

The Ministers of the Interior and of Justice have addressed a circular to the Prefects and Procureurs Generaux, in reference to the democratic banquets. The banquets are not to be prohibited, but government functionaries are forbidden to attend them.

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 20th Prince Louis Napoleon ascended the tribune, and read from a paper in reply to the accusation brought against him in the previous sitting by M. Clement Thomas. [M. Clement Thomas had charged Prince Louis with aiming at the imperial dignity.] He at once admitted that he was a candidate for the office of President of the Republic. He declared that it was his right to be so, and he would not renounce that right, whatever provocations were addressed to him. This declaration was listened to by the Assembly with chilling silence.

The tour of Lamartine in the provinces has been generally conceded as undertaken with a view to his becoming a candidate for the presidency.

The ultra democrats of all shades are making a desperate effort to produce a unanimity among their partisans as to the candidature for the presidency. The friends of M. Raspail are earnestly invited to support M. Ledru Rollin.

ITALY.

Intelligence from Alessandria, (Piedmont), to the 19th inst., states that an insurrection has broken out against the Austrians at Milan. Radebski had mined the palaces and the cathedral, and threatened to blow them up. This did not, however, prevent the exasperated people from attacking the military. Several lives were lost, and the whole city rose in arms. The towns were sounding from every tower, and complete confusion prevailed.

VIENNA.

The commandant of the National Guard, Vienna, issued a placard on the 16th, announcing that the Hungarians, under Gen. Czani and Monza, had crossed the frontiers, and were in full march against Jellachich. The placard adds that there would be a sanguinary contest near Vienna, and that the commandant had on that account posted a strong force near the Belvidere. The advancing Hungarian army is set down at 65,000. Vienna is now surrounded on all sides except one, the Nusdorf line.

The Russian ambassador had left the city, and the entire population resolved to hold out to the last, come what may. It is calculated that 100,000 persons have quitted the city since the 6th inst. Jellachich was still posted at Luxemburg, his troops being united with those of General Auesperg.

Olmutz is full of troops. Later dates from Vienna are to the 21st, at which time the city was completely surrounded. It was rumored that the Hungarians advancing to the city, had retreated in consequence of the desertion of two of the Hungarian regiments of Windischgratz, who it is added have taken possession of the island of Lobau, and placed 2,000 men there. Provisions were becoming scarce. No engagement between the Hungarians and Croates yet.

From Washington.

From the Correspondent of the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1848.

It is very confidently stated here this evening, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Richmond, that Virginia has gone for Taylor by some 250 majority. If this be so, you need not be surprised to hear also that Alabama, Mississippi, and indeed all the Southern States, have voted the same way, for the South Carolina electors, not to be eccentric, may deem themselves justified in going with the current. As General Taylor has been elected, it is of little consequence to the Democratic party how many States he gets. Indeed it is, perhaps, quite as well for the future re-organization and success of the party, that he should have a large majority. We have already been taught a salutary lesson, not soon to be forgotten.

The Free Soil party, it appears to be generally conceded, has been totally annihilated by the results of the late Presidential election, & like the Native American party, will hereafter be spoken of as among the things that have been. The Federal party, it seems, will continue to exist, but under the new title of "Taylor Republicans," instead of "Whigs." And from present indications—the squabbles for the spoils already commenced among the disinterested patriots of the various factions of which this new party is composed—General Taylor will find himself, before a twelvemonth shall have elapsed after his inauguration, under the necessity of throwing himself for support into the arms of the more liberal members of the Democratic party.

It is very evident that all the ultra measures contemplated by the Whigs in 1840, including an United States Bank, will be pressed forward, and many of them perhaps passed by the thirty-first Congress. No efficient attempt of the kind, it is presumed, will be made at the approaching session, or any effort to repeal the Independent Treasury Act, though a bill organizing a new territories—containing the Wilcox proviso—will probably be introduced, and other increasing the duties on coal and iron, and otherwise modifying the tariff of '46, both of which will be defeated. The Democratic members of the present Congress will no doubt feel inclined to leave all these matters to be settled by Gen. Taylor and the new Whig Congress. A majority of the Whigs, too, may deem it more prudent to trust General Taylor in these matters than Mr. Felt,

the latter of whom will not be likely to change his views on great questions of public importance, during the remaining three months of his administration. Therefore, you may look for an exciting session, some great speeches, and an adjournment without accomplishing anything, leaving Gen. Taylor and the Whigs thereafter to manage things their own way.

