

REPORTER.

Wednesday, September 4, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President in 1844,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.
For Vice President,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

Wilson McCandless, Senatorial. Asa Dixcock.	13. George Schabel.
1. George F. Lehman.	14. Nath'l B. Eldred.
2. Christian Knapp.	15. M. N. Irvine.
3. William H. Smith.	16. James Woodburn.
4. John Hill, (Phila.)	17. Hugh Montgomery.
5. Samuel E. Leach.	18. Isaac Ankney.
6. Samuel Camp.	19. John Matthews.
7. Jesse Sharpe.	20. William Patterson.
8. N. W. Sample.	21. Andrew Burke.
9. Wm. Heidenrich.	22. John M'Gill.
10. Conrad Shimer.	23. Christian Meyers.
11. Stephen Baldy.	24. Robert Orr.
12. Jonah Brewster.	

For Governor,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHANY.
For Canal Commissioner,
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE,
OF CHESTER.

Mass Meetings at Towanda.

Present indications denote that the Mass Meeting advertised to be held at this place on the anniversary of Perry's victory will exceed in point of numbers any meeting of the kind ever held in Northern Pennsylvania. The name and fame of JAMES BUCHANAN, will doubtless draw many of our federal adversaries to hear him, and no democrat will lose the present opportunity to see and hear the favorite son of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan will be accompanied by many of the most gifted of our popular orators in this state, and assurances have been received that some of the best speakers of the State of New York will be with the multitude on that day. From the adjacent counties of this and our sister state, we learn that the democrats will turn out en masse. The Committees appointed for the occasion, have made and will make all necessary arrangements. The Bridge will be free on that day for all except loaded teams.

The names of the marshals, and various directions to be observed will be found in another column.

CHANGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We intended to notice before this, a list of changes purporting to have taken place among the Democratic members at the recent Legislature of Massachusetts. The article appeared in the Argus two or three weeks since, and is as base (we could not say more so) a falsehood and misrepresentation as ever appeared in that paper. The list of changes purporting to have been copied from the Massachusetts Gazette, and it is on the authority of the Gazette that the changes are announced. We deny that there is such a paper in Massachusetts, as the Massachusetts Gazette. Most of the persons said to have changed and gone over to federalism, were members of the recent Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, which was held since the changes were published. Will the Argus tell us where the Gazette is published, or ever was published, the county and town; they dare not do it.

WYALUSING ERECT!—The Democracy of Wyalusing had a Young Hickory pole raising at the house of Ephraim Beeman Esq., on Saturday last. After the ceremonies of hoisting the pole, a meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. Beeman President, assisted by Benjamin Ackla, Capt. Geo. Elliott, Alexander P. Biles Esq. and Capt. Isaac Place Vice Presidents, and Elmar Horton and Edward K. Moore Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Maj. Platt, of Wyoming, and Lyman E. DeWolf Esq., of Towanda, who made his first political debut in the present campaign; his speech was rich and spicy—he was listened to attentively and cheered by an admiring audience.

If the federalists of Towanda think they can prevent democratic meetings by tearing down the notices they are greatly mistaken. They should have considered before they undertook that game, that they make professions of belonging to a party pretending to comprise all the decency.

A Certificate at last.

For nearly twenty years the conduct of Henry Clay in his moral and domestic relations has been a subject of severe censure in all parts of the country, so much so, that every man of truth and veracity, democrat or federal, if testifying under oath, would swear that his character in these respects was bad. His friends not attempting to clear up this difficulty, the people had a right to believe what was charged against him, is true. Very recently however, the federalists have hunted up a man, willing to become a tool to sustain Henry Clay's character, and this man is Rev. H. B. Bascom. The Argus of last week publishes his certificate, prefaced with remarks, clearly indicating, that this testimony was unexpected to its editors. They dwell upon it, as the sweetest relief that could come to them, in this hour of their gloom and despondency.

