

REPORTER

Wednesday, October 23, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

Electors for President and Vice President.

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| 1. George F. Lehman. | 13. George Schnabel. |
| 2. Christian Knease. | 14. Nathl. D. Eldred. |
| 3. William H. Smith. | 15. M. N. Irvine. |
| 4. John Hill, (Phila.) | 16. James Woodburn. |
| 5. Samuel E. Leech. | 17. Hugh Montgomery. |
| 6. Samuel Camp. | 18. Isaac Ankey. |
| 7. Jesse Sharpe. | 19. John Matthews. |
| 8. N. W. Sample. | 20. William Patterson. |
| 9. Wm. Heidenrich. | 21. Andrew Burke. |
| 10. Conrad Shimer. | 22. John M'Gill. |
| 11. Stephen Baldy. | 23. Christian Meyers. |
| 12. Jonah Brewster. | 24. Robert Orr. |

The Bradford Argus.

We regret, exceedingly, to be obliged to notice this degraded print, and were it not that its falsehoods and slanders emanate from the leaders of the whig party in this Borough, who use the nominal editors merely as instruments to scatter the filth they are ashamed to be seen carrying, we would never again trouble our readers with a repetition of its name. But we know that the persons whose names stand at the head of that paper, neither conceived or wrote the leading articles contained in the last number; they are the offspring of whigs who pretend to respectability, and who dare not make the assertions in any other than a covert and cowardly manner. We know where the responsibility ought, and where it shall rest. It commences with a tirade of personal abuse of the senior editor of this paper, and George Sanderson Esq., all of which we would pass unnoticed, but for the following sentence:

"Where is the press that has contained more foul aspersions upon the Clergy and religion than the one that these men conduct?"

Now we appeal to our readers and the public, if ever our paper contained one syllable that could be tortured into an aspersion of religion or the clergy. We have given place to remarks upon the conduct of certain persons who have thrust themselves before the public under a sacrimonious garb, aiming a deadly blow at the candidates of the democratic party; but even in this we have endeavored to treat the subject of religion reverently, and we defy the Federal horde to select a line from our columns that can in the remotest degree justify the quotation from the Argus.

We hope we have a proper reverence for religion and religious subjects; far be it from us knowingly, to cast an aspersion upon either; and we have been pained at the efforts made by the Federal party of this county, and urged through the columns of the Argus, for the last six months, to create sectarian prejudices in our community and carry them into the political field for the paltry purpose of gaining a few votes, or deterring some few, through prejudice from voting for the Democratic candidates. That there has been a scheme of this kind on foot by the Federals, is susceptible of proof. We have exposed and condemned it, and for this, an attempt is now made to extend that prejudice to this paper and its editors.—The charge is false and foul in every particular, and the writer knew it when he wrote it. We may hereafter meet him, when he shall have emerged from his skulking place, and we may have it in our power to expose his deformity—and show the world that he himself is an infidel.

To the remarks that a member of the Democratic party, of this borough said "that the outrages committed upon religion by the editors of the Reporter, had done more injury to the party than all the whig orators in the county," we have only to say that they will find it no easy task to make even a coon swallow that yare, and no Democrat is so great a fool.

LOOK AT THE VOTE.—Six hundred average majority, where Van Buren got only 213 over Harrison, nails that falsehood to the board. Better tell that story to the marines.

SHERIFF DEAD.—We learn that the Sheriff of Bucks county, Mr. Thomas Purdy, deceased a few days since.

Shall we be Betrayed?

The people of this county are probably not all aware of the character of the NEW ALLIES of the whigs in the City and county of Philadelphia, by whom the State came near being betrayed and honest old Shunk defeated. The NATIVES, so called, is a new party for plunder; and has sprung into existence from causes purely of a local character. The municipal offices of the city and county are numerous—embracing not only the county officers, but also an extensive police—watchmen, lamplighters, street sweeps and hundreds of other minor officers. In many instances, several of these minor offices were given to naturalized citizens. To secure all these offices to themselves, the native party was organized. This party organized to place at their own disposal, the offices of Mayor, Congressmen, Sheriff, members of the Legislature and so on, to the end of the long chapter, consequently drew into its support, not only such men as wanted the inferior offices, such as constables, tipstiffs, lamplighters and street sweepers, but also that class who could think of nothing less than one of the lighter offices. The whole organization grows out of the municipal regulations of the city and county, and urged on by the hope of spoils and thirst for plunder.

