eachw Concluded From Pirst Page labor will be benefited .: Here (alluding to the village of Watertown) are manufacturers, I believe, of cotton and wool, and all about you are farmers raising grains beef, pork, and making butter and cheese. Now, the manufacturers are projected by a duty of say 30, 40, 30, 60, per cent on these priicles at least an average of thirty or lotip. We will assume that they can afford to pay 20 pr 30 per cent more for labor. But the farmers all about them, the mechanice in the village not engaged in these banches of manufacture, cannot afford to pay more. Will the manufreturer say, "Here is a farmer—he can't pay pay more than seven dollars a month— but I am protected—I can afford 15 dollars." Is that your experience? I doubt not that there are many laboring men here. Or will the manufacturer come to you and pay just as little as will hire you away from the farmer? If the farmer pays ten dollars, the manutacturer will pay eleven. But, though he can afford it, will he pay fifteen? My experience is not so. My study of human nature teaches that it is not so. Every man will hire labor as cheaply as he can, and pay ennough only to hire the best labor. One farmer turns his attention to to grawing wool. He wants two or three hired men. A neighbor of his raises wheat, and he wants or two or three. Another neighbor raises cattle and keeps a dairy .-Well the wool-grower is protected by 40 per cent on wool. Does he pay 40 per cent on for the labor he hires, than the man who hires labor for grain or beef? No. All pay as little as they can command the labor for. If there was a deficiency of labor, the wool grower would, most likely, get it, for he can give most. Don't understand me to suppose that the farmer receives the same compensation for labor that the manufacturer does-but I mean according to the branch of lanor in which it is employed. What controls the price of labor in the whole. All who want to hire will go into the same market, and all pay nearly the same rate of wages, in proportion to the description of labor they want. Now you can't protect but one out of the several branchof agricultural industry. How then can you protect labor by extending a monopoly to them? No further than the people were to stand up in mass you can extend the aggregate demand and instruct their representatives-"tax for labor, and raise up the whole. And us on-tax us on-because by taxation

will help you out of difficulty. You must change your system, and by your to manufacturing employments that the manufacturers and mechanics will eat up all the agricultural products of the country. Then you give a home market to our farmers, and thus protect all their production. This is true. If, by law, you can turn so much of the productive labor of the country to manufacturing and the mechanic arts, as to make these branches equal to the consumption of all the agricultural prostuffs, beef, &c., then you can protect how will it then stand with the manufacturing and mechanic interests D Will will bear, consistently with revenue.the farmers be able to turn round and You fill the treasury and relieve taxabuy all the manufactures of the country? I tion from another source. What I pay For if they can't your system is just as pay more for my coat or cotton wear, I bad, only you have changed sides. do not pay on anything else-whilst I Laughter. Now the farmer cannot be aid an important interest. But the moprotected, even tho' there are heavy duties on the agricultural imports. Then, the farmer would be protected in the whole extent, and the manufacturer could not be protected at all; because for two-thirds, of their articles, they must depend upon exportation-and the moment they are compelled to go abroad for a market, they are as much beyond protection as the farmer is now. Then, how will it stand? Will the country be the genner? Will it be in a more prosperous condition? We can answer this question if we will believe in experience and history. The government of Great Brittan, to which we are pointed for an example of the wisdom of this prohibitory policy, have gone through with this. They have rried the experiment and most effectually. They commenced by protection to manufactures, by 70 and 100 per cent duties. But they had a more efficient system then we have. The British government neither depends on public opinion nor on constitutional re-What did tney do! At the start, when it became an object of government to

imported." And for two centuries, the importation of woolen cloth into England was It was made penal for any subject to of their population into manufacturing, to consume all products of agriculture. What was the consequence? Populauon increased. The farming interest oreign provisions, and now have got a rotective duty of more than 100 per ent. on every necessary of life-and be manufacturing labor of the country s starving, to death. This is experi- that they will not be neglected.

