there will be a Protracted Meeting of the "Second Advent" held in the Court house, in this place, commencing on Saturday, November 18th, and to continue several days.
Oct. 25, '48.