

President's Message.—The Tariff of 1842.—Hon. D. Wilmot.

The crowded state of our columns last week, prevented us from noticing this important document as we wished. Our readers have now had ample opportunity of examining its details, and forming their own opinion of its merits. On reviewing the Message with careful deliberation, we are unable to perceive a point affording just cause of complaint to an American citizen.

The Texas question is no longer debatable. The almost unanimous expression of the citizens of both countries has made her a part of the U. States, and it only remains for the present Congress to consummate in form what is already established in fact. Our claim to Oregon, which has, for the last year, afforded a fruitful theme for political admiration and vague conjecture, is explained in the message in so plain and concise a manner that the most fastidious can no longer harbor a doubt of its justice, or that it will be honorably maintained, and ultimately, clearly and firmly established. Our foreign relations are referred to, and presented to Congress, in patriotic, dignified and truly American manner.

The President's views on the public land question, especially in relation to the graduation of the price will be approved by all classes.

On the Tariff question there will be greater diversity of opinion. It has been the great manufacturing of which capital for the last two years. Notwithstanding the people, in 1844, gave judgment against the whole category of which principles, which arguments and which songs; yet we are well aware that the whig press and the "universal whig party" will "let loose their dogs of war" upon that portion relating to the tariff.

The tariff, the tariff, has been their cry for the last two years. Why? Because just such a tariff as the one of 1842 accords with federal doctrine—extending exclusive privileges to the wealthy and powerful while it oppresses and impoverishes the poor and more humble classes. The tariff of 1842 is claimed by the whigs as their own, their darling child. They are constantly singing praises in its praise, and endeavoring to force it upon popular favor by boldly proclaiming it the certain and only source of protection to domestic industry.—"Protection to domestic industry" is a siren song—words of popular import—and by their constant use the whig party are trying to blind the eyes of the people to the enormities of the present tariff, and perjure the exclusive and unjust privileges it gives to the wealthy and purse-proud capitalist. That this tariff is unequal and unjust in its details and effect, we believe is universally admitted. It so arranged that a great portion of its burdens are thrown upon the poorer classes, while it protects capital, and exempts the wealthy from their just proportion of the expenses required for the support of the government.

We cannot illustrate this better than by quoting the words of the President himself: "All articles of prime necessity or of course quality and low price, used by the masses of the people, are, in many instances, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles of finer quality and higher price, or of luxury, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and those of all other pursuits except the capitalist who has made his investments in manufactures. All the great interests of the country, are, not as nearly as may be practicable, equally protected by it. While it protects the profits of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his capital, it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it."

President Polk has handled this subject in a masterly manner. He has divested it of all its gorgeous colors, with which it had been painted by whig politicians and interested rich capitalists, and holds it up before the American people in all its deformity, as a proper subject for modification and correction. His views are those of a patriot and statesman, anxious for "the greatest good of the greatest number"—and to secure this he says: "In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may select the objects of taxation. They may exempt certain articles altogether, and permit their importation free of duty. On others they may impose low duties. In these classes should be embraced such articles of necessity as are in general use, and especially such as are consumed by the laborer and the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care should be taken that all the great interests of the country, including manufactures, agriculture, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, should, as far as may be practicable, derive equal advantages from the incidental protection which a just system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation, direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so imposed as to operate as equally as may be on all classes, in the proportion of their ability to bear it."

We recommend to our readers, to read the message over again—to deliberate and weigh impartially the propositions of President Polk on this subject—and we confidently believe they will agree with us in a full and unqualified approbation of the doctrine set forth.

We were the more highly pleased in perusing this portion of the message, as every paragraph brought more clearly to our mind the striking, and we might say the entire similarity of the views so ably advocated before the public, and especially the election of this congressional district, during the canvass of 1844, by our present talented Representative, the Hon. DAVID WILMOT. Mr. W. was opposed by an open and avowed friend and advocate of the tariff of 1842. In an address to the electors of this district by Col. D. M. Bull, offering himself as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Wilmot, dated Aug. 17, 1844, he says: "But fellow citizens, I regret to say that a combination of free trade demagogues and monopolists does exist to put down the tariff of 1842."

