

Remarks of Mr. Buchanan.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
factured article, or you will excite an intestine war among the friends of the Tariff, which must soon destroy it altogether. You cannot exclude iron from its operation without dealing it a deadly blow.

The Senator has informed us that the British manufacturers have derived great benefits from the hot blast, and that they now have on hand a full year's supply for all the rail roads in the world, which they can furnish at a reduced price. Admitting this to be the fact, what does it prove? Why, sir, this is the very mode by which they have always attempted to crush American manufacturers, and this has furnished a principal argument in favor of incidental protection. The English sell all they can to other foreign nations, and then send the surplus to us to glut our markets, and ruin our manufacturers. This fact, instead of benefiting the Senator, furnishes a strong argument against repealing the existing duty.

But will the continuance of the present duty exercise any perceptible influence in preventing the construction of rail roads? I humbly apprehend not, even upon the Senator's own showing. According to his estimate, the whole amount of duty under the present law, on the rails necessary for one mile of such a road, is \$2,250. This is so small a sum in proportion to the entire cost of the road, that it will deter no Company in the country from prosecuting their work.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to one important consideration. The present rail road Companies, rest their claim chiefly upon the argument, that they are entitled to the same privileges which the older Companies have already enjoyed. But even after the present Companies shall have paid the duties under the existing law, they will obtain their iron at as cheap a rate as the older Companies, who imported it free of duty. This important admission has been made on the first page of the letter from the President of the Boston and Fitchburg rail road Company, to the Senator from Maine. By a reference to the prices current of this article in Wales, for a number of years past, it will be seen that up till near the time when we imposed a duty on rail road iron in September, 1841, the price varied from fifty-five to sixty dollars per ton. Since that time the price has fallen to \$24 per ton, at which the Fitchburg Company purchased their rails. Thus it appears, that this Congress, will pay but \$40 per ton, including the duty, whereas, if they had purchased their iron in 1840, it would have cost them, without the duty, nearly sixty dollars per ton. They have been benefited in more than one, not injured by the delay. Great improvements have been made in the construction of rail ways, and cost has been much reduced since the earlier companies have completed their roads. Of all these advantages, the works at present in progress will avail themselves.

By the last advices from England, as we are informed by the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Miller,) the price of rail road iron has risen to £6, 10s, or \$52 per ton, and surely none will deny that it can now be manufactured in this country at a cheaper rate than this price with the present duty added, and there is one remarkable fact connected with this subject well worthy of serious consideration. Whilst rail road iron came to us free of duty, the price remained high in Great Britain. In January, 1840, its cost in Wales, was £11, 15s, 0d sterling, or \$58 per ton. In May, 1842, after a duty of 20 per cent. had been imposed, it sunk to £7 sterling, or \$35 per ton; and in August, 1843, one year after the duty of twenty-five dollars per ton had been imposed it reached its lowest price \$24 per ton, at which the Ditching Company purchased. Do not these facts furnish a strong argument against the repeal of the present duty? Make the article once more duty free; in this manner afford the British manufacturers a security that they shall enjoy the exclusive possession of our market; and will they not again raise the price to \$58 per ton, the standard of 1840? Our railroad companies would then be compelled to pay a higher price for the article than they do at present; whilst the Treasury would lose the whole amount of the duties. We have been informed that the great iron masters of England act in concert, and control prices at their quarterly meetings; and so absolute is this control that every manufacturer must be governed by it, and is compelled to blow out his furnace, if necessary, to prevent an over production. These facts go far to establish the principle which all our experience sanctions, that increased duties fall, in a great degree, upon the foreign producer rather than the domestic consumer.

Then, sir, whether we desire to impose fair and equal taxes upon all classes of our fellow-citizens, or to preserve the policy of incidental protection unimpaired, we ought to negative the Bill, and thus do justice both to the public Treasury and the great iron interest of the country. I confess that I feel a deep solicitude in its fate, as it would seem to have been chiefly aimed

at the great staple manufacture of Pennsylvania.

NOTE.

The Bill was then on the 11th June, 1844, negatived by a vote of 20 to 16; but immediately thereafter a motion was made to reconsider the vote which prevailed, by a vote of 19 to 16, on the 14th June, in consequence of suggestions made by Mr. Berrien and Mr. Evans, that they would move amendments to the Bill which would render it more acceptable. Mr. Berrien then moved amendment, the effect of which was to limit the free importation of Rail Road iron to such iron as had been already imported or should be on board ship for importation before the passage of the Act. This proposition was resisted by Mr. Allen and others, upon the principle that if the duties should be remitted on rail road iron imported since the 3d March, 1843, and if the solemn and repeated decisions of Congress, fixing this as the last day for such free importations, should be reversed, then there could be no security hereafter for the iron interests of the country. The door once opened could not be closed.

Mr. Allen said he perceived that there was no end to this business of corporation avarice, upon which the whole legislation of Congress was to be thrown away, to the utter neglect of the business of the country. To get rid of these mercenary corporation contests, he moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and called for the yeas and nays; but his motion was negatived, by a vote of 21 to 23. Finally, after a long debate, and repeated motions, late at night, on the 14th June, 1844, Mr. Allen moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed to the first Monday in December next, and it was determined in the affirmative, by a vote of yeas 21, nays 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Choate, Dayton, Fairfield, Haywood, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Hearce, Surgeon, Tappen, Walker, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Berrien, Colquitt, Evans, Fulton, Hannegar, Henderson, Huger, Jarnagin, Lewis, McDuffie, Phelps, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

What the Whigs said in 1833.

HARMER DENNY, of Pittsburg, was the Federal member of Congress from that district, at the time of passage of Mr. Clay's compromise act and remembered, too that Mr. Clay stands solemnly pledged to adhere to this same act, which Mr. Denny here views as an abandonment of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1833.

From the proceedings in the Senate you will see that MR. CLAY HAS LEFT HIS TARIFF FRIENDS AND HAS UNITED WITH CALHOUN. THE PROJECT SUBMITTED BY MR. CLAY IS BELIEVED TO HAVE PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED THE APPROBATION OF MR. CALHOUN. SOME THINK IT ORIGINATED WITH THAT INDIVIDUAL. The friends of Protective Policy now rally around Mr. Webster—his resolutions which you will find in the Intelligencer of to-day contain the principles of the American system, and upon these the friends of American industry here are determined to stand. MR. CLAY'S OPPOSITION GOES FURTHER THAN SOME OF THE SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN WOULD HAVE INSISTED ON!! HE ABANDONS DISCRIMINATION. The duties on the protected articles are to be reduced to 20 per cent, and to be no higher than those imposed on other articles. Tea and Coffee, which are now free are to be again subjected to duties of 20 per cent, ad valorem, after 1842. IT IS SAID GENERAL JACKSON WILL NOT AGREE TO ABANDON THE PRINCIPLE OF DISCRIMINATION, NEITHER WILL MR. VAN BUREN'S FRIENDS.

Yours sincerely,
HARMER DENNY.

Ambiguous Preaching.

On coming out from public worship, I asked Mr. P., a distinguished pious lawyer, how he liked the sermon of Dr. B. "I think, sir," said he, "that it comes under the third head." "How sir?" said I.—"A certain French preacher," he replied, "after a long and pompous introduction, said, 'I shall now proceed, my hearers, to divide my subject into three parts.'"
1. I shall tell you about that which I know, and you do not know
2. I shall tell you about that which you do know and which I do not know.
3. And lastly, I shall tell you about that which neither you nor I know.

Alas! how much preaching comes under the third head.

CLAY'S PROSPECTS.—Present appearances almost warrant the belief that Clay will not get a State in the Union, except three or four of the Eastern ones. In the Southern and Middle States, blackness and despair seems to overshadow his prospects, and even Kentucky looks sour at him.

Matters worth Recollecting.

Here are some of the promises made by the whigs in 1840:

They would appoint no members of Congress to office.
They would make no removals for opinion's sake.
They would reduce the expenditures.
They would pay off the National debt.
They would separate the "purse and the sword" from the hands of the Executive.

They would make a sound and uniform national currency.

They would "regulate the exchanges."

They would raise the price of produce.

They would increase the wages of labor.

They would "relieve the people."

How have these promises been kept? This is a fair question. Let us see the answer:

1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took his seat—ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four Whig members of Congress were appointed to cabinet offices; and since that time the number of members confirmed in office by the whig Senate is greater than at any previous period since the time of Washington.

2. Mr. Granger, the Postmaster General, removed 1,700 postmasters during his brief power. "for opinion's sake," and subsequently boasted that, if he had continued in office, he should have gillotined 5,000 more.

3. The Whig Congress when it adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, left a national debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS. When Mr. Van Buren retired, it was about \$5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it would now have been, had not President Tyler interposed the veto power.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's last year were \$22,351,146.—During the first year of the "retrenchment" Whigs, they were \$26,394,243; and during the next two years averaged near \$25,000,000.

4. The "purse and sword" were separated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration imposing a fine and penalty on all officers who use the public moneys for private purposes.

The Whigs, as soon as they came into power, united the "purse and sword" again, by repealing this law, without providing a substitute.

5. Having done nothing to improve the currency, of course they have not kept that promise. The currency was good, when they commenced their attack upon it, and it is good now—but no thanks to them. It has regulated itself, as the Democrats have always said it would. And as for the "exchanges," there was more fluctuation under a National Bank, than there has been since.

6. Under the Whig administration the PRICES OF PRODUCE and the WAGES OF LABOR have been reduced notwithstanding the Whigs promised the people "two dollars a day and roast beef," and "better times." In brief they have violated EVERY PROMISE made in 1840. Now they have the insolence to come before the people with the same allurements and false lights. BEWARE OF THEM.

LOVE AND AMBITION.—A woman's heart is like a magazine of powder, well defended and hard to come at, but when once reached, ready to take fire in a minute.—You must work by the sap and mine, my lord, and I can assure you the ground is not so hard and rocky as you think. No woman was ever yet insensible of love, and there is but one passion that I know of, that can extinguish that magic fire. The blasts of adversity cannot blow it out. It will burn beneath the cold water of ill-treatment and neglect. In the airless caverns of despair, it shines by its own light, and down to the grave it goes blazing up, even in death.—Nothing, I say nothing can extinguish it but another fierce flame in the lamp—that of ambition. It was this that taught Elizabeth to quench the fire that was in her heart as strong as any on earth. This made her hold back from Leicester, this guarded her against Essex.

Rules for Ladies.

Marry not a profane man, because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

Marry not a gambler, a tippler, or a frequenter of taverns; because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs, because you can never trust him.

Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments; because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will be worse when married.

Seek not to be rich, but happy. The one lies in bags, the other in content, which wealth can never give.

African Administration of Justice.

On coming out of my hut at Fandah one morning, I saw the king seated at the gate of his palace, surrounded by his great men, administering justice.—At a little distance, on the grass, were two men and two women, who were charged with robbery. The evidence had already been gone through, before my arrival. The king was the principal speaker, and when he paused, the whole court murmured approbation.—The younger woman made a long defence, and quite astonished me by her volubility, variety of intonation, and graceful action. The appeal, however, seemed to be in vain; for when she had finished, the king, who had listened with great patience, passed sentence in a speech of considerable length, delivered with great fluency and emphasis. In many parts he was much applauded, except by the poor wretches, who heard their doom with shrieks of despair. The king then retired, the court broke up, and the people dispersed.—None remained but the prisoners and a decrepit old man, who, with many threats and some ceremony, administered a small bowl of poison prepared, I believe, from the leaves of a venerable tree in the neighborhood, which was hooped and propped all round. The poor creatures received the portion on their knees, and before they could be induced to swallow it, cast many a lingering look and last farewell on the beautiful world from which a small draught was about to separate them.—They afterwards drank a prodigious quantity of water, and when I next went out, the dose had done its deadly work. I cannot tell how far justice was truly administered, but there was a great appearance of it; and I must say that I never, in any court, saw a greater display of decorum and dignity.—Allens' views on the Niger.

Mr. Clay's "Popularity!"

In 1831, it will be remembered, Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, and was defeated by a majority of 188 Electoral votes! The following is the very significant result of that election in the several States:

In Maine he was defeated by over 6,000!
In New Hampshire, by about the same vote!
In Virginia he was defeated by 18,820!
In North Carolina he was beaten over 20,000!
In Tennessee he was beaten 15,291 votes!
In Indiana he was "poked" about 6,000!
In Ohio he was in the rear exactly 4,707!
In New Jersey he was defeated by 1,280!
In New York the Claymen and anti-masons united, but were defeated by only 13,753 votes!
In Pennsylvania his prospects were so essentially hopeless, that his friends did not think proper to form an Electoral ticket. They united, however, with the friends of Wirt, and the Democracy beat them both, joined together, by 13,753 votes!

Kentucky he carried by only 6,000!
Massachusetts by a neat majority of 1,686!
Delaware he carried by barely 30 votes!
In Vermont, Wirt beat him 1,954 votes!
How prodigiously "popular" Mr. Clay is.

Messrs. E. H. Baldwin & Co., No. 7, Chartres street, has sent us a specimen of a beautiful lot of pocket knives from the celebrated Manufactory of Rodgers. On the large blade is engraved "Henry Clay, President of the United States, 1845."—N. O. Tropic.

Rodger's famous English knives with "Henry Clay, President of the United States, 1845," engraved upon their blade! This is a compliment to domestic industry with a vengeance.—A compliment to American voters, too, for an English cutler to tell them who they must make their President.

Gov. Bouc, of New York, has addressed a letter to Governor Call, of Florida, declining to yield up James G. Graham as a fugitive from justice to stand his trial in Florida on the indictments against him for fraud and conspiracy, causing the failure of the Bank of Florida, while he was President.—One of the reasons for refusing to surrender Graham is, that the indictment does not specify the particular acts of fraud or culpable neglect, causing a failure of the bank. A similar requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of Booth, indicted with Ersham, was obeyed.

An hour's industry will do more to begot cheerfulness, suppress evil rumors, and relieve your affairs, than a month's mourning.

THAT CHALLENGE!—We wonder if "that challenge" written by Henry Clay, and which resulted in the murder of Cilley, is still in the possession of the family at Ashland. Such a precious relic ought to be preserved as an evidence of the chivalry of its ancestors.

THE MADISONIAN of Wednesday, declared its intention to support Polk and Dallas.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

It, during the continuance of Storms and Floods, the channels of our mighty rivers become so obstructed as to afford an insufficient outlet for the superabundant waters, we can expect nothing less than that the surrounding country will be

OVERWHELMED WITH THE FLOOD. In a like manner with the human body—if the Skin, Kidneys, and Bowels, (the natural outlets for

USELESS AND CORRUPT HUMORS) become so obstructed as to fail in affording a full discharge of those impurities which are in all cases

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS: we surely can expect no other results than that the whole frame will sooner or later be

OVERWHELMED WITH DISEASE. As in the first place, if we would prevent an inundation we must remove all obstructions, to the free discharge of the superabundant waters. So, in the second place, if we would prevent and cure disease, we must open and keep open, all the Natural Drains of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Of the North American College of Health will be found one of the best if not the very

BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD for carrying out this beautiful and simple theory; because they completely cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from all Billious Humors and other impurities, and at the same time promote a healthy discharge from the Lungs, Skin, and Kidneys; consequently, as all the Natural Drains are opened,

Disease of every name is literally driven from the Body.

Caution—As the great popularity and consequent great demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and storekeepers will be on their guard against the many impostors who are travelling about the country selling the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all authorized agents are provided a Certificate of Agency, signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. College of Health. Consequently, those who offer Indian Vegetable Pills and cannot show a Certificate, as above described, will be known as impostors.

The following highly respectable Storekeepers have been appointed Agents for the sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained:

- BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.
J. D. & E. D. Montanye, Towanda.
D. Brink, P. M., Hornbrook.
S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy.
Lyman Durfee, Smithfield.
J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton.
Wm. Gibson, Ulster.
Ulysses Moody, Asylum.
John Horton Jr., Terrytown.
Coryell & Gee, Burlington corners.
Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton.
L. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens.
Allen & Storr, Sheshequin.
Guy Tracy, Milan.
A. R. Soper, Columbia Flatts.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 228 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are respectfully informed that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, made by one V. O. Falk, are not the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. [no 16m.]

SADDLE AND HARNESS

ELKANAH SMITH & SON, HAVE commenced the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. &c. in the borough of Towanda, in the building formerly occupied by S. Hathaway, two doors west of I. H. Stephens' tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order,

Elastic Web, Common and Quilted SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order.

Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms. The subscribers hope by doing their work well, and by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON. Towanda, May 14, 1844.

LOOK UPBE FRIEND!

TAKE A PEEP INTO NO. 3, BRICK ROW. WE are happy to be able to inform our neighbors, that the BRICK BLOCK IS UP, and the citizens of Bradford county generally, that we are this day receiving at No. 3, a new and extensive assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which have been purchased in the city of New York for cash and good credit—a goodly portion of them directly opposite the door of one Henry Sheldon and one John McNeil. Our goods have been purchased under such circumstances as to enable us to sell them very cheap. We do, therefore, pledge ourselves to sell as low for ready pay, as any store in Bradford county. Our stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery, Drugs & Medicines, Dye woods & Dye stuffs, &c. &c. &c.

In fact, we have on hand almost every article usually kept in a country store. We will exchange our goods for Cash. Produce of any kind, all descriptions of Lumber, good fresh butter, wool, sheep-pelts, cattle's hides, &c. &c. We acknowledge our obligations to the many friends who have stood by us through the "hard times," and fondly hope to be able to make it an object for them to continue their patronage.

WM. H. BAIRD & CO. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

FOR SALE!

D. Vandercook's Cabinet Shop! THE subscriber in consequence of ill health wishes to dispose of his Cabinet Shop. His establishment consists of Cherry Lumber, Mahogany, Hardware, Tools, Furniture, &c., &c., which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or short credit with good security.

D. VANDERCOOK. Towanda, May 1, 1844.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING

On my own hooks again!!

STEPHEN HATHAWAY informs the public generally that he is still prepared to manufacture, of the best material, and in the most substantial and elegant manner, all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

Morocco, Calf and Cowhide Boots and Shoes. Ladies' shoes and gaiters; youth's do. All work made by me will be warranted well made. Call and try.

Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towanda, February 27th, 1844.

Chairs and Bedsteads.

THE subscribers continue to manufacture and keep on hand at the old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Seats. Chairs. Also, Settees, various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description, which we will sell low for cash or Country Produce.

TURNING done to order. TOMKINS & MAKINSON. Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Making business, in the borough of Towanda, at the door west of the Clearmont House, and are a share of public patronage. They intend a careful selection of stock, and to accommodate the interests of their customers, to manufacture and durable work as can be manufactured in this portion of the country.

They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, morocco, calf and cowhide boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters; shoe slips; children's do.; gent's gaiters and slippers, &c. &c.

JOHN W. WILCOX PHILANDER SAGE. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

SALT, a few bags of fine salt for dairy table use, also any quantity of common salt, which we promise to sell as cheap as cheaper than any other merchant in Towanda. Call before you buy, at No. 3, Brick Row. June 28, 1844. W. H. BAIRD & CO.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally that he is now carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the north part of the building occupied by B. Thomas, in a shop, on Main street, nearly opposite McCord's store, where he will be happy to accommodate old and new customers.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALS, HARNESS, WHIPS & C. C.

of the latest fashion and best materials made to order on moderate terms for ready pay. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

JERE CULP. April 17, 1844.

A Special Proclamation!

E. O. HALSTED, as in duty bound returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage during time past, and assure all who may feel an interest in the information, that he will continue at the old stand, ready to dispense to the best of his manners, kinds and conditions of Coffees, Groceries, Cigars, &c. &c. on usual liberal prices, and most accommodating terms, to wit—For cash only.

To the Thirsty, he would say, "SOBER WATER is unrivaled. Small beer and various other beverages are constantly on hand."

To the Hungry, he is proclaimed, that he has established a MARKET in the basement of his establishment, where FRESH MEATS, of various kinds, will be kept constantly on hand.

Towanda, May 6, 1844.

Shaving and Hair Dressing.

John Carter, Barber and Hair Dresser, RETURNS his thanks to his numerous customers, and informs them that he has removed his shop to the small building at the north side of the public square, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, where he will be at all reasonable hours, ready to wait on all who may favor him with a call, in the polite manner possible.

Towanda, May 5, 1844.

COT. YARN and Carpet Warp, Colored and White this day received at No. 3, Brick Row.

The Bradford Reporter

BY E. S. GOODRICH AND SON. TERMS: Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance of postage. Fifty cents deducted within the year; and for cash actually advanced, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted.

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Advertisements, not exceeding a square inserted for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.

Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, promptly and expeditiously executed, on new and fashionable type.

Letters on business pertaining to the office, must come free of postage, to ensure attention.

AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Reporter, and to accept payments therefor:

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- J. R. COOLBAUGH,
- Col. W. E. BARTON,
- E. ABERNETHY,
- J. E. GOODRICH,
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