

Bradford Reporter

WEDNESDAY,

Regardless of Denunciation from any Quarter.—Gov. POZZI.

BY B. S. GOODRICH & SON.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 28, 1844.

NO. 11.

They come! They come!

Every day furnishes additional and undeniable proof that the Democracy is certainly destined to triumph, as the day of trial will come. Every day from the north, south, east and west contains numerous renunciations of the party who have stole the livery of the Whigs to conceal their odious measures. Thousands and thousands already come out from among the Whigs, and still they are coming, and still they come. The whole South is on fire with enthusiasm for Democracy. The people can no longer be deceived by pretensions of a tariff, which in principle Henry Clay has denounced. The Whigs are turning in multitudes, disgusted with the impositions attempted upon them by the federal government. We intended to make out a list of names, but we cannot publish it without infringing on our advertising columns. We shall however, name some of them. As one item, we mention the Albany Argus, containing names of 500 persons, with residences and date, who voted for Harrison in 1840, that have come out for Dallas.

Judge Herrick's Letter.

JOSEPH HERRICK, has written a letter, published in the Argus, in which he conveys the suspicions expressed by us, as to his position heretofore occupied by him. He frankly commends Henry Clay while he was the champion of the Democracy and of the war party, but has objection to his being the friend of the war party, and the enemy of Democracy. The Judge says he was always in favor of internal improvements for the general government, and the protection of the public lands, and he might have added a National Bank. This position, whatever his former professions, friendship for the Democracy may have been, where by his confessions, he has always been.

Riches of all things else in the world, his dissatisfaction with the course of the Baltimore convention in nominating Martin Van Buren, after an expression in his favor. He has dictated, and thinks it sufficient to go against Col. Polk. Now he is rich, rich indeed. If there was in this county one man more violently opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren than any other, it was Edward Herrick. This is notorious. And for so long because Martin Van Buren was not nominated, but Col. Polk is it is not so. Judge Herrick used to say that Van Buren was nominated, it would be the dictation of party leaders, and some thing was croaked by others, and his position is as absurd as that of Edward Herrick.

GOOD ONE.—The federal Argus weekly gives us a reason why a Democrat would not vote for the States, that they hung his granddaddy in the revolutionary war. The Argus did not succeed with this democratic name they once despised, and the hope of palming themselves as the descendants of the Whigs of 1776, as all true Democrats every Tory descendant, every enemy of this country in the last war in the world would-be-Whigs.

NUT THAT WILL EVER BE UNBROKEN.—Weeks ago we called upon the Argus and Federal party of this county to show us a syllable of proof, that Henry Clay is unqualifiedly in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and opposed to any modification of it. As yet they have shown nothing, and the reason is, they cannot do it, and Henry Clay dare not write a letter that will meet the eye of the South, stating himself to be opposed to any modification of the tariff.

[For the Bradford Reporter.] A Democratic Whig.

I am not much of a scribbler for newspapers, but I have an itching now & then to appear anonymously before the public, especially when bush fighting is the game. Some one, no matter who, no doubt a venerable democratic (!) whig, has spun a yarn for the Argus; it is this which brings into use my unaccustomed pen. He first complains that we have no principles; who but a "democratic (!) whig" helped muzzle Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, that they might not make any "declaration of principles for the public eye?" Next we are referred to certain communications in the Argus written by a "Looker on in Venice" and the remarks of the Reporter in reply to them, as a proof of the insincerity of the democrats on the tariff. It is pretty current here that "Looker on in Venice" and a "democratic! Whig" knows pretty well who formed certain resolutions in favor of John C. Calhoun, nullification and free trade, and reported them to a meeting in Feb. 1833, in this borough. It was said that the Calhoun resolutions, and the doctrine of a "Looker on in Venice" on the tariff, are not very consistent; and it is a wonder how it happens that the inconsistency of others on the tariff is so apparent, and yet he does not see his own position. Next, it is said John Tyler is a traitor. How happens it that John Tyler is a traitor? Would he have been, had not a "democratic! whig," together with other would-be-Whigs, said to Mr. Tyler, sir, "say nothing about your principles, especially about a National Bank;" and when he was placed where he could no longer be muzzled by a committee, then he is a traitor; what an insult to the people was this plan to conceal from them the principles of Tip and Ty.—The next topic, is that the democrats go only for spoils and plunder. This is excellent grace, since it is a matter of record that in the short month of the democratic! whig Harrison administration, more persons were turned out of office in some departments, to make room for democratic! whigs, than were turned out for the preceding twelve years. Much of the burden of the communication under notice, is complaints against the Democracy for deception and concealment. In answer to this, we beg leave to refer the writer to the much celebrated no principle, hard cider campaign of 1840. Where was his horror then for duplicity and concealment? A. DEMOCRAT.

