

Miscellaneous

Policy of the whigs

A contemporary furnishes the following programme of whig policy, which will be found interesting to the candid enquirer.

Of all the pledges made by the whigs to get into power, and violated afterwards, none was more solemnly given or more habitually broken, than the promise to "proscribe proscription."

The crowd of clamorous cormorants that congregated at the Capitol, on the inauguration of Gen. Harrison; had an appetite for spoils that the plunder of the twenty-six provinces of the Union could not have stated. The most prompt and energetic measures were undertaken to distribute, among the brigands of party, the property of the country. And such a scheme of universal confiscation, as was proposed at the Extra Session, has hardly been equalled in the annals of intestine strife.

The lust of power and plunder could not bide the forms of the Constitution and the entire subservency of Executive power, but rushed to possession by a premature convocation of the legislative body. And then the whole whig system was revealed to the public eye—a system which, for its ingenious, comprehensive and remorseless confiscation of public and private property to party purposes, by the forms of law under a free Constitution, will become the model of all political freebooters in time to come.

1. The Executive patronage. The process of proscription for opinions sake, commenced in the indiscriminate removal of all federal officers of Democratic sentiments, as rapidly as the claims of contending competitors for the succession could be settled. The Post Office Department, having the greatest number of officers, was deluged with partisan claims to promotion.

The total number of officers under the Executive control, is about thirty thousand. About half of these during the administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, were Democrats, and those were destined to be sacrificed, to reward the orators, editors, showmen, song singers, pipe layers, cabin builders, coon keepers, and cider drinkers, of the universal whig party.

2. The expenditures of the Government were, according to Henry Clay's speech at Hanover and divers other whig promises, to be reduced to "about thirteen millions." But, at the extra session, Henry Clay himself proposed, and the whigs agreed, to raise the sum of twenty-six or seven millions annually—the very highest possible amount which they thought could be realized by the joint process of taxing and borrowing.

3. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Many of the States had embarked in such a wild and extravagant scheme of Banking and Internal Improvement, that their credit and resources were exhausted, leaving hosts of contractors, superintendents, engineers, directors, and clerks without the means of living in their accustomed style.

lions of dollars from the public lands—enough to pay the interest on new loans to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and thus put the whole machinery of state patronage into motion, by taking that money, by indirect taxation from the people, which the State Legislatures would not dare to exact in an honest and direct manner.

4. A Bank of the United States, with a capital ultimately of fifty millions, and twenty six branches. Of this the Government must have supplied some ten or twelve millions of stock and an equal amount of deposits, besides all the credit which the connexion of the Government would have conferred.

[Written for the Bradford Reporter] "Ye strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

No. 6. Two persons are now claiming the votes of the people, for the highest office in their gift, namely, the Presidency of the United States. Those two persons are Henry Clay of Kentucky, and James K. Polk of Tennessee, for the one or the other, you must cast your votes, if you mean to vote with any reference to the success of the candidate.

I know where there are two parties arrayed against each other, there are some base enough to invent every kind of slander against the candidate they oppose, and in such cases, the voters are left at a loss to know how to decide between truth and falsehood; but where we can refer to history of what took place before the candidates were brought to our view for such important offices, we can arrive at what we may rely upon as truth.

History informs us, that as early as the year 1805, when Mr. Clay was but twenty eight years old, he had a quarrel with Col. Davis of Kentucky, and a duel was only prevented by the active interference of friends; in 1808, when he was thirty-one years old, he challenged and fought a duel with Humphrey Marshall of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1825, when he was forty-eight years old, he challenged and fought a duel with John Randolph and while Clay twice aimed his pistol at the heart of his opponent, and fired without effect, John Randolph, less thirsty for blood, fired his into the air.

Again in the year 1825, we have the political history of Henry Clay, when unsuccessful in obtaining the presidential chair, he gave his vote in Congress in favor of John Q. Adams, contrary to the will of the people of the State of Kentucky, and contrary to the direct instructions of the Legislature of that State, setting aside the will of the people for his own aggrandisement, whereby he became Secretary of the United States, and in league with a man he before pretended to despise.

Now let us turn our attention to what history says of James K. Polk. In the year 1825, we find him boldly struggling and exerting all his faculties with the people to put down that usurpation of power so illegally obtained by John Q. Adams and Henry Clay; and in 1828, still asserting the rights of the people, and advocating the election of Andrew Jackson to that office which the people intended him to fill in 1825, when he was basely defrauded, and the people's rights trampled upon.