Mr. Buchanan, I learn, will visit his home in Lancaster, the present week, and remain several days. The President is already engaged in the preparation of his message, and the Secretary of the Treasury laboriously at work on his annual report. The latter will be able, he thinks, to show the financial affairs of the country, at the close of the present administration, to be in a most prosperous condition, and that the present Tariff will yield, in connection with our other resources, all the revenue necessary to carry on the government, pay the interest, and ultimately the principal, of the National Debt.

Among the rumors at the seat of government is one that Mr. Clay will be offered the Secretaryship of State by General Taylor, and another, that the same post will be offered to Mr. Calhoun. There is, however, more plausibility, so far as Mr. Clay is concerned, in the allegation made here with considerable confidence, that he will be elected to the United States Senate by the Kentucky Legislature, in place of Governor Metcalf, who now holds a seat by appointment from the Governor. Mr. Clay, it will be recollected, did not very positively decline this appointment, tendered to him when Mr. Crittenden resigned, and from the then tone of his letter, it is very probable that if now elected by the legislature, he will again take his seat in the higher branch of the National Legislature. In this position he can perhaps best serve his friends, and aid with his advice the "inexperienced" veteran who has been called to the Executive chair of the Republic.

ELOPEMENT—Its sad Termination.

Last evening, a remarkably fine looking Pennsylvania Dutch lady, some twenty-two or three years of age, accompanied by another woman and two men, entered the police office and demanded a warrant for the arrest of a mulatto woman and a negro who had assaulted her in the street. Her case, as stated by herself to Captain Lowler, of the Guards, was one of much interest. She was living a happy life with her parents, who reside on the bank of the Missouri river. The commander of one of those beautiful packets plying between this and the upper parts on that river became enamored of her beauty, and asked her hand in marriage. The lady consented, but her parents objected, and the captain proposed an elopement. The lady consented again, and was soon placed on board the steamer, and brought to this city. On the arrival of the boat, the captain proposed placing the lady under the protection of a German female acquaintance, until matters could be arranged for the marriage ceremony. Last evening, the loving couple were walking near the corner of Locust and Second streets, when the lady was attacked by a mulatto woman, (who is a chambermaid on the captain's boat,) assisted by a strapping negro, and according to her own statement, shamefully maltreated. The wench did not leave her until they had entirely stripped her, leaving her in a state of perfect nudity. During the denuding process, the mulatto put a question and made a statement which she rapidly repeated at the top of her voice, but little calculated to soothe the nerves of the lady attacked. Her cry was, "what are you doing with him? I am his wife; you shan't marry him." Esquire Kretschmer issued a warrant for the arrest of the wench. It was placed in the hands of the city marshal, but how the affair terminated, we are unable to say.—*St. Louis Union*, Nov. 7.

Spanish Difficulty not Settled.—A Madrid letter, of October 21st, in the *N. Y. Herald*, says:

"The incident which I mentioned in my last letter, as having taken place at the hotel of Gen. Saunders, the American Minister, is not yet terminated. A pologues and offers of reparation, by the dismissal of the offending functionaries, were made, as I have already told you, but yesterday it appears that Sig. Pidal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, having reconsidered the matter, wrote a formal demand to Gen. Saunders, requiring him to surrender his servant to the authorities of the police. Gen. Saunders, I am informed, denies the right of the government to claim his servant, and refuses to surrender him. What the issue of the affair may be, is doubtful.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We heartily approve of the subjoined sentiments of the editor of the *Indiana State Journal*:

"The Whigs will again have the Government as they had it in 1840, with sweeping majorities everywhere in their favor. Now let the Democracy step aside, yielding with a good grace to the declared will of the majority, and look on as disinterested spectators. Let us not follow the infamous and traitorous example of our hypocritical and knavish opponents. Let us judge them patriotically and charitably! If they do anything worthy of praise, let us give them credit for it, & only condemn what is blameworthy. They will have a difficult task to perform. They have elected a man who confesses that he never voted, and knows

nothing about politics. They will have to appoint cabinet officers, who will act as his directors and guardians, and upon whose character will depend that of the administration, as in the case of Harrison. No Whig can now guess what it will be. It may be such as we can honestly support! Time will soon show. Let us patiently await its developments."