They seem to say, "oh, if we could have had this precious certificate a little sooner, we might have saved the coon party, as it is we will make the best of it, and on the strength of it, endeavor to rally our friends once more, surely it is the certificate of a good man and a christian." In homely adage, we tell the federalists, that "salt-petre can't save them." It is too late to hunt up, and patch up certificates, especially from dubious authority as Rev. H. B. Bascom. In all this country, one man is found to testify in favor of Henry Clay's character. The Argus in copying the editorials of the U. S. Gazette, adopts them as their own. Having played possum with protestants generally, and labored to stir up a religious strife between them and others, an attempt is now made to enlist the Methodist denomination especially, in favor of Henry Clay. So there were no other clergymen in that numerous and very respectable class of christians, who could be found that was willing to add his testimony upon this subject? none among its thousands of laity to do him as much reverence? and yet because Mr. Bascom consents to do it, he is emblazoned as a Methodist and that religious sect appealed to. Who is Mr. Bascom? a deposed Methodist Bishop; the man whose course has led to a dissolution of the union and harmony of that denomination in this country. He says in his letter "I have been in intimate and confidential intercourse with Hon. H. Clay both in public and private life for more than twenty years," and if he had added, that he had in that time been closely identified with him in all his political movements, and pledged to sustain him through evil as well as good report, he would have said more truth than is contained in all his letter.

H. B. Bascom has been the pet of Henry Clay for more than twenty years. When first brought to Washington by Henry Clay, and by his influence made chaplain of the Senate, he was wanting in modesty, or he would not have consented to have taken that station, at the expense of Henry Clay's jeers and scoffs at the institution of prayer. Probably not a layman of the Methodist denomination is to be found who does not know full well, and to their sorrow the history of Rev. H. B. Bascom. His position upon the slavery question, will never be forgotten by them, especially his zeal in advocating the moral right of holding slaves. The Methodist denomination have passed their decision on this question, and declared the institution anti-christian. They will be slow to endorse this certificate as coming from so excellent a christian. All the distinction that Rev. H. B. Bascom has, was conferred on him by Henry Clay; perhaps no man in the union is more deeply interested, and politically engaged in securing his election.

In another column will be found a review of H. B. Bascom's letter, by a Harrison man of 1840, a gentleman who knows Rev. H. B. Bascom, and the influences which operate on him to give this certificate.

Evasion and Falsehood.

We copy the following rare specimen of honesty and sincerity from the Argus of last week. In view of it, we ask, can men, pretending to be governed by higher than party considerations, place confidence in a paper, where a disposition to deceive is so apparent? It appears to us a clear vindication of what we have so often repeated concerning the bare faced falsehoods of that press.

"We notice by the Reporter of this week that a Mr. P. E. MAYNARD, of Rome, publishes a card in which he

says he wishes his name withdrawn from the whig committee of vigilance. We have carefully looked over the list of names composing said committee, and find there is no such name on the list."

Our last paper contained a letter from P. E. MAYNARD, of Rome, stating in substance that the federalists of this country had made him one of their Vigilance Committee, and that he had no association with that party, nor would he have any, that he was a democrat, and should support democratic nominations. The name of Mr. Maynard appears in the Argus as one of the Vigilance Committee not as P. E. Maynard but PIERPONT MAYNARD. This is the reason the Argus says that there is no such name as P. E. Maynard, to be found on the list, will the Argus inform us who PIERPONT MAYNARD is? If the gentleman who wrote the letter in our last and signed it P. E. Maynard is not the man, then we aver there is no other man in the County that bears the name of Pierpont Maynard. The family of Maynard's is somewhat numerous in Rome, and to distinguish them Pierpont E. Maynard, is always called Pierpont Maynard. This every federalist in town well knew, nevertheless they stick to this deception. Now for the reason. The federal orators had been asserting every where that Pierpont Maynard had changed and come over to the support of Clay, though denied, they stuck to it, and put him on their committee. He proves them false over his own signature, and the Argus to creep out of the dilemma says "we mean Pierpont Maynard and not P. E. Maynard." This is in perfect keeping with every thing else that appears in that print.