We appeal now to the people of Bradford county, whether they will permit an organization of this character, to control the destiny of this State, and perhaps of the Union? Is the patronage of the city and county of Philadelphia to decide this contest? Are the corporation offices of that section to rule over, trample down the honest yeomanry of our land? and they sold like sheep in the shambles? Every yeoman's bosom ought to burn with indignation at this movement; and at the next voting day record their sentence against it.

What, shall the city of Philadelphia, swarming with idlers and loafers, combine to sell themselves to those who will turn round and give them in turn their support for charter offices? and will the people submit? Must this great Commonwealth, the yeomanry upon her thousand hills and in her valleys, submit to this dictation? Heaven forbid! Look at the recent state election in the city and county; see how, with the help of the whigs, the NATIVES have got every office at their disposal; this was all they wanted; for this they gave their vote to Joseph Markle—and to carry out the bargain they may give their votes for Henry Clay. If such should be the case, and Henry Clay elected, we may bid good-bye to all hopes of an honest administration of this state.

Suppose a matter should come before the people in which Bradford county was deeply interested; and she and her interest must be sacrificed, if it does not happen to suit this new city party, for such in truth it is, the city against the country and its yeomanry. Bradford county we hope will at the ballot box, with a voice of thunderspeak out on this subject.

"Watchman tell us of the fight."

It would be an easy task to fill the columns of our own paper with the burst of joy and enthusiasm which pervades the Democratic party throughout the Union. But this perhaps would be of little interest to the general reader. As caterers for a class of readers who, we doubt not, are deeply anxious as to the result of the coming Election of President and Vice President, we would not knowingly deceive them in relation to the chances of the opposing candidates. We say, then in all sincerity, that the prospects of the Democratic party are of the most cheering character. We have elected our Governor, by an overwhelming majority; and we continue to receive the most flattering accounts of the increasing strength and harmony of our party throughout the union. The two great political parties seem to have exchanged feelings since 1840.—While the coon party are every where struck with panic, and floundering like an army in flight, the Democrats will sweep the union with the same overwhelming rush that characterized the coon victory four years ago.

HON. STEPHEN STRONG.—This gentleman has been nominated by the democracy of the counties of Tioga, &c. for Congress. His opponent is Mr. Sweet, of Owego.

Who are the pipe layers?

After it has been shown by incontrovertible evidence that the elective franchise was basely violated and the ballot box mostly corruptly abused by the coon party in 1840, it was presumed that no public man, claiming the least pretensions to honesty, would dare to oppose a law which would effectually prevent such monstrous abuses for the future.—But the vote in the United States Senate just before the adjournment of its last session, shows that the coon members of that body were determined to keep the door open for the perpetration of similar outrages at the coming election. It is the only way in which coon capitalists can rule the country, and make the law making power subservient to their wishes.

In the Senate, on the 14th June, the Bill fixing a uniform day throughout the United States for the election of President and Vice President was defeated by a vote of 26 to 25. The motion was, to lay upon the table, and the yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson, Mangum, Merriek, Pierce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Upham, White, and Woodbridge—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Hunter, Lewis, M'Duffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, and Wright—25.

All the coon Senators save Tallmadge and Henderson, voting for the motion, and for the defeat of the bill. The coon Senators admitted that the bill was constitutional—that is was right in principle: the Judiciary committee so admitted in their report but still they were not willing it should become a law. Does not every man who has half an eye, see in this, a determination on the part of these individuals to avail themselves of dishonest means to carry the election of the monopolist bankite candidate for President? Do not these facts warrant the conclusion? But we believe there are honest men in the coon party, who cannot be made *particeps criminis* in this nefarious scheme. This development of the rottenness of their leaders will force them to reflect whether a cause can be good in itself which requires such means to support it; and as the plan is now known, the Democrats, we trust, will be on their guard to prevent its consummation.

Rejoice, Freeman, Rejoice. Shout! Shout! and swell the note of Triumph!

SHUNK is elected Governor by more than 5,000. We have gained five members of Congress, and lost but one while the whigs have lost six and gained none. Making the Pennsylvania delegation stand fourteen Democrats, eight whigs and two natives. The Democrats have carried a majority in the House of Representatives over whigs and natives of six, making our majority on joint ballot sixteen, thus securing the election of U. S. Senator.