"WHEN was there ever a time in the history of our good old commonwealth that the people—the gallant whig descendants of the glorious Whigs of '76—met in such large masses in every part of the state.—Argus Aug. 17.

GOOD, GOOD—Whigs of '76 truly!—how long since you were the descendants of the glorious federal party of '98. How long since you were the descendants of the anti-war party of 1812-14? How long since you were the glorious descendants of the anti-Jackson National Republican party of '24? How long since you were the descendants of the glorious anti-masonic party of 1832?—How long since you were the descendants of the hard ciderites of 1840? Call yourselves Whigs eh! you who are now where you ever have been since '98.

THE MURDER OF CILLEY.—It is a high encomium on the soundness of moral feeling in community, to see so large a mass of the people without distinction of party, turning away from Henry Clay with horror and disgust.—His immediate participation in the murder of Cilley, has been proven so conclusively, that it hangs on the federalists like a festering sore. The people shrink with instinctive dread from the support of a man whose life has given countenance and aid to every vice which respects the foundation of society,

To my Democratic Fellow-citizens of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga Counties:

In answer to the numerous inquiries whether I am a candidate for your suffrages for a seat in Congress, I have deemed it not out of place, and for the satisfaction of my numerous friends, to reply to them that my name is at their disposal. Perhaps since the organization of our government, at no period have the people in this country, and more especially in our good old Keystone, more important interests at jeopardy than at the present time. Barely recovering from the shock of a prostrated currency, produced in part, by the corruptions and grasping of an overgrown money monopoly, striving for political mastery; an empty Treasury, and the consequent loss of credit; the prostration of trade and commerce. And now, at a time when just emerging from a state of almost chaos, and entering into a system, which, if adhered to, will lead to a healthy state of every branch of American interest. The Tariff of 1842 is regenerating the whole country—under the operation of that bill all trades, and particularly the producing class, are most admirably fostered and protected from English pauper labor and English monopoly. The English government is so peculiarly formed that almost every branch of her industry is controlled and under a perfect system of monopoly. The whole history of our Tariff laws and their operation, presents a singular, but no less true or strange fact, viz: That whenever we increase the Tariff on any particular item of American production, the price of the foreign article is reduced in a corresponding ratio! Take for instance, the article of Iron. It is shown that previous to the passage of the tariff of 1842, when the article was duty free, the price was considerably above the minimum value compared with the prices since the operation of that law, which imposes a duty of \$25 per ton. Thus while we encourage the production of the article at home, converting the surplus products of our farms and labor into an article of indispensable value, and at the same time throw millions annually into our public treasury, which, under this protective principle, comes out of the pockets of the Foreign Manufacturer. Those who look at ideal theories, and not particularly familiar with the history of our revenue laws, do not agree with me in this particular. But "facts are stubborn things," and "figures will not lie." I am a plain, practical man, and take things as I find them, and do not rely upon fine spun argument based upon false theory, to disprove an established fact.

I assert then, what can be authenticated, that in most articles of American production, that a well adjusted system of tariff duties does not enhance the price upon the domestic consumer, but falls generally on the Foreign producer. But sufficient articles of luxury, such as silks, satins, wines, brandy, gold lace, fine broad cloths, &c., can be taxed for all purposes of revenue, and thus the burden of government will fall on the rich instead of the poor. Pennsylvania, with a debt of \$40,000,000, the interest of which has to be principally borne by the farmer, is too deeply interested upon this subject, to remain silent and permit ambitious politicians to make capital out of their misfortunes—the debt is upon us; it is too late to inquire into the cause that brought it upon us—the debt is made—it is a mortgage upon every farm in the Commonwealth, and the interest must be paid punctually every six months. It is then, the duty of every wise and patriotic citizen to aid in a just and equitable system which will lighten the burden and lead to a final liquidation of the debt. If the present tariff is permitted to continue in operation, it will produce revenue sufficient for the support of government, leaving the public domain as recommended by that sage and heroic Andrew Jackson, and by repeated de-

mocratic Legislatures to be distributed among the several states for the purpose of creating a fund to pay the state debts. By adopting a system of resources thus alluded to, Pennsylvania would soon be relieved of a burdensome debt, which, from present appearances, will remain for ages like an incubus upon the life blood and energies of the people, and we would soon see our mountains covered with manufacturing establishments, and the farmer with merry faces, in the full tide of successful prosperity. But fellow-citizens, I regret to say that a combination of free trade demagogues and monopolists does exist, to put down the Tariff of 1842. Be then prepared and on your guard—happily it is, that with the people emanates all power, and it is for them to assume the prerogative of selecting their agents in carrying out measures best calculated to promote their interests and their happiness.