LEVILLE STRUCK STRUCK SERVER STRUCKS STRUCKS STR ence. There the thing has been tried. And now they have got to the point bill which is unchanging, so long as the

agricultural interest can control. Let me add a word which may be relevant to a state of things with us. How is it that the agricultural interests of Great Britain, composing seven per cent. of its population, is able to command the legislative policy of that great country? It is because the government, in the course of the pursuit of this policy, has built up a debt resting the land of the country-the stock held by the landholders and landlords of the country-which the government can't pay-and through its credit and its debt, the landed interest commands and must command, while monarchy-exists, its legislative policy. And it can command protection to its wheat and beef and other production while the laborer starves at his loom and spinning jenny. Do we, fellow-citizens-and I am sure I address a people a large majority of whom, are farmers-do we desire any monopoly to the agricultural interest. [Cries of "no" "no."] Then, the manulacturing and mechanical interest should not-as wise men among them do not-desire to drive the agricultural interest, by seeking monopoly for themselves, to this result. Because the roads is plain. It is a beaten track .-Not England alone, but France, Spain. Austria, have followed it to the same

Now, the argument is-" protection against the pauper labor of Europe.' How has that pauper labor been produced? By carrying out the prohibitory policy. We should protect our-selves to the whole extent of the revenue of our government with the exception of what we enjoy without taxation, by duties on imports. Beyond that it would be impolitic, as it would be unjust to go. But I am detaining you too long on this subject. Another word shall close.

What is this system of benefits which our opponents so urge upon us, and to oppose which, they say, is anti-patriotic and anti-American? Strip it of its imaginary qualities, and of the beauties of rhetoric in which they dress it up, and it is a system of taxation on the people. And did our Revolutionary fathers ever dream, when they were confering on the federal government this tremendous power of taxation, that you can judge how far protection on you can drive us into unexampled pros-wool will raise the price of the wool.

But our opponents tell us to stop it is a fallacy. Divest the human mind short. There is another position that of prejudice, and it will detect, the fallacy at once. It is not a system of blessings at all; and if your governprohibitory policy turn so much labor ment required no revenue, no congress would be permitted to lay taxes to tax you into prosperity. This is all the benefit-all the honest part of the invention-that by a just reward to the different interests of the country, by an honest exertion of the taxing power. you may relieve burthens on the community. Tax lightly the necessaries of life, and you relieve taxation on the poor and laboring classes. Tax heavily the luxuries and you reach property ducts, and we cease to export bread- that should bear the heaviest portion of that you will deceive a few honest men, taxation. Where your interests conthe farmer in his whole interest. But flict with foreign interests, bear taxation on the foreign article as hard as it

## Our First Great Duty.

ment you depart from that principle,

and consider any system of taxation

a blessing, I have shown you by the

history of the old governments of this

world where the mistake must lead.

There is much good sense in the following remarks from the Jefferson Democrat. We commend them to our Democratic friends in this county:

are very proper in their places; but we should not let them interfere with the higher duty of organization-organization in the different wards, townships and boroughs, of the several countiesorganization by registry, by documents, by canvassing. We call upon the active men of the county to be up and doing. We call upon "the committees to go to work. Meetings are well enough; but too many may be injuristrictions to carry forward its policy, ous. Let us remember that it is only when we have been organized that our victory has been complete, Where protect a particular interest, they said there is as much enthusiasm and conin terms, in the law, "this shall not be fidence among the people as are now displayed by the Democrats, organization is easy. But do not let us neglect it. We hope to see the township comentirely prohibited-no duty about it. mittees at work in this important business. We hope to see the active men wear cloth not wove and spun within at work. Let us not lose precious the realm. Well, they forced enough time in speeches; but let us devote a is the man who would thus gratify his portion of the time to a registry of our forces—of the forces of both parties—in every township, ward, and borough.-Let us give some of the time to a circuperned back on them and demanded lation of the documents, by which the Motection against foreign meat, and current misrepresentation of the federalists may be corrected, and the true faith pruperly vindicated, on all the great questions of the day. These are very

#### Clay on the Tariff.

Henry Clay, says the coon papers, is the father of the American system. His whole life has been spent, continues those patterns of truth, in advocating the doctrine of protection. What is the evidence? What other evidence have they that Henry Clay is the father of protection, than that he voted for the Compromise bill. Recollect that he voted against the bill of 1828, and pronunced it a bill of abominations. Recollect farther, that he voted against the hill of 1832, because it was merely a modification of the bill of 1828, and too high for him .-And finally recollect, that to conciliate and allay southern feeling, he then bro't. forward the compromise bill, for which he voted, and for which, and which only, he is now styled the Father of the American System.

Now as the Coons of the Argus, will of couse deny these premises, unless we prove them, here is the evidence:

After my return to Congress in 1832, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, still furth er reduced and modified them."--Clay's letter to F. S. Bronson, of Georgia, dated Oct. 13, 1843.