The triumph is complete and glorious notwithstanding the unholy coalition of whigs and natives in Philadelphia, by which the Democratic party was defrauded out of 7 or 8,000 votes.

Polk and Dallas will sweep the State with the might of a tornado. Pennsylvania is safe for at least 12,000.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Towanda and the adjacent townships held at the House of I. H. Stephens, D. F. Barstow was chosen Chairman, and E. S. Goodrich, appointed Secretary. Information was given to the meeting that the Democratic ladies of Towanda & vicinity, propose to award a splendid Banner to the township which shall give the largest increased vote at the Presidential election, over the vote given on the 8th inst., to Francis R. Shunk.

Whereupon it was Resolved, That we deeply appreciate the spirit, energy and enterprise of the democratic ladies, and will render them all the aid in our power to carry out their laudable project. And that we will give them notice of the time and place when the Banner will be presented to the successful township.

Resolved, That it be recommended to hold meetings in such places and at such times as the conveniences of the public speakers will permit.

MAIN LINE.—The majority for the Sale of the Main Line, is supposed to be about 20,000.

The Democracy of the North.

Right, nobly have the democratic party in the North sustained themselves in the conflict through which they have just passed. They have come up from the battle field covered with the glory of chivalrous victory, and now find the eyes of the whole State turned upon them, and the democracy of the entire Commonwealth simultaneously awarding to them the meed of praise for saving our noble Commonwealth from misrule of Federalism. The "lion-hearted democracy of the North" have ever been firm, and unyielding as our everlasting hills. While other sections of the State have been swayed by local or sectional prejudices, or have been decoyed into the snares set by Federalism, the North has come up to the rescue, firm and devoted in the support of democratic principles. When the democracy of the State yielded before the fierce assaults of the "coon skin and hard cider" campaign, where there was the North? She threw herself in the breach and gallantly, but vainly, endeavored to save our State from the reputation of having cast a Federal vote.—Her thunder tones have been heard in the past contest, and they are but an earnest of that democratic thunder which shall deafen Federalism in November.

But the Democrats of Bradford should remember that the great battle is yet to be fought. The victory which they have achieved, is yet to be succeeded by a second and more glorious victory. They must be vigilant and persevering. They must be early at the polls, and see that every democratic voter is there, and he deposits his vote. Let this be done and old Bradford will certainly give 600 majority for Polk and Dallas.

Which will be the Banner town.

It will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting in another column that the democratic ladies of this Borough are making preparations to give a SPLENDID BANNER to the township which shall give the greatest increased vote over that poll held on the 8th. Which will be the Banner Town?

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"More Coon Depredations," would not, we fear, interest our readers.

The lines written upon Mr. Gingerbread's nine column, Santee, letter are inadmissible. The last verse is the best, which we give:

Dear Billy, we have wronged you, about all that you did do.
'Twas another wrote the letter it never could be you;
You might have signed your name to it—'tis likely that may be,
So we must give you credit for writing—Bill Santee.

SENTENCE OF GORDON.—We learn from the Providence Journal that John Gordon, convicted at the March term of the murder of Amasa Sprague, was brought up for sentence, on the 11th inst., the Court having unanimously overruled the motion for a new trial. Judge Durfee after an impressive address sentenced him to be executed on Friday the 14th of February next, between hours of nine and three o'clock.

MARKLE'S POPULARITY.—The vote in Westmoreland county presents an occurrence very rare in political history. She gave Van Buren 4704 votes, and she now give Shunk the same number; she gave Harrison 2778 votes and she gives Markle the same number. Markle's popularity has not decreased the democratic vote in his own county, and his own township gives a majority of 64 against him.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—C. C. Stratton, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 1326, owing to the unpopularity of Mr. Thompson, which arose from his connection with the railroad company.—The vote was on Stratton 6235, Thompson 5106. To the State Legislature, there have been elected as follows:—Senate, 13 Whigs, 5 Democrats.—Assembly, 40 Whigs, 18 Democrats.—Fed. maj. on joint ballot, 29.

GIVING IT UP.—The New York Tribune of Sept. 27, thus despondingly mourns over the chance that Coonery stands in the Empire State.