I have deemed it proper to lay before you my views upon this all important subject, which I have done as briefly as possible. In conclusion, I have only to add, that I have only one set of principles, and by them I am always willing to stand or fall. I have no concealments; I am opposed to free trade doctrines and radicalism, and a United States Bank, in whatever form they may present themselves. Liberty of speech, a free press, and the cultivation of religious principles, is of American origin, and should not be departed from. If I have not sufficiently defined my position, I will add to prevent any misunderstanding—On the broad platform of Polk, Dallas, the Tariff, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and NO STATE DEBT, I shall always be found advocating these men and measures with all my feeble energies. With these views, given in all sincerity and freedom, I am fellow-citizens.

Your most obedient and humble servant,
D. M. BULL.

Towanda, Aug. 17, 1844.

Democratic Convention of Susquehanna Co.

The democrats of Susquehanna held their convention on Monday evening last. George Fuller was nominated as a candidate for Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Almon H. Read, and F. B. Streeter, and Azor Lathrop Esquires, appointed as Congressional Conferees.

The following resolutions were on motion of F. B. Streeter Esq., unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the conferees appointed by this convention be instructed to support in conference, the nomination of George Fuller as a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. A. H. Read; and such man as a candidate for the regular Congressional term, as shall be designated by the Democratic Convention of Bradford county.

Resolved, That we regard the establishment of a National Bank, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands as two of the fundamental measures for the establishment of which the whig party is struggling in an especial manner, and that we cannot in justice to our principles support any man for office who openly avows himself in favor of either of these radical whig measures.

Resolved, That while we disclaim in the most emphatic manner, any intention to interfere in the free action of the Democracy of Bradford through her convention, in the selection of a candidate for Congress, yet we deem it our privilege to express our confidence in the talents and sound democratic principles of DAVID WILMOT Esq., and the pleasure which it would afford the Democracy of Susquehanna to sustain him at the ballot-box in the event of his nomination.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.—In a previous number of the Reporter, we published a complete refutation of the federal slander of Col. Polk, that he voted against revolutionary pensions, giving the document, date and page.—Notwithstanding this, the federal Argus keeps up the slang; and this too with a perfect knowledge that it is false.

Towanda, Aug. 17, 1844.
D. WILMOT, Esq.—Dear Sir: The undersigned take the liberty of requesting you to permit your name to be publicly presented as a candidate for Congress, through the democratic organ for this county. We are aware that at home the spontaneous voice of the democracy has already made your name familiar with our democratic friends in connexion with that office. Indeed, for a long time past, we have heard no other person mentioned, as likely to be a candidate, except yourself; but the true posture of affairs may not be so well understood in other counties of this Congressional district. We take great pleasure in expressing to you our firm conviction, that in our judgment, the democratic party will be found as unanimous in every election district in your favor, as this letter shows them to be in your own.

Very respectfully, your friends,
William Elwell, D F Barstow,
J F Means, E S Goodrich,
P C Ward, A Chubbuck,
Sam'l Huston, Geo Sanderson,
J D Montanye, W Scott,
I H Stephens, Daniel Stevens,
T B Overton, C K Ladd,
Jere Culp, A Martin,
E O Halsted, G H Bunting,
Hugh O'Hara, H L Shaw,
Owen Sullivan, C T Smith,
J Crane, D C Hall,
W H Perkins, M C Arnout,
Charles Dennis, O S Knapp,
Reuben Brown, J Morris Wattles,
J Pennepacker, Daniel Bartlett,
John Mehan, O R Tyler,
J K Smith, W R Storrs,
Michael Mehan, W W Browning,
G H Drake, N N Betts,
L E D Wolf, A Goodwin,
J M Goodrich, W A Chamberlin,
A S Chamberlin, S Hathaway,
J D Coe, Elias Rinker,
A C Allen, D Vandercook,
O C Stephens, Michael Maley,
Jacob Taylor, Milo Buttes,
J Britton, E S Clark,
H C Kelly, C Coleman,
A D Montanye, Isaac Smalley,
U Mercur, J E Geiger,
O D Bartlett.

