Mr Wright's Speed
 to the village of Warertown) are munu facturets 1. believer of eothan and wiol draige beef rapork, snd nasting quyer



 the farners all about them, the mechat.
 pan niore than seven dollare a monit dohara." is that your experience? doubi not ihat there are mayy laboring
menu here. Or wull the manufacturer coine io you and pay just as litle as
will hire you away from the farmer? If the fariner pays ten dollars, fhe man uhacturer will pay eleven. But, though
he can afford it, will he pay fifient human nature teaches that it is nots Every man will hire labor as cheaply as he can, and pay ennoueh only to
hire the best labor. One farmer turns his atiteation to to greswing wool. He
wanis two or three hired men. wanis two or three hired men. A wauts or two or three. Another ueigh-
Bor raise catle and beeps a dairy.-
Well he wool-grower protected by Well the wool-grower is protected by
40 per cent on wool. Does he pay 40
per went on for the labor he hires, than the man who hires labor for grain or
beef? No. All pay as litle as they can command ihe labor for. If there
was F a deficiency of wasin deficiency of labor, the wool
grower would, most likely, get th, for can,give to suppose that the farmer receive the same compengation for labor that
the manufacturer dues-but I mean according to the branch of lanor in which
it is employed. : What contruls the price of labor in the whole. All who want to hire will go into the same urar--
ket, and all pay neatly the same rate of wages, in proportion:to the description
of labor they want. Now you can't of agriculturat industry. How then can you protect labor by exiending a
monopoly to them ? You can extend the aggregate demand
for labor, and raise up the whole. And you can jodye how far protection on
wool will raise the price of the wool. But-pur opponents tell us to stop
sthort There is another position that will help you out of difficulty. You
must change your system, and by your prohibitory policy turn so much labor to manofacturing employments that the
manuifacturers and mechanics will eat up all the agriculturai products of the
cointry - Then you give a houne martheir production. This is true. If,
by lavi, you can turn so much of the productive labor of the country to manulacturing and 'the mechantc arts. as to
mike these branches equal to the consumplion of all the agricultural pro-
dricte, and we cease to export bread stuff, beff, \&c., then you can protect
the farmer in his whole intereat: But how will it then stand with the manufacturing and mecbanicinteresis 9 Will
the farmers be able to turn round and
buy ail the manufactures of the country? Foit if they can't your system is just as Sad, only you have changed sides.-
[Lagulter.] Now the farmer cannot be ties on the agricultoralimporits. - Thén, Whole extent, and the manufacturer for troothirds, of thetr arucles. they the moment they are compelled to go beyond protection as the farmer is now.
fhen, how will it stand? Will the country be the gelner? Will it be in
a moré prosperous condiuon? We can answer this question if we will be lieve in expertence and hiltory. The
gosernment of Great Britan, to which
we are pointed for an we are pointed for an example of the
wisdom of this prohibitory policy, have rried the experiment and most ef fectually. They commenced by pro-
tection to manufactures, by 70 and 100 per cent duties. But hey hadfa more efficient gystem then the have, The
British government acither depends on strictions to carry forward its policy What did tney do! At the start, when
it became an object of government to protect a particular interest, they sat

And for two centuries, the importa tion of woolen cloth into Englant was entiriely prohibited-no duty abont in
It was made penal for any subject to the realm, Well, they foreed enough
of their population into manufacturing ac consume all prodocts of agriculture. Hoal increased. . The farming interes xinned back on them and Uemanded yotection against, foreign meat, and
orreigg provisions, and now have got rotective duty of more than 100 per
ent. on every necessary of life- and Fataring, to death. This is experi
ence. There the ditw hap been tried.
And now they have go to
 Eericaltural interest can conitol. revevant 10 a state of hings wihi us.
How is if hatahe agriculturatingerests of Greal Britain; composing, seven per
cents ofity population, is able to cum-
 neevt, th, the coursit of he pursuit of this policy, has buititup a debit resting
the land of the country-the stock held by the landholders and landlords of the
civuniry - which the government pay-and throngli its credit and its debt, , the, landed interesi commands and
nuust command, while monarehy exists, its legislaitive policy. And ii can com-
mand protection to its wheat and beef and protection to the white lie labore
and
iarves at his loution wad spirining jening
 I address a people a large majority of
whom; are farmers-do we desire any monopoly to the agritultural interest.-
[Cries of " no "uno."] Thent, the man shoulding notind me we manical interes
shong them do not-desire to drive the agriculiural
inteteft, by seeking monopoly for ibemselves, to this result. Because the Not England alone, but France, Spain,
Austria, have followed it to the same Austria, hav
conclusion.
Now, the argument is-" protection How has that pauper labor been prounced. By carrying out the prohibi-
tory policy. Whould selves to the whole extent of the reven-
ue of our government with the excepue of our government with the excep.
tion of what we enjoy withourtaxation,
by duuies on import would be impolitic, as is would be unjust to gor. But 1 am detaining you too
long on this subject. Another word tong on thi
shall close.
What is this system of benefits which
our opponents so arge upon un oppose which, they say, is apti-patriotmaginary qualities and of the beauties of rhetoric in which they dress it up,
and it is a systern of taxation on the people. And did our Revolutionary confering on the federal gevernment
his tremendous power of taxation, that his tremendous power of taxation, that
the peoplo were to stand up in mass
and instruct heir representatives. and instruct their representatives-"tax
us on $\rightarrow$ as us on-because by taxation perity?" [Laughter.] Fellow citizens perity [Laughter. Fellow citizens,
is a Fallacy. Divesthe human mind
of prejudice, and it will deteet, the fallacy at once.. It is. not a system of
bessings at all; and, if your govern-
gent required no revenue, no congres vould be permitted to lay taxes to tax
ou into prosperity. This is all the
on benefi-all the honest part of the in-
vention-that by a just reward to the different interesis of the country,
an honest exertion of the tasing power, you may erieve burthens on the com-
munity. Tax lightly the necessaries of
life, and you retieve tasation bn the Life, and you relieve tasation bn the
poor and laboring classes. - Tax heavi-
ly the luxaries and you reach property that shuuld bear the heaviest prortion of saxation. Where your interests conn. the. fortign article as hard as it
will bear, congistently wilh revenue.you fill the treasury and relieve taxa
ion from anohlier source. What pay pay nore for my coat or cotton wear, 1
do not pay on anything else-mhlst do not pay on anything else-whist nent you depart from that principle, a blessing. 1 have shown ygur by the

## Our First Great Duty.

There is muxch good sense in the fol lowing remarks f:om the Jefferson De-
ocrat. We commend them. to Democratic friends in this eounty:
"We inust take care not to waste our
aergies in large gatherings. They ire very proper in their places ; but we
hould not let them inperfere wit should not let them .interfere. with the
higher duty of organization-organiza-
tion in the different wards aud boroughs, of the several connties organization by registry, by documents;
by canvassing. We call upon the acve men of the county to be up and do-
ng. We call upon " the cominitiees nourh; buttoo many may be injuri-
ens. Let us.remember that it is only hen we have been orgahized that our chory has been complete, Where fidence among the 'people as are now
displayed by the Democrats, organiza ion is easy. But do not let us neglect it. We hope to see the township com-
miltees at work in this important busi-
ness. Wee tope to at work. Let uis not lose precious time in speeches; but leit tus devote a portion of the time to a registry of our Corces-of the forces of both parties-in every township, ward; and borpugh.-
Iet ous give some of the time to a circulation of the documents, by which the current misrepresentation of the federal.
ists may be corrected, and the true faith pruperly vindicated, on all the great questions of the day. These are ve
high dulies a and we repeaj our trut
that they will pot be neglected.

| Clay on the tanify <br> Heary Cláy, Eays the cobà papersid the father of the frietican system. His whole Hire has beden spent, continue those patertas of truth; in adrocating th doctine of protection. What is the evidence ? $^{\text {ia }}$ What oiher evidence have they that Henry Clay is the falleer of protec tina, than that he ooted for the Compro'mise bill:' Recolleet that the voted adains the bill of 1828 , and pronunced it a $b i$ of abominations. Recollect farthér that he voted against the bill of 1832, be cause it was merely a modification of th bill of 1828, and too high for him. And finally recollect, that to conciliat and allay southeru feeling, he then bro' forward the compromise bill, for which he voted, and for which, and which only he is now styled the Father of the Ame rican System. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | prove them, here is the evidence: diter my return to Congress in 1832 , tion and reduction of the rates of duty

contained in the act of 1828 . The act of 1832 greaty reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonl
called the Compromise Act, still furth er reduced and modified them."-CClay
letter to F. S. Bronson, of Georgia, da ted Oct. 13, 1843.
Now for the argument. Mr. Clay for the father of the American sytem. K. Polk voted for the Compromise bill Still farther, Henry Clay voted againa the Tariff bill of 1832, which was
much higher tariff than the Compromise bill, as we have just shown by Mr.Clay'
own words. James $K$. Polk voted for it. Tell us the inference caudid reader no matter to which party you belong.-
Can it be dodged-can it be avoidedit not irresistable, that James K. Polk not only did vote on two occasions in fa ted for a higher tariff than Henry Clay and one which Clay refused to vote for
-is it not we say established beyond even the possibility of cavil, that James
K. Poll is more of a Tariff man han Henry Clay
Let the Coons denounce this as Loc Fuco falsehood, it is happily circünstan
ced, iof, that such argument passes cur
rent with candid and intelligent reader
[Writen for the Bradiord Reporter]
"Thou'shalt not bear false wit
ness against thy neighbor."

Who are they that are guilty' of this now circulating the base falsehood, that Are you not really churekling yaurselves that youi will deceive a few honest men. and gain a few votes to your sinking
cause by this falsehood, were you never taught "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," or have you be-
come so accustomed to reporing false hoods, that you have no conscience left to check you.
siding not many miles from the centre Bradford County, whe regardless of th principles of religion, busies himself While attending on his circuit in pub-
lishing the above falsehood? Shall I call you by name, that the public may see your cloven foot? I spare you at this
time,-cease then jou vile slandererretrace your steps and undecei ve the peo-
ple. If you bave become a litue whig. gish, remember that lying even in politi-
cal syllables does not become a minister of the gospel.
Ye modern whigs, I do not charge crime to be a Roman you, thinking it are both good and bad men among al denominations of religion ; but to put in
circulation a falsehood of this kind against circulation a falsehood of this kind against a nativeborn American, and one too who
is'a member of a protestant church, and
whose ancesters whose ancesters nobly fought to gain, the honest, but downright knavery, and justy deserves the sentence of the people o
wilfully breaking one of the modis so emn commands of Goul, it thou shalt no bear false tituess against thy neighbor:' course of lying to maintain it, and tyrant
is the man who would thius graify hi revenge against democracy. You ma deceive a few honest men, and thus gain defeat a party, who will so forsake hi

## righteous lawes.

To the people I now address myself, yes to the people, who are the only, sor-
ereigns and baye, a righito nule, with
you our republican institutions must

 now is the time to pause phy reffect, now
Ha the timeto pursue the viruous, path, to girdoh the armorof democracy, which
lit up at glow of cheerfulness in the bolit up g glow of cheerfolness in theiborevolation. Now is the time to be as
determined as that nothe san of iberty, Patrick Henty; who exclaimed "give me liberty'or give me death,' yes fellow-cill zens, our liberty is at stake at this time, and calls forth our energy to maintaia it, One of our numbert, namely, Governor
Dorr, of Rhode Istand, is now incarceraDorr, of Rhode Island, is now incarcera
ted in a States prison, for no other of fenoe than taking a part for the people,
and we know not how soon it may be and we. know not how soon it may be
our lot to fall a victim to the game tyranical party: Then arise, arise I say, and
hurl from power that lying band,- let hurl from power that lying band, -let
Polk, Dallas and Shunk be waved on every flag, with a streamer hat shan
reach from Maine to the utmost bounds of Texas, exclaim to the world we will
be free. $\quad: \quad$ Ond Soutir.
How whl New Yose Vote?-The
New York Morning News says, "the Whigs forget that in 1840; New York was a whig. slate-whig by the great majorities of 15,000 in 1837 , and. 10,00
in 1838. But nous avons change tovit cela. New York is now another part
of speech. In both last year and the jear before, we swept the state by upwards of 20,000 . Where are we going o lose any of our majority of last year, f about ha, 000 since 1840 ? No-Naw York is safe, and the pledge which Mr.
Van Buren's friends gave for her in BalVan Buren's friends gave for her in Bal
imore, to the rest of the Union, will b timore, to th
redeemed."
Conaressional Elections.-Seven-
ceen members of Congress have been
voted for since the Presidential voled for since the Presidential noeni-
anions, viz:-In Lousiana, Illinois,

lissouri, and Alabill | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Missouri, and Alabama. They h } \\ \text { sesulted as follows: } \\ \text { Dem. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |



So much for the great "Clay ${ }^{2}$ İcto
Scene ina Down East Printing
Scene in a Down East Prist
Orrice.-N Jim what are you do
thre on the foor?"
" Why, sir, I've had a shock."
A shock
Yes, sir
W
What kind of a sliock ?"
came in during, your absence, and of fered to pay a year's subscription, which
produced such an effect upon me tha I have
since."
$\because$ No wonter, Jim; but cheer up, if
ou survive this you are safe, as ther 3 hule prospert of another such a cat trophe in this ofice.
Governor Dorr.—. We were in
ormed on Monday, says the Provi
ormed on Monday, says the Pruvi
dence Herald, that ihis victim of Alge
no oppression was suffering under a
matism, and that his friends had applied
to the committee who visit the prison.
for such a relaxation of prison disripline
si might pernit him to take such exer-
scribed limits of the walls of circum would nermin, and that the requ.
coldy and unfeelingliy refused.
A Significant SigN-The West-
moreland (Pa.) Intelligencer, the organ of Joseph Markle. republishes an arti-
cle, favorable to the Election of Henry Cle, favorable to the Election of Henry
British Red coats are all Allas! The Th course Red coats hare all for Clay, or nearest their Tory course
views.
An AnNouncement.-The Madison-
an, of Wednesday, announces. as forih $\because$ A senés the press.
"A senes of essays, dissecting the
character of Mr. Clay repuhtishes
from the Madisonian of isat ad'then the productidn of a mighty mind.

| Texas.-A leller in the New York n says, there is no doubt of the elec n of Hon. Anson Jones (the Houstion didate) to the Presidency of Texas: | Two dollars and fifty cents perannum, sive of postage: Fifty cents deducted within the year ; and for tash actually |
| :---: | :---: |
| ce of her son, a lady acquaintance | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tine } \\ & \text { Ad } \\ & \text { certed } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ |
| -He can read Quently in any parto the Bible, repeat the whole calechism, and weed unious as well as his father:" <br> "Yes, mother," added the young | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text {. Job } \\ \text { exped } \\ \text { cippe. } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |
| son, throwed the cat in the well. tole old Hinckley's ginlet." |  |
| Tire Tncrease of Trade of the por of Liverpool: Uüring the pást yearj has been 18ư;000 tons of shipplag. |  |
| on. James Buchanay.-a public er wps.giren to the Hon. James than, at Williamesport onethutg- |  |

Wrights Tegeablel Iadian




## 0

| Sele |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| mo stape |  |
| Soma |  |
| Pimatitament | Aitind |
| elisteads. |  |
| matame |  |
|  |  |
|  | merm |
|  | Hix bumbtoment |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| makin |  |
| moimedstoe |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Unoud |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




| A Special Proclamation! |
| :---: |
|  |  |

为
 Tif imping pieniainge





|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