Blow Hot and Blow Cold.

Under the above caption, an article appeared in the Argus of last week, asking us to cypher, for the express edification of the federalists of Sheshequin, a certain sum. It is not our practice to notice every scribbler for the Argus, we do it, when we think we shall be compensated for the trouble. We have no doubt the writer of the article is sincere in his proposition, and that our logic appears to him inconsistent, as he represents it. The sum which we are called upon to cypher is this: to show Clay consistency in supporting Gen'l Harrison, we copied in this paper his language at the Baltimore barbecue in 1828 concerning Gen'l Jackson viz: that he had rather our favored land would be visited "with war, with famine, with pestilence, or with any other scourge than that a military chieftain should be elected to the Presidency." On the strength of this, the writer in the Argus asks us this question, "If Mr. Clay made use of such language, and felt towards Gen'l Jackson as such language would indicate, how much would it take to bribe Henry Clay to vote for John Q. Adams?" This is the sum we are called upon to cypher; and the promise is, that if we do it, we will then show to be true, that Clay was
"A turn-out, a cut-throat
And black-leg to boot."

But the writer does not say that if all this is proven, he will not vote for him; perhaps he would vote for him the more readily. But to the sum.

The "bargain and sale" between J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay was in 1825; what Clay said at Baltimore concerning Gen'l Jackson, was said in 1828, more than three years after. In 1840 Henry Clay changed his mind, as to vote for a military chieftain; it may have been as consistent for him to vote for a military chieftain in 1825 as 1840 and at the same time time held such characters in abhorrence in 1824. If what Clay said in 1828, had been said by him prior to 1825, then there would be some pertinency in the inquiry and the sum would be as difficult for us to cypher as the writer apprehends. We admit the full force of the position which the Argus correspondent takes, and to give it additional strength will suppose that what Clay said of Gen'l Jackson in 1828 was said by him in 1824, and therefore no man in his senses would suppose that Clay would vote for Gen'l Jackson, any more than that he would have voted for Gen'l Harrison in 1840.

But suppose this to be the case could Henry Clay with any pure consistency vote for J. Q. Adams than Gen'l Jackson or Crawford. It is never disputed, that Adams and Clay were not only political but personal enemies from the time they were both parties to the Treaty of Ghent. Henry Clay openly charged Adams with an attempt by him to

barter away to the British by that treaty the navigation of the Mississippi river, which led to a bitter correspondence between them, which was not settled up to the spring of 1825, of their political hostility to each other, history bears testimony. Now then, how should we suppose Clay, ought to have voted, abhorring a military chieftain, and charging Adams with but little less than being a traitor to his country. An impartial tribunal would say that he could not vote for Jackson or Adams, but for Crawford, if no difficulties were in the way. But Clay was not left to choose in this matter. The Kentucky Legislature, apprehending there was no choice by the people INSTRUCTED him to vote for GEN'L JACKSON, which he disobeyed, and voted for the man who came near bartering to the British a highway through the great west. In the foregoing we have admitted that what Clay said in 1828 of Jackson was said in 1824, and yet the sum is cyphered, and that "corrupt bargain and sale" has no incongruity. Will the Argus correspondent please cypher the following sum for insertion in the Argus. As Henry Clay said in 1828 that he would rather our favored country would be visited with war, famine, famine or any other scourge, than that a MILITARY chieftain should be elected to the Presidency, how came he to vote for Gen'l Harrison in 1840? We think the boot is on that leg.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]

Mr. Clay's private Character.