Towanda, Aug. 17, 1844.

WM. ELWELL, Esq., AND OTHERS: Gentlemen—Your note of this date, signed by nearly every democratic voter of the Borough of Towanda, requesting me "to permit my name to be publicly announced as a candidate for Congress" has just been handed to me.

I am deeply grateful for your kind expressions towards me, and the very honorable use which you propose to make of my name. A nomination, made in accordance with the usages of the party, is an indispensable pre-requisite, in the mind of every good democrat, before allowing his name to be used as a candidate. Should I be nominated, I frankly confess, that I would be proud to be the candidate of a party which inscribes its principles upon its banners, and boldly appeals to the patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the people. Such an event, would doubtless subject me to the ruthless assaults of a vindictive and malignant opposition.

But a magnanimous and chivalric party, deserts not those whom federalism unjustly assails, but, shields and defends them as with a wall of fire, from the bolts and shafts of those who seek power at the expense of truth, of justice, and the rights of the people.

Your obliged fellow-citizen,
DAVID WILMOT.

[From the Pennsylvaniaian.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the Whigs clamor a great deal about their idol, HENRY CLAY, whom they have so appropriately named "that same old coon," I beg to submit a few questions and answers, founded on his public virtues, and by the time the Whigs have learned this catechism, I will give them another lesson to study.

Henry Clay.

THAT SAME OLD COON.
Question. Who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and at the very time he took his seat as a Senator, and swore to that oath, violated it by being under the constitutional age?

Answer. That same old coon!
Q. Who delivered a speech in the Senate in 1811, saying "We are not assured by Mr. M. that this same Patterson was told by him that he had never said that Gov. Polk was a Catholic, and because he knew to the contrary. We leave the public to judge of the character of an individual who would be guilty of such meanness.

Q. Who pronounced such a corporation "dangerous to our liberties?"
A. That same old coon!
Q. Who got fifty thousand dollars as an attorney fee from the U. S. Bank?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who afterwards reversed his own sentiments so as to obtain influence and power?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who has kept the United States in a constant ferment and agitation for upwards of twenty years past?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who disregarded the popular will and the expressed instructions of his constituents in voting for John Quincy Adams?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who bargained to make Mr. Adams President at the price of the Secretaryship of State?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who received from the people 35 votes (all told) when a candidate for the Presidency in 1824?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who received but 49 votes when again a candidate in 1832?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who strove (though unsuccessfully) to obtain the whig nomination in 1836?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who was rejected by the whig convention as a candidate in 1840?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who tried, and still seeks to let, an accidental majority pass a law beyond the power of a veto.

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who concocted the Compromise Act and afterwards abandoned it?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who said, "Carry out the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look for revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection?"

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who used his influence and successfully to defeat the "anti-impending bill," by which all the Presidential elections could take place on the same day?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who is the leader of the party endeavoring to subsidize the States and destroy their Independence and sovereignties?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who excited and promoted the duel which ended in the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who insisted that if we could not get black slaves, we must have white ones?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who was in the habit, in the Senate, in public debate, of comparing the people of the United States, with his black boy Charles?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who received from the Hon. James Buchanan a withering rebuke and merited castigation, for his insolence in calling American citizens "Charley boys?"

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who was a high royal arch mason and now pretends to be opposed to masonry, to catch the votes of anti-masons?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who has been on both sides of every great National question for forty years past?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who is too old and too domineering to be safely entrusted with Executive power?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who has been twice rejected by the people?

A. That same old coon!
Q. Who will be a third and last time, most ingloriously defeated?

A. That same old coon!

BEWARE OF LYING IMPOSTERS.—We took occasion to caution the public in our last, against a strolling dentist named William Patterson, who has been circulating the report that Gov. Polk was a Catholic. This gentleman pretends to give it upon the authority of Mr. Joseph Menardi, of Albany tp. We are authorized by Mr. Menardi to contradict the assertion of this reckless calumniator, and more than this, are assured by Mr. M. that this same Patterson was told by him that he had never said that Gov. Polk was a Catholic, and because he knew to the contrary. We leave the public to judge of the character of an individual who would be guilty of such meanness.

What color is the grass when covered with snow? Invisible green.