Again in the same address he adds, near the close: "On the broad platform of Polk, Dallas, the Tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and no state duty shall be found advocating these men and measures with all my feeble energies."

In another address, dated the 31st of August, 1844, by the same Col. Bull—standing before the people of this district as the opposing candidate to Mr. Wilmot, he holds the following language: "My personal objection to Mr. Wilmot is of little consequence to the public. But if you are what our members of Congress are, in favor of the Tariff of 1842, you peculiarly identified with Pennsylvania interests, affording encouragement to our great staple articles of iron, coal and wool, by which we may have an influx of capital to pay off our state debt and thereby relieve us from the perpetual intrusions of the tax collectors, then suffer your humble servant to repeat his caution against nominating a man whom we all know has been denouncing that favorite measure of Pennsylvania policy, both in principle and detail."

Against this timely and prudent caution of Mr. Wilmot's opponent, the County convention composed of sixty-four delegates, met and unanimously placed him in nomination, a circumstance unparalleled in the political annals of Bradford County. Mr. Wilmot having been thus openly assailed by his opponent, backed up by the whig press in the district, boldly took the field, and boldly avowed his sentiments in relation to the tariff of 1842. His democratic friends have not forgotten the manner in which he met his political enemies of that day in open debate, nor have they forgotten the applause that was showered upon him at the close of every controversy, in approbation of the victories he achieved. His arguments were convincing and his eloquence overpowering. His views on the tariff were never withheld. His opponent had placed the is-

Local Items.

A correspondent furnishes us the particulars of the sudden death of ISRAEL FORD, of Burlington, at Northumberland, Pa., on the 29th of November last. The deceased went down the river with lumber in Nov. last, and had made arrangements to boat his lumber from Northumberland to Philadelphia, and while getting the boat into the outlet lock at that place, the tow rope threw him into the lock, and he was instantaneously killed. His remains were brought to his former residence in Burlington and interred on the 6th of Dec. The friends of the deceased tender their acknowledgments to Capt. Elliott of Northumberland, for his kindness and care, in conducting the remains of said deceased to his former home.

Such was the manner in which the contest of 1844 was waged, and such the spirit in which it which it was met. Now mark the result: The official returns of the votes in this district stand as follows: Bradford, majority for Wilmot, 826; Susquehanna, " " 989; Tioga, " " 1165; Total, 2980.

A majority in Bradford County greater by five hundred than was given to the electoral ticket—and in this district exceeding the Presidential vote than even hundred. Such was the verdict at the hands of the citizens of this district, in a contest based almost exclusively upon the tariff question. Mr. Wilmot advocating a tariff for revenue, with such reasonable discrimination, in the rates imposed on the different articles, "as to produce in the aggregate, the amount which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government," and his opponent "standing upon the broad platform of the Tariff of 1842."

We rejoice that we have a President in James K. Polk, with moral courage and firmness to meet the evils inflicted upon the great portion of the people, by this unjust, partial and oppressive act of Congress, and fearlessly to recommend that suitable modifications and reductions should be made by the present Congress. And we more than rejoice that the people of this district have in the Hon. David Wilmot a champion with the ability and the will to protect and defend their interests, and the President a friend whose talents, energy and efficiency will be constantly devoted to the maintenance of the principles in favor of popular rights, so fearlessly avowed and so explicitly illustrated by James K. Polk.

Bradford County Court.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1845. COM. VS. JAMES P. SLOCUM.—The defendant was indicted for committing a rape on the person of Miss Jane Dickinson, on the 29th day of April 1845. On Thursday December 4th, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1845. On motion of E. W. BAIN, Esq., and the producing of a certificate from the Prothonotary of Bradford County, Pa., E. C. Marvin was duly admitted to practice as an Attorney of the several Courts of Bradford County.

COM. VS. DEWY, CASE.—Christopher Cowell, prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for stealing a rifle from Christopher Cowell of Durell. The defendant plead guilty. The Court sentenced him to restore the article stolen, if not already restored, to the proper owner. To pay the like amount to the Commonwealth, and to be confined at hard labor for the space of three months in the jail of Bradford County—and pay the costs of prosecution.