"It is just possible now—though it did not seem so two months ago—that the conjoint falsehoods of these two classes of enemies to the whig party and policy may push up Birney's vote above 20,000, and so endanger Mr. Clay's success; but we trust the most desperate efforts to that end will prove unsuccessful."

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We have not received the official vote of Pennsylvania. The majority will probably be not far from 4,700.

OHIO.—The Whig Governor, is elected by about 1000 majority. The Democrats have elected 13 members of Congress, the Whigs 8.

GEORGIA.—The popular vote of this State is decidedly democratic. As far as heard from, the democratic majority was 2,523; eight counties yet remain, which gave 789 democratic majority last year.

COON COMPLACENCY.—It is amusing to witness the complacency of the coons. Before election they boasted that they would carry the county—the district—the State and all the other counties, districts and States, adjoining. When the returns come in, and they found themselves whipped, they exclaimed, "Oh, this is a loco loco county, we expected to be beat here"—and as the news from the State reaches them, that they were completely used up, set up a shout that it is no more than they expected.—But now say they, "we are sure of the State for Clay." (Quere. If 5000 majority against the Federal candidate for Governor, ensures the State for Clay, how much majority would they claim if the state had given 10,000 for Shunk.)

News comes from Maryland, a thorough whig State, that she has escaped by 500 maj., and from Ohio, that gave 25,000 for Harrison, that now she is whig by two or three thousand, and these federal coons are in extacies at such glorious victories. But the richest of all is, to hear them shout victory! victory! Georgia. She gave Harrison 8,640 majority—now she is democratic by about 2000, and the coons are rejoiced almost to death that they are not beaten any worse.

New Jersey has elected a whig Governor by about 1500 majority.

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The majority in this Congressional district is as follows:—

Bradford,	826
Susquehanna,	980
Tioga,	1165

Wilnot's majority 2971

To supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. H. Read, Geo. Fuller has 3567 majority.

ROORBACK'S TRAVELS.—As the author of this base fraud has been called a "loco loco," affidavits have been published proving that he voted for Harrison in 1840, and that Mr. Linn has repeatedly declared his wish that Henry Clay would be elected. So much for that Federal slander.

LAUGHABLE.—One can hardly refrain from giving vent to merriment to see striplings, barely released from their swaddling clothes, and with scarcely gumption enough to rock the cradle, merely because they can put into type the language furnished by their keepers, attempting to give advice to members elect of Congress.—Fide last Bradford Argus.

GEORGE M. HOLLENBACK, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, has addressed a letter to the editors of the N. Y. Evening Express, denying their statement, that he was out for Clay, and assuring them that he shall vote for Polk and Dallas.—This is the way all their boasted changes turn out.

LET THE WORLD AND ITS FOLLIES.—On Wednesday, October 3d, Miss Virginia Scott, daughter of Major General Scott, of the U. S. Army, and Miss Sarah Linton, received the white veil in the Visitation Convent, Georgetown, at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.—That Theodore Frelinghuysen volunteered his services against the Shoemakers of Newark, N. Jersey, to convict them as rioters for trying to raise their wages. Members of the Journeyman's Society, think of this!

WING LOON.—The Bradford Argus says—"If Shunk's majority does not exceed 12,000, we feel confident Clay will carry the State."

By the same kind of whig logic, if Mr. Shunk had got 20,000, Mr. Clay could carry the State by 40,000.

BEGINNING TO RELENT.—The Argus says it intends, hereafter to treat Mr. Wilnot kindly. Three thousand majority makes a mighty difference in the feeling of some coons.

THE TARIFF.

"I hold it to be the DUTY of government to extend as far as practicable, by revenue, AND JUST PROTECTION to ALL GREAT INTERESTS OF THE UNION, EMBRACING AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MECHANIC COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION."—James K. Polk's letter to John J. Kears, dated June 19, 1844.

"The sum and substance of what I consider to be the true policy of the United States respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated, conformity with the principles announced in the Compromise Act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and judicious administration of the General Government ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that the establishment of a Tariff of those duties, such a Tariff ought to be made as will afford a reasonable protection to our national interests."—Clay's letter to Mr. Bronson of Georgia, 3d. 1843.