Mr. Goble, corresponding Secretary of the Clay Club of Newark, N. J., at the solicitation, as he alleges, of many conscientious and upright men, addressed a letter on the 9th instant to the Rev. Dr. Bascom of Lexington Kentucky, enquiring of him, what the private character of Mr. Clay is, as an honest upright citizen—a Sabbath breaker—gambler—profane swearer. In answer, the Rev. Mr. Bascom states, that he has been in intimate and confidential intercourse with the Hon. H. Clay, both in public and private life, for more than twenty years, and knows the charges enumerated against the private character of Mr. Clay, to be utterly and basely false. That in view of the primary accredited principles of a good moral character, no charge can be brought against him, without violating the obligations of truth and sound justice.

It is thought by many, and probably by Mr. Bascom, that the standard of a man's moral character, is the opinion that others entertain of it in the place where he resides. The fallacy of such a conclusion is quite apparent. The favorable or unfavorable opinion that a community may form of a man's character, being based upon no universal fixed principle, and being ever on the change, can never with safety, be relied on as a standard any more than the principle of comparison. In either case a man's character may be said to be good, when in truth, it is very bad. A pious well instructed divine, should ever feel the necessity of applying a standard, that he is supposed to know something about; one that determines the character independent of the poisoned feelings of a vitiated community; one, the principles of which, are immutably fixed and universally acknowledged throughout the Christian world; and one, by which all moral character should be judged here, and must be hereafter. By this standard, given to man as a sure guide, examine the character of Mr. Clay and see if it is what it is affirmed to be by Mr. Bascom. Read from this perfect code of morals, what is the true condition and moral character of the Sabbath-breaker, the profane swearer, the gambler, the licentious man and the murderer; then take up the statute laws of the several states, and see what efforts have been made to suppress these evils from time to time by the best men in our nation, and say if you can, may if you dare, that the moral character of Mr. Clay is good. Washington's moral character stood pre-eminently high; because, he never, knowingly, transgressed law, either human or divine. Mr. Clay's unbridled ambition has never been restrained by either. It is in view of these truths, we are compelled to say, if we speak at all, that the answer of Mr. Bascom is neither honest nor consistent. Again, Mr. Bascom not only affirms Mr. Clay's character to be good, but denies the charges brought against him. These charges are of no modern date. They have rolled through the length and

breadth of our country, uncontradicted for more than thirty years. Their denial at this time, under these peculiar circumstances are calculated to cover the author in black suspicion. The answer is as disingenuous as that of the Roman Guard, we were made to state what was done while they slept. Mr. Bascom states what he could not know, without admitting himself to be at places, which if true, must naturally injure, if not wholly destroy his own character. This is the unenviable position of Mr. Bascom before the American people. The plaster is too short in every direction to answer the purposes for which it was made. It was made and intended for use among the pious and unsuspecting methodists through our country. Mr. Clay and his friend, Mr. Bascom knows, that a bad character has never met with much favor among them, hence the necessity, at this particular juncture of affairs, of making up a character for Mr. Clay, that he never had or desired before.

The bustle and excitement that seems to pervade every part of our nation, is such, as precludes all hope of seeing the exercise of sober reason during the present political strife. Preachers and people, saints and sinners, contribute alike, regardless of consequences, to this agitated state of public affairs. Was there ever a nation, that succeeded any length of time, in keeping the standard of morals among the people, higher than that adopted by their rulers? Was there ever a nation that prospered any length of time, after rulers became corrupt and wicked? I think the history of the world for three thousand years, amounts to a perfect demonstration of these truths. A nation to be prosperous and happy, must be virtuous. The word of inspiration is, "Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God—men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them to be rulers &c." "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." Happy indeed must be the people, that act upon these living truths.

A HARRISON MAN OF 1840.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The "Clay Bugle," a reckless print from Harrisburg, pretended on the 15th inst., to quote from James Buchanan, on the late tariff, thus:

"I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, however, I shall abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war."

This last sentence, in the genuine speech reads as follows:

"In adjusting these duties, however, I shall NEVER abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of Home Industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war."

Please publish this correction before the falsehood gets into the Argus which nothing of that sort missees. The last number contains a pretended extract from the Globe representing Mr. POLK as unfit for the Vice Presidency, which I have seen twice pronounced unqualifiedly, in the columns of the Globe within the last two months, "an outright FORGERY!"