COM. VS. OLIVE JOHNSON—SUSAN GATES, prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for committing an assault and battery on Miss Susan Gates on the second day of June 1845, in Columbia. The prosecutrix testified that she was engaged in teaching school, and that this offence was committed while she was employed in doing a sum for the defendant. The defendant in the first place pleaded not guilty—but after the testimony of the prosecutrix was given, she withdrew the plea, and pleaded guilty. After the defendant had related the circumstances which led to the commission of the offence, the Court sentenced her to pay a fine of five dollars to the Commonwealth and the cost of prosecution.

COM. VS. MATTHIAS H. WELLS, and GEORGE H. WELLS.—The defendants were indicted for committing an assault and battery on LAMONT OLBRIGHT on the third day of Nov. 1845. It seems that Olbright had made a lot of shingles on land which he claimed, of legal title. Olbright had loaded the shingles in his wagon for the purpose of removing them, and the defendant commenced unloading them, when Olbright struck one of the defendants with a club. The defendants in self-defence struck the prosecutor with an axe. On Friday Dec. 5th, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and that Matthias H. Wells pay the costs of prosecution.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1845. COM. VS. ROGER C. COOPER.—Stephen Stiles prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for committing an assault and battery on Stephen Stiles on the first day of Oct. 1845, at Ridgebury. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The facts sworn to, were that Stephen Stiles went to Seth Gates to serve a notice of Arbitration on Henry Cooper, son of defendant, when defendant without cause violently beat said Stiles. After these facts had been sworn to, the defnt withdrew his plea, and plead guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of ten dollars to the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution.

COM. VS. GEORGE MCCrackEN.—The defendant was indicted for forgery. The forgery consisted in inserting these words "or bearer," in a due bill, drawn by L. S. Washburn, and payable to George McCracken. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1845. DAVID BARBER VS. JAMES BRINK.—This was an action in the case for making a false record. The facts proven were, that Barber had a judgement on Brink's docket of some fifty dollars—that Brink issued notice to Barber to appear and show cause why his judgement should not be opened and the defnt let into a defence. Barber appeared and offered to enter into an amicable scria facta (as he termed it) the Justice refused, and Barber left—the Justice then rendered judgement for defnt for costs, and stated on his docket that it was upon a hearing of the parties.

The Court charged the jury in substance, that if they believed the Justice acted willfully and corruptly in this matter, he would be liable; but that if they believed that he made the alteration in his record through ignorance or mistake, a verdict ought to be rendered in his favor. That they were not sitting in by Justices for their mistakes, but it was incident to human nature to err. That this resulted from the impetuosity of man, and consequently, all that could be required of a person in a judicial station, was that he should discharge his duties according to the best of his knowledge and ability. That the Court of common Pleas frequently erred in their decisions, and that they were set right by the Supreme Court; that it was found that even the Supreme Court were sometimes wrong in their decisions, and were afterwards compelled to retract their steps; that under all the circumstances, it was for the jury to decide, whether Mr. Brink designedly stated what was not true, or whether the fact of Doctor Barber appearing to take exception, of which there was some evidence, might not have been erroneously considered by him to justify the entry which he made. The jury returned a verdict of no cause of action.

PUB. DOC.—Hon. David Wilmot, and Col. D. M. Bull, have our thanks for copies of the Message. The Baltimore Sun was one of the first papers received containing it.

Local Items.

A correspondent furnishes us the particulars of the sudden death of ISRAEL FORD, of Burlington, at Northumberland, Pa., on the 29th of November last. The deceased went down the river with lumber in Nov. last, and had made arrangements to boat his lumber from Northumberland to Philadelphia, and while getting the boat into the outlet lock at that place, the tow rope threw him into the lock, and he was instantaneously killed. His remains were brought to his former residence in Burlington and interred on the 6th of Dec. The friends of the deceased tender their acknowledgments to Capt. Elliott of Northumberland, for his kindness and care, in conducting the remains of said deceased to his former home.

Such was the manner in which the contest of 1844 was waged, and such the spirit in which it which it was met. Now mark the result: The