A Perfect Tyrant.

[A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from Buenos Ayres, August 24, 1848, relates the following instance of monstrous cruelty performed by the far-famed tyrant Rosas, President of Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Confederation—one of the Republics (?) of the La Plata.]

"The *modus operandi* by which he has established his despotism may be gathered by relating a fact within the knowledge of every person here. A colonel in the Argentine army, distinguished for his long services, and a general favorite with the people for his gallantry, talents, and sterling character, since Rosas was placed at the head of the government, called upon him, and was received with all the courtesies which mark the manners of the Spaniard, and with all the kindness which would indicate high regard for the visitor, and gratitude for favors rendered. Rosas entertained him for a long time; & the brave but unsuspecting soldier felt compensated for all his services and sacrifices, by the distinction which marked his treatment during the interview.

As the colonel was about leaving, Rosas begged him to proceed immediately to the encampment, some few miles from the *quinta*, and deliver a note to his (Rosas') brother, as it contained a confirmation of what he had just verbally said to him of his high regard and consideration. Mounting his horse, he rode to the encampment—was met by Rosas' brother with unaffected warmth—and after the usual civilities had been interchanged, the colonel delivered the note from his commanding general. The note was read, and to the horror of Rosas' brother, it contained an imperative order to shoot, within ten minutes after its delivery, the bearer.—He said nothing to his unsuspecting guest, but, requesting him to await his return, hastened to the tyrant's residence, presuming there might be some mistake. Gen. Rosas ordered him immediately back, with the injunction, that unless his order was instantly complied with, he should also meet the fate of the condemned. The brother of Rosas returned, read the note to the unfortunate soldier, and told him he had but a few minutes to live. Without a word as to the motive which had dictated this tyrant's mandate, and without time to bid his wife and children farewell, he was taken out and shot! This is only a single instance of innumerable acts which he has perpetrated to establish his despotism. The life of anybody even suspected of influence is thus extinguished; and so terrible has he become, that terror is visibly impressed upon the countenance of every one who has the misfortune to call himself a citizen of the Argentine Confederation.

To show with what barbaric impunity he exercises the power with which he has hedged himself around, I will relate what has transpired within three days of the date of this letter. The information I have obtained from the most creditable sources, and the facts which are whispered by everybody, have given rise to universal horror. Camilla O'Gorman, the daughter of a respectable Irish gentleman, who married a native lady, was seduced by a Catholic priest, named Gutierrez, who upon discovering her pregnancy, eloped with her, in disguise, to the neighboring province of Corrientes. They were there some few months, he taking upon himself the profession of a pedagogue, in which occupation, from his education, he soon collected scholars sufficient to earn for himself and companion a respectable subsistence. A Catholic priest from Buenos Ayres, on a visit to the province, recognized Gutierrez and Miss O'Gorman, and, after promulgating their frailty, had them taken into custody, and handcuffed together, placed on board of a vessel & brought to this place, where both were cast into a loathsome prison. General Rosas, upon learning that the unfortunate priest and girl were in his possession, ordered them both to be brought out instantly and shot. The sentence was executed upon the priest without delay or hesitation. Not so with Camilla. She was *enciente*, and within two months of confinement. Even Rosas hesitated when he learned that an unborn innocent was to suffer for the weakness of its mother; but that hesitancy only gave him time to invent a vile sacrifice, to palliate, if possible, the bloody mandate he had issued. The girl was brought to the altar of his own church, and the ceremonial of baptism upon the unborn child was performed by the mother drinking water from the holy vases. She was then led out from the altar to the field upon which the sentence of the savage tyrant was to be executed.