PUBLIUS.

Tea and Coffee.

Read the following extract from a speech of Henry Clay, delivered in the U. S. Senate September 4, 1841, when he labored hard to TAX TEA AND COFFEE.

"The Revenue Bill was then taken up, (the question pending being the amendment of Mr. Woodbury, to exempt tea and coffee, when

Mr. CLAY made an expose of the state of the Treasury. He said the expenditures of this year will exceed the revenue sixteen millions. The appropriations of the extra session stated to be four millions and a half. To meet the excess of the expenditures of this year over its receipts, would absorb the whole of the twelve million loan, and he laid it down as fact ascertained, that, at the end of this year, there would not be one dollar in the Treasury. He then took up the next year, and by a detailed statement, he came to the conclusion, that there would be only four millions of clear revenue, after paying off the incumbences left by this year's expenditure to meet the expenditures of 1842, under the present tariff.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]
By their works ye shall know them.

No. 5.

What a strange generation these even a wicked and adulterous generation, federal whigs worshipping cider barrels and implements made their own hands, and now began adulterate democracy, by calling themselves by that name; what a federal whig a democrat, who in former years have been heard to say, they would rather be caught with a sheep on their back, than be called by that name; surely it must take a modern whig as much brass as it would a common thief to unbutton a sheep's collar, and call himself a democrat; it would poison to a whig as arsenic to a democrat.

Who now maintain the same principles that governed John Adams administration, in enacting and using the alien and sedition laws, and act, and a standing army in time of peace. Who hoisted blue lights in last war, to give the British intelligence of the movements of the American army? Who held it disgraceful a joyce at the success of the American arms over their enemy? Who enacted city ordinances forbidding the States troops to beat the drum on any day? Who were continually taking the people not to enlist as soldiers, take any part in the war with the British Government? Who appointed legates to attend at the city of Hartford to adopt measures to put down the democratic Government? Who State legislature passed resolutions refusing to furnish their quota of soldiers to assist the general government in carrying on the war; Who in the State of the United States, voted to impeach Gen. Jackson, contrary to the meaning of the constitution, which stands arrayed in black, as a member of its authors? Who squandered millions of the funds of the United States Bank for electioneering purposes paying bribes to get it rechartered; State of Pennsylvania? Who their aid to Joseph Ritten, in their out the volunteers at an expense of a hundred and forty-four thousand dollars in an attempt to keep the federal party in power, after they had been defeated by the people? who in the of Rhode-Island disfranchised fourth of the people of that state excluding them from voting at the polls. Who have shuffled under every calculation to deceive the people now adopt the name of whig, but it was a popular name in the nation? Shall I give an answer to these enquiries? Ye federalists do you not the dictates of conscience to you, it is I, it is I? Then state Democracy with your unblatented

Then surely by their works we know them—the people know the sent whig party to stand idly by—the whole catalogue above stated—the sum and substance of federalism and every other ism down to political True, democracy is a government of the hands of the people, and has of liance with such a party, who have been governed by any principle of patriotism, but only "stoop to conquer." Satan the adviser is treated into an angel of light, for the pose of deception, so with a federal whig who will style himself a democrat he is transformed, and not returned. When a federal whig is reformed (throws away the whole catalogue names, which he knows have been graced by the acts of his party when he transforms he only takes new name to get rid of the disguise of the old one.

Now fellow citizens we can see the arch wiles of the enemy we have a duty to perform, and owe to ourselves, our God, and country; a duty is no less the faithful maintenance of true democratic principles, those principles, which been the means of sustaining a government ever since the dawn of revolution; then let us go to the polls and give our votes to James K. for President, and every other member of the democratic party, who ensure freedom to our country, convince the world that the people are capable of self government.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The County Convention meets this evening we are obliged to go to press early as we are unable to give the