Now for the argument. Mr. Clay for voting for the compromise bill is styled the father of the American sytem. Jas. K. Polk voted for the Compromise bill. Still farther, Henry Clay voted against the Tariff bill of 1832, which was a much higher tariff than the Compromise bill, as we have just shown by Mr.Clay's own words. James K. Polk voted for it. Tell us the inference candid reader, no matter to which party you belong .-Can it be dodged-can it be avoided-is it not irresistable, that James K. Polk not only did vote on two occasions in favor of protection, but that he having voted 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. Polk is more of a Tariff man than Henry Clay?

Let the Coons denounce this as Loco Foco falsehood, it is happily circumstanced, in that such argument passes current with candid and intelligent readers.

[Written for the Bradford Reporter] 'Thou'shalt not bear talse witness against thy neighbor."

No. 6.

Who are they that are guilty of this charge; yes you modern whigs who are now circulating the base falsehood, that James K. Polk is a Roman Catholic .-Are you not really chuckling yourselves 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 become so accustomed to reporting falsehoods, that you have no conscience left to check you.

What minister of the gospel is he, residing not many miles from the centre of Bradford County, who regardless of the principles of religion, busies himself while attending on his circuit in publishing 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 you vile slandererretrace your steps and undeceive the people. If you have become a little whig-"We must take care not to waste our gish, remember that lying even in politienergies in large gatherings. They cal syllables does not become a minister

of the gospel. Ye modern whigs, I do not charge this falsehood upon you, thinking it a crime to be a Roman catholic, for there are both good and bad men among all denominations of religion; but to put in circulation a falsehood of this kind against a native-born American, and one too who is a member of a protestant church, and whose ancesters nobly fought to gain the American Independence, is not only dishonest, but downright knavery, and justly deserves the sentence of the people of wilfully breaking one of the most solemn commands of God, "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Desperate is the cause that requires a course of lying to maintain it, and tyrant revenge against democracy. You may deceive a few honest men, and thus gain their votes, but the God of Heaven will defeat a party, who will so forsake his righteous laws.

To the people I now address myself. yes to the people, who are the only sovhigh duties; and we repeat our trust ereigns and have, a right to rule; with you our republican institutions must day.

if, decima three is his built in the law to stand of fall; I do not believe even all the whigs have become thus abandoned, now is the time to pause and reflect, now is the time to pursue the virtuous path, to gird on the armor of democracy, which lit up a glow of cheerfulness in the bosoms of our forefathers in the American revolution. Now is the time to be as determined as that noble son of liberty. Patrick Henry, who exclaimed "give me liberty or give me death," yes fellow-citizens, our liberty is at stake at this time. and calls forth our energy to maintain it. One of our number, namely, Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, is now incarcerated in a States prison, for no other ofsenoe than taking a part for the people, and we know not how soon it may be our lot to fall a victim to the same tyranical party. Then arise, arise I say, and hurl from power that lying band,-let Polk, Dallas and Shunk be waved on every flag, with a streamer that shall reach from Maine to the utmost bounds of Texas, exclaim to the world we will

OLD SOUTH.

How WILL NEW YORK VOTE?-The New York Morning News says, "the Whigs forget that in 1840, New York was a whig state-whig by the great majorities of 15,000 in 1837, and 10,000 in 1838. But nous avons change tout cela. New York is now another part of speech. In both last year and the year before, we swept the state by upwards of 20,000. Where are we going to lose any of our majority of last year, when we had about 22,000, being a gain of about 35,000 since 1840? No-New York is safe, and the pledge which Mr. Van Buren's friends gave for her in Baltimore, to the rest of the Union, will be redeemed."

Congressional Elections. - Seventeen members of Congress have been voted for since the Presidential nominations, viz :- In Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. They have

Dem.	Fed.
Louisiana, 3	1
Illinois, 6	1
Missouri, 5	0
Alab'm (vacancy) 1	0
	_
15	2

So much for the great "Clay Victo-

Scene in a Down East Printing Office.-"Jim what are you doing there on the floor?"

"Why, sir, I've had a shock."

" A shock ?" "Yes. sir.

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why, sir, one of our subscribers came in during your absence, and offered to pay a yeár's subscription, which produced such an effect upon me that have been perfectly helpless ever

"No wonder, Jim; but cheer up, if no survive this you are safe as ther is little prospect of another such a catastrophe in this office."