The soldiers who had been deputed for the purpose, although familiar and hardened to scenes of conflict and slaughter, trembled with horrid sensibility as they looked upon the beautiful victim of misguided love, whose life, by the tyrant will of their imperious master, they were to be the unwilling instruments to take away. "Is Gutierrez murdered?" said she to the lieutenant in command. "He is dead!" replied the officer. "Then," responded she, "will I meet him in Heaven?" At the first fire, although the platoon were within ten feet of her, so unnerved were the soldiery, that, turning their heads as they fired, not a single shot took effect.—One fainted, & was borne from the ground

of slaughter. At the second fire, more by accident than design, she was slightly wounded in the shoulder. Here the poor girl addressed the guard, saying, "I pray you do not torture me. I have been sentenced to death; then why not shoot me? He whom I loved—who would have made me his wife had he escaped the snares of an implacable tyrant—who would have legitimized my child, is murdered—and why would I live? Shoot me, soldiers, but shoot me here, (vainly endeavoring to get her ironed hands to her head,) that I, and not my unborn innocent, may suffer!" The third volley, and Camilla O'Gorman was no more.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, Pa. Nov. 23, 1848.

☞ We direct attention to our advertising columns. Some excellent bargains are there offered, as well as a chance for speculation in town lots in the seat of justice of the new county of Forest.

☞ Having nothing to say this week we have determined to speak it right out.

BROTHER JONATHAN FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have already received the Christmas Pictorial Brother Jonathan, published in New York, by Wilson & Co. It certainly goes far ahead of any other pictorial ever attempted. Besides the two large engravings—one of which is about three by four feet, representing a Christmas scene—it contains about 100 other engravings. It also contains a large quantity of reading matter—much that is useful and instructive, as well as amusing. Price 12 cents per copy, or ten copies for \$1. Address WILSON & Co., New York.

The General Result.

As far as ascertained, the following shows the result of the late Presidential election in the several States. Some doubt yet remains as to the result in Virginia and Illinois. Should they both go for Cass, as we set them down, then each candidate will have an equal number of States, (fifteen) and Gen. Taylor will have 36 electors more than Cass, and 17 more than a majority.

For Cass.	For Taylor.
Maine, 9	Massachusetts, 12
New Hampshire, 6	Rhode Island, 4
Ohio, 23	Connecticut, 6
Michigan, 5	Vermont, 5
Indiana, 12	New York, 36
Illinois, 9	Pennsylvania, 26
Missouri, 7	New Jersey, 17
South Carolina, 9	Maryland, 8
Alabama, 9	Delaware, 3
Virginia, 17	Kentucky, 12
Arkansas, 3	Tennessee, 13
Mississippi, 6	North Carolina, 11
Texas, 4	Georgia, 10
Louisiana, 4	Louisiana, 3
Wisconsin, 4	Florida, 3
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Presidential Election 1848.

CASS.	TAYLOR.	V. BUREAU.
Adams, 1702	2576	52
Allegheny, 6591	10112	779
Armstrong, 2120	2033	141
Beaka, 9484	5028	51
Beaver, 2303	2655	530
Bedford, 2816	2836	1
Blair, 1435	2496	4
Bucks, 5364	5140	163
Butler, 2247	2505	173
Braunford, 1889	3272	1779
Cambria, 1386	1233	12
Carbon, 1181	889	1
Chester, 5360	5949	507
Centre, 2611	1856	4
Clearfield, 1168	661	23
Cumberland, 3183	3347	25
Columbia, 3306	2263	27
Clarion, 2306	1372	37
Clinton, 967	911	1
Crawford, 2748	2205	626
Dauphin, 2251	3704	34
Delaware, 1547	2194	84
Elk, 1922	2590	25
Erie, 1544	2410	204
Juniata, 1212	1179	3
Jefferson, 972	887	19
Lebanon, 1862	2926	2
Lancaster, 6080	11390	163
Luzerne, 3991	3516	176
Lehigh, 3199	2978	1083
Lycoming, 2244	1992	9
Mifflin, 1586	1543	26
Montgomery, 6927	5040	251
Monroe, 1830	518	3
Mercer, 3004	2978	1083
McKean, 4203	3191	38
Northampton, 2258	1765	8
Northumberland, 2295	1561	5
Perry, 5266	10655	309
Phila. city, 16244	20575	568
" county, 799	216	3
Pike, 468	226	248
Potter, 3700	4939	35
Schuylkill, 1127	3018	21
Somerset, 2503	1853	301
Sullivan, 1344	1350	953
Susquehanna, 1055	3120	25
Tioga, 1538	1061	164
Union, 5197	3124	122
Venango, 3820	3898	467
Westmoreland, 1045	997	202
Washington, 892	861	37
Warren, 5151	4838	4
Wayne, 168,110	183,112	10,938
York, 168,110	183,112	10,938

A FEW BARRELS of excellent Salt for sale by A. M. HILL, LS. Clearfield, Nov. 14, 1848.

Advent Sermons.

J. P. WETTHEE, of Cincinnati, who has been lecturing through the Eastern cities, on the Advent of our Saviour, is now in this place on his return tour, and will commence a series of Sermons on the book of Revelations, as connected with the signs of the times and the battle of Armageddon, Rev. 16: 14. He commences the series of discourses on Thursday evening, (23d inst.) and will speak also on Friday evening, Saturday evening, and on the Sabbath at 11 A. M. at 2 1/2 P. M. and at night. As he has been at the head of Literary Institutions for many years and is familiar with the history of the world, and has made the book of Revelations a matter of special study, the discourses will be highly instructive. We therefore, solicit the attention of the public, and especially the learned, to this course of Sermons.

☞ On Sabbath afternoon the ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

Nov. 20, 1848.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are a safe, easy, and certain cure for colds and coughs, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, if deposited upon the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single twenty-five cent box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold; and at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood completely purified.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS! Remember that the original and only genuine *Indian Vegetable Pills* have the signature of Wm. WRIGHT written with a pen on the top label of each box.

☞ The genuine for sale by R. SHAW, sole Agent for Clearfield; CHANS & BROTHER, Curwensville; DANIEL BARRETT, Luthersburg; and wholesale at the office and general depot, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

PLEASE READ AND CONSIDER.

But little comment is necessary upon a plain, unvarnished certificate like the following. Coming as it does from one of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. it must consider the time that has elapsed without a return of the unpleasant symptoms—many of the certificates of the day being obtained after a few days' trial, when a momentary (or perhaps imaginary) relief has been obtained, without any permanent benefit. (This certificate we obtain from a respectable member of the Society of Friends.)

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Poughkeepsie, March 15, 1847.

"This may certify that in the Spring of 1844, (three years since,) my health was very feeble. I was afflicted with pain in my left side, with other unpleasant symptoms, and suffered much from general debility. At that time I purchased of Messrs. DAME two bottles of THOMSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR AND WOOD NATPITA, from which I experienced great benefit, my health being now very good, and I cheerily recommend the article to all persons who may be suffering from general debility, with symptoms of a decline."

Prepared and sold by AGNEV & DICKSON, N. E. corner of FIFTH and SPRUCE streets, Philadelphia.

Sold by A. M. HILL, Clearfield, Pa., and by Druggists generally. Price 50c or \$1 00 per bottle.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—DOCT. D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called **Jayne's Medical Almanac, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.**

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy and for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the nearest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal is truly invaluable, and makes them welcome visitors in every household they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. His Almanacs for 1849 are now ready for distribution, of which he desires to publish at least TWO MILLIONS, and in order that every family in the United States and British America may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS to forward their orders to him as early as possible, and they shall be supplied gratuitously with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here.

Orders (post paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

Families can obtain these Almanacs Gratis of LEONARD & MOORE, Clearfield, Pa. Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

Nov. 14—31.

REAL ESTATE For Rent.

THE subscriber, Guardian for the minor heirs of Samuel Harrier, dec'd, offers for rent the farm lately occupied by said dec'd in Bradford township, Clearfield county, containing 150 acres more or less, with about 70 acres under cultivation. There is on the place a good **LOG DWELLING HOUSE,** and a good log Barn, with a Spring of excellent water convenient to the house. Also—a good bearing Orchard, in a thrifty and flourishing condition. The above property will be leased for 5 or 6 years, and produce of the farm taken in payment of rent.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, near the farm and 1 mile from Grahamton. **ANGUS GILL,** Bradford tp., Nov. 13, '48.