"I think there is no danger of a high being ever established; that of 1829 was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it; but, with its history, and all circumstances which gave birth to it, I am acquainted. They were highly dissimilar to American legislation; and I hope, for honor, will never be again repeated."

"After my return to Congress, in 1829, efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1828 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1832, commonly called the Compromise act, still further reduced and modified them."—Clay's letter to Bronson, Aug. 22, 1843.

"I am hold to say, that during my service in Congress since the Compromise passed there never had been an effort to reduce it which had not met with my prompt and earnest resistance. It was important that COMPROMISE SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD TO BE A GRADUAL REDUCTION OF DUTIES DOWN TO TWENTY PER CENT.—Mr. Clay's speech in Charleston, C., April 8, 1844.

"AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION"—Clay's letter to Messrs. Bronson and Bledsoe, of Georgia, July 8th, 1844.

"Look to the revenue ALONE for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is NO NECESSITY PROTECTION for protection."—Clay's speech in the Senate, Jan. 21, 1842.

"The ploughman who fastens his plough to the TAILS of his cattle, will not on any other mode equal to his."—Clay's speech in Congress, 1832.

"A REVENUE TARIFF, WITH NECESSARY PROTECTION—that is, a tariff boldly avowed and held by every State from Louisiana to Maine."—Clay's speech at Fayetteville, N. C. March, 1844.

"We must REJECT both the doctrine of Free Trade and a HIGH and prohibitory tariff. All parties ought to be satisfied with a TARIFF FOR REVENUE, and directions for protection."—Clay's speech at New York, April, 1844.

"And from and after the day last aforesaid [June 30, 1842] all duties on imports shall be collected, &c., and such duties shall be for the purpose of raising such a revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and such duties shall be laid WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PROTECTION OF ANY DOMESTIC ARTICLES WHATSOEVER."—Original of the Compromise Act, as written by Mr. Clay.

"I brought forward the Compromise and aided in its passage. In my subsequent life I have adhered to its provisions, and DO SO IN FUTURE."—Clay's speech at Savannah, Georgia, 1844.

"I think Tea and Coffee the MOST DANGEROUS articles on which to raise revenue."—Clay's speech in the Senate.

"A Tariff for Revenue, with INCIDENT PROTECTION to home industry, is the BEST POLICY of the country."—Clay's Journal.

[From the Savannah Republican—the Whig paper in Georgia.]
"WE DENY THAT MR. CLAY, THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA, WHO CANDIDATE HE IS SEEK FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, BUT MR. CLAY HERES TO THE PRINCIPLES THE COMPROMISE ACT."

Read the testimony of Daniel Webster who passed the Tariff Bill of 1842.

"Then there was the great interests of protection, as incidental to the revenue, and sequent on it, and to be maintained by duties. Now as to that gentlemen, much has been done. (Cheers.) I hope that he found that enough has been done; and the whigs who re-appeared in that respect, as I am sure they have a right to condemnation. But let us be just. The Federalists have a maxim, which affirms there is nothing beautiful which is not true. And I am well assured that some of our lamented orators would not well stand the test of this canon of criticism. (Cheers and applause.) IT IS NOT TRUE THAT THE TARIFF SYSTEM WAS PASSED BY THE WHIGS."

Henry Clay in favor of a U. S. Bank. Keep it before the people, that Mr. Polk's public speech at Macon, Ga., said—"HE WAS IN FAVOR OF A NATIONAL BANK." THE UNITED STATES. MEMBERS OF THE JOURNEYMAN'S SOCIETY GIVE US THE EXAMPLES. Again, Mr. Clay, at Charleston, S. C., equally explicit. The Courier of that place, noticing his speech, said—

"HENRY CLAY ASSUMED TO BE A NATIONAL BANK, AND THE BANKING SYSTEM WOULD CONTINUE TO BE THE AUSPICES OF THE STATE. THENCE INFERRED THE NECESSITY OF A NATIONAL BANK TO BE LATE AND CONTROL THE SYSTEM AND KEEP IT FROM EXPLOSION AND MISCHIEF. HE ALSO INSISTED ON A NATIONAL BANK AS NECESSARY TO SECURE A NATIONAL CURRENCY." Henry Clay said in the Senate, in 1844, he "NEVER" would give up a National Bank nor a distribution of the proceeds of the lands.