GOVERNOR DORR .--- We were informed on Monday, says the Providence Herald, that this victim of Algerino oppression was suffering under a severe and aggravated attack of theumatism, and that his friends had applied to the committee who visit the prison. for such a relaxation of prison discipline as might permit him to take such exercise in the open air, as the circumscribed limits of the walls of the vard would permit, and that the request was coldly and unfeelingly refused.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN .- The Westmoreland (Pa.) Intelligencer, the organ of Joseph Markle, republishes an article, favorable to the Election of Henry Clay from the London Atlas! The British Red coats are all for Clay, of course as he comes nearest their Tory

An Announcement .- The Madisonian, of Wednesday, announces as forthcoming from the press.

" A series of essays, dissecting the character of Mr. Clay-republishes from the Madisonian of 1842 and '43+ the production of a mighty mind."

TEXAS. A letter in the New York Sun says, there is no doubt of the election of Hon. Anson Jones (the Houston candidate) to the Presidency of Texas.

A CHILD. TO BOAST OF .- A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance said-

"He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism, and weed unious as well as his father." "Yes, mother," added the young hopeful. "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat in the well, and stole old Hinckley's gimlet."

THE INCREASE OF TRADE of the port of Liverpool, during the past year, has been 187,000 tons of shipping.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN .- A public dinner was given to the Hon. James Buchanan, at Williamsport, on Thurs-

BOO'T & SHOE MAKING.



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 Coarse Boots and Shoes Ladies' shoes and gaiters; youth's do. All work made by me will be warranted to

well made. Call and try. Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towards, February 27th, 1844.



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

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

#### BOOT & SHOE MAKING

TILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Makng business, in the borough of Towanda, one door west of the Claremont House, and solicit a share of public patronage. They intend, by a careful selection of stock, and by attention to the interests of their customers, to make as neat 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 coarse boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slips; children's do.; gent's gaiters and pumps, PHILANDER SAGE.

Towanda, May 6, 1844.

ALT, a few bags of fine salt for dairy and table use, also any quantity of common Salt, which we promise to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other merchant in Towards. Call before you buy, at No. 3. Brick Row.
June 28, 1844. W.H.BAIRD & CO.

SADDLE, HARNESS &

trynk

Manupaotory.

HE 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, as a Hat shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Mercur's store, where he will be happy to accomodate old and new customers. CARPET BAGS

SADDLES, PRIDLES, MAR'TINGALS, HARNESS,

VALICES, TRUNKS-COLLARS,, WHIPS &C. &C.

of the latest fashion and best materials will be 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!

O. HALSTED, as in duty bound O. HALSTED, as in duty bound animated nature, the individual composite returns his sincere thanks to those who Caucer may be, they were so tenacious of a have lavored him with their patronage during istence, that the knife or the most powerful terest in the information, that he still continued at the old stand, ready to dispense to the needy all manners, kinds and conditions of Confec tionaries, Groceries, Cigars, &c. &c., at his usual liberal prices, and most accommodating terms, to wit-For cash only.

To the Thirsty, he would say, his SODA WATER is unrivalled. Small beer and various other hevatages are constantly on hand. To the Hungry, he it 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, ETURNS his thanks to his numerous customers, and informs them that he has removed his shop to the small building on the north side of the public square, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, where he will be found at all reasonable hours, ready to wait on those who may favor him with a call, in the politest manner possible. Towanda, May 5, 1844.

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

## The Bradford Reporter.

BT E. S. GOODBICH AND SON.

TERMS 8

Two dollars and fifty cents perannum, exclusive of postage. Fifty cents deducted if paid within the year; and for cash actually in advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deduted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrearages.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, in serted for fifty cents; every subsequent inser tion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount mad to yearly advertisers.

Twelve lines or less make a square.

Job Printing, of every description neatly and expeditionsly executed, on new and fashionable

fice, must come free of postage, to ensure atten-

Letters on business pretaining to the of-

AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Reporter.

and to receipt for payments therefor : C. H. HERRICK, Esq. .... Athens. Col. W. E. BARTON, ..... Smithfield. E. Aspenwall, ..... Wells J. E. GOODRICH, ..... Troy. 

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills

F, during during the continuance of and Floods, the channels of ODE MICHTI HIVERS

become so obstructed as to afford an inner become so operational waters, we consider the superaturn that the constant waters, we consider the superaturn that the superat pect nothing less than that the sum country will be

OVERWHELMED WITH THE PLOOD.