Thus far I have selected the history of those two candidates for the office of chief magistrate of the nation, and can be relied upon as truth, having been recorded before either of them were nominated to that office. Since their names have come before the public, many slanders have been reported against them; it has been said that Henry Clay was a profane swearer, and a gambler; but as this is not a matter of history, I leave it as a floating political story.

Now fellow citizens, to whom shall we give our votes, shall we strain at the slanders invented by base men against James K. Polk, and look over and swallow all the duels fought by Henry Clay? shall we by our votes sanction that spirit of revenge, by which man sheds the blood of his fellow man? or shall we not go to the election, and there give our votes for James K. Polk—that candidate in whom guile cannot be found—that christian candidate whose virtues will be an ornament to the American nation, and a blessing to a free people.

Our prospects never looked better as regards our autumnal elections. In this county we gave Van Buren but about 270 majority, we will give Polk and Dallas 800 majority; Greene will give over 900, and Westmoreland over 20,000. Somerset that gave Harrison in 1840 over 1700, will not give Clay 1000. The gain in Western Pennsylvania is in the same ratio.

TREASURY NOTES.—By an official statement of the Register of the Treasury, it appears that there were outstanding on the 1st of September, Treasury notes to the amount of \$2,008,459. The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the Department is prepared to redeem all that are outstanding.

TAKE, NO DOUBT.—An advertisement of cheap shoes and fancy articles, in an exchange paper, has the following note bene: "N. B. Ladies wishing those cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they will not last long."

KENTUCKY.—With 53,000 votes to begin another contest with, and a majority of only 5,000, to overcome, the Yeoman says the Democrats of Kentucky are determined to beat Mr. Clay in November.

Gov. TALLMAGE.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states, that the Hon. N. P. TALLMAGE of New York, has abandoned the Whig party and will support Polk and DALLAS.

PERRY COUNTY.—The last Perry County Standard says: "Perry county good for 1200 majority for Polk, Dallas and Shunk."

Mr. VAN BUREN is mentioned as the successor of Mr. Wright in U.S. Senate.

The Forgeries.

Last week we published the certificate of William Hicks and John Hicks of Monroe, stating that their names annexed to Judge Herrick's address "to our fellow-citizens" are published without authority, and that they shall go for Polk and Dallas. This week we publish the card of Thomas Lane and G. W. Pummer to the same effect.

THE WHIGS complain of the attacks made on the private and moral character of Henry Clay. For ourselves, we are quite willing to accept Mr. Clay as a man of sufficient morality to represent the whig party—of sufficient morality to be President—whig politics are to prevail; although Mr. Clay has all that violence of temper and propensity for dictation, which he imputed to Gen. Jackson as a disqualification for the Presidency.

WHICH IS TRUE?—An old adage says that certain people "should have long memories." Unfortunately for Mr. Clay, his seems to be a very short one, and some of his stories contradict each other. Thus, in his letter to Mr. Wise concerning the Cilley duel, he says: "Being the friend of Mr. Graves, I could not invoke the authority of the police to prevent the duel."

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—Extract of a letter from a respectable source, to a gentleman in this city, dated Uniontown, Fayette County, August 31st, 1844: "Our prospects never looked better as regards our autumnal elections. In this county we gave Van Buren but about 270 majority, we will give Polk and Dallas 800 majority; Greene will give over 900, and Westmoreland over 20,000. Somerset that gave Harrison in 1840 over 1700, will not give Clay 1000. The gain in Western Pennsylvania is in the same ratio."

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Personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas.—H. Clay.

Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

It is 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 result 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 Duffey, 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 & Storm, Sheshequin. Guy Tracy, Milan. A. R. Soper, Columbia Falls.

Agents 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. [noted.]

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. It is a prevailing opinion among the enlightened Physicians of our country, that Cancer is a mass of living animalcules, which have taken up their abode in the human system. No matter how small, or how low in the scale of animated nature, the individual composing Cancer may be, they were so tenacious of existence, that the knife or the most powerful caustic, are the only means by which they can be removed.

When permitted to remain, they never fail to multiply and spread to neighboring parts, committing the most frightful depredations, until death comes to the relief of their victim.— Worms in children, may be considered somewhat analogous. If they are less fatal, they are infinitely more common; and if suffered to remain, produce consequences scarcely less alarming. If the testimony of medical writers is to be relied upon, they often produce mania, apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, convulsions and many other diseases equally dangerous, and often fatal. But here the parallel stops, Cancer being one of the most obstinate diseases, with which physicians have to contend, while worms are easily dislodged by proper remedies.

HERRICK'S VERMIFUGE, has proved one of the most valuable medicines ever offered to the public for destroying worms in children. Hundreds of cases might be enumerated, where it has produced the happiest results. It is a syrup, and therefore easily administered to children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

THE POCAHONTAS PILL. It is the present age, when "Patent Medicines" are so numerous, and their properties so unblushingly eulogized by their respective proprietors, it becomes necessary for the public (to guard against imposition) to require some authentic evidence of their sensitive properties.— The Pocahontas Pill is not offered as an antidote for all the diseases to which flesh is heir. We merely purpose to show, by the successive publication of certificates, voluntarily offered, that their present popularity is well founded; and that as a purgative medicine, they have proved pre-eminently beneficial. These Pills are compounded according to the rules of medical science, are entirely vegetable, and may be safely given to cleanse the stomach, purify the blood, remove inflammation, and correct the morbid secretions, without regard to age, sex or condition.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Follmer, of Turbet, Northumberland county, Pa., says:—"For some years past, I have been suffering from a severe and alarming disease of the liver. Several physicians had prescribed for me, and I had taken many articles highly recommended in the papers, without any benefit. About twelve months ago, I began using the Pocahontas Pills, and am happy to say, that in a few weeks I found my disease entirely removed; since which I have been free from cough and pain in the side, and consider my malady radically cured."

Agents for the sale of the above medicine in Bradford County: J. D. & E. D. Montanye, Towanda; J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton; A. Deane, Warrenham; Guy Tracy, Milan; George A. Perkins, Athens; Wm. Gibson, Ulster.

Persons desiring to receive a copy of the above medicine in Bradford County, should send for it to the following Agents: J. D. & E. D. Montanye, Towanda; J. J. & C. Warford, Monroeton; A. Deane, Warrenham; Guy Tracy, Milan; George A. Perkins, Athens; Wm. Gibson, Ulster.

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 Course Boots and Shoes. Ladies' shoes and gaiters; youth's do. All work made by me will be warranted to be 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 their old stand, all kinds of Cane and Wood Bedsteads, 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 ESTABLISHMENTS

BOOT & SHOE MAKING WILCOX & SAGE have associated themselves in the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing business, in the borough of Towanda, at the door west of the Claremont House, and will receive a share of public patronage. They have a careful selection of stock, and by strict attention to the interests of their customers, to make as durable work as can be manufactured at this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, Morocco, calf and cow boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, shoes and slippers; children's do.; gent's gaiters and pants, &c., &c. JOHN W. WILCOX, PHILANDER SAGE, Towanda, May 6, 1844.

SALT, a few bags of fine salt for dairy use, also any quantity of coarse salt, which we promise to sell as cheap as 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, as a shop, on Main street, nearly opposite Miller's store, where he will be happy to accommodate old and new customers. SADDLES, CARPET BELT VALISES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, MARTINGALS, COLLARS, HARNESS, WHIPS & C., &c. of the latest fashion and best materials, made to order on moderate terms for ready sale. Most kinds of country produce will be in exchange for work. JERE CULLEN, 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 the time past, and assure all who may feel an interest in the information, that he still continues at the old stand, ready to dispense to the all manners, kinds and conditions of Commodities, Groceries, Cigars, &c. &c. at usual liberal prices, and most accommodating terms, to wit—For cash only. To the Thirsty, he would say, his WATER is unrivalled. Small but various other beverages are constantly on hand. To the Hungry, he proclaimed, that he established a MARKET in the basement establishment, where FRESH MEATS, 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 on the north side of the public square, one door east of the Exchange Hotel, where he will be at all reasonable hours, ready to wait on who may favor him with a call, in the most manner possible. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

COT YARN and Carpet Warp

and White this day received at Brick Row.

The Bradford Reporter

BY E. A. GOODRICH AND SON. TERMS: Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance. Fifty cents deducted within the year; and for cash actual advance, ONE DOLLAR will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrears. 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, expeditiously executed, on new and fast type. Letters on business pertaining to the office, must come free of postage, to the printer.

AGENTS. The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Bradford Reporter, and to receipt for payments therefor: C. H. HERRICK, Esq.; J. R. COOLBAUGH; Col. W. E. BARTON; E. ASPENWALL; J. E. GOODRICH; B. COOLBAUGH.