In a like manner with the human body. Skin, Kidneys, and Powels, (the nate

lets for

USEZESS AND CORRUPT SUNORs)
becom (so obstructed as to fail in afford
full discharge of those impurities which

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

OVERWHELMED WITH DISEASE. As in the first place, if we would present inundation we must remove all obstruction the free discharge of the superabundant w So, in the second place, if we would pr and cure disease, we must open and keep all the Natural Drains of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VECTABLE PILLS Of the North American College of his will be found one of the best if not the ver BEST MEDICIZE IN THE WORLD

for carrying out this beautiful and simple ry ; because they completely clense the Stor and Bowels from all Billious Rumorand er impurity, and at the same time prome healthy discharge from the Lungs, Sin Kidneys; consequently, as all the N Drains are opened, Disease of every name is literally driven

the Body. Caution-As the great popularity consequent great demand for Wright's Inc Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of cuon feiters, country agents and storekeepers will on their guard against the many impostent are travelling about the country ciling to unsuspecting a spurious article for the page

It should be remembered that all tube agents are provided a Certificate of Agents signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice Proof the N. A. College of Health. Consen ly, those who offer Indian Vegetable Pilke cannot show a Certificate, as above decide will be known as imposters.

The following highly, respectable 8 keepers have been appointed Agents for the

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL and of whom it is confidently believed to nuine medicine can with certainty be obtain

BRADFORD COUNTY, PA J.D.& E. D. Montanye, Towards. D. Brink, P.M., Hornbrook. S. W. & D.F. Pomeroy, Troy. Lyman Durfey, Smithfield. J. J. & C. Warford, Monrocton. Wm. Gibson, Ulster. Ulysses Moody, Asylum. John Horton Jr., Terrytown. Coryell & Gee, Burlington cornen. Benjamin Coolbaugh, Canton. L. S. Elisworth & Co., Athens. Allen & Storrs, Sheshequin.

Guy Tracy, Milan. A.R.Soper, Columbia Flatts. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 228 Greens street, New York, No. 198 Tremont and Boston, and 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

BAWARE OF COUNTERPLITS.-The pull are respectfully informed that medicine purpoing to be Indian Pills, made by one V. Falck, are not the genuine Wright's India Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition is purchase from the regular advertised again and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright Indian Vegetable Pills.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

T is a prevailing opinion among the chirt ed Physicians of our country, that Cum is a mass of living animalcule, which have ken up their abode in the human system. matter how small, or how low in the scula caustic, are the only means by which they ca be removed. When permitted to remain, they never fai

to multiply and spread to neighboring parts, mmitting the most frightful depredations until death comes to the relief of their vicim .-Worms in children, may be considered somewhat analogous. If they are less his, they are infinitely more common; and if afferd to remain, produce consequences scarch has alarming. If the testimony of medical with is to be relied upon, they often produce min apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, convulsions and many other diseases equally dangerous, and often fa tal. But here the parallel stops, Cancer pein one of the m st obdurate diseases, with which physicians have to contend, while arm in easily dislodged by proper remedies.

MERRICK'S VERMIFTER, has proved one of the most valuable medicin ever offered to the public for destroying warm n children. Hundreds of cases might be enmerated, where it has produced the happiestre sults: It is a syrup, and therefore easily administered to children. Price 25 cents per bouls.

THE POCAHON TAS PILL.

In the present age, when "Patent Medicines" are so numerous, and their properties of the properti unblushingly eulogized by their respective pro prietors, it becomes necessary for the public ( guard against imposition) to require some an thentic evidence of their sanative properties.

The Pocahontas Pill is not offered as to the tidote for all the diseases to which flesh is hear We merely purpose to show, by the success publication of certificates, voluntarily office that their present popularity is well founded and, that as a purgative medicine, they have proved pre-eminently beneficial. These are compounded according to the rules of me cal science, are entirely vegetable, and may safely given to cleanse the stomach, purify blood, remove inflammation, and correct morbid secretions, without regard to age, sel

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Follmer, of Tur condition. Northumberand county, Pa., says... Forson years past. I have been suffering from a state and clarming disease of the liver. Several po sicians had prescribed for me, and I had lake many articles highly recommended in the paper without any benefit. About twelve mor ago, I began using the Pocahontas Pills, and the happy to say, that in a few weeks I found disease entirely removed; since which I but been free from cough and pain in the side, at consider my malady radically cured." Price 25 cents per box. Agents for the stof the above medicine in Branford County:

A. D. Montanye, Towarda; J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton; A. Dewing Warrenbato; Guy Tracey, Milan.; George A. Perkins, Athens Wm. Gibson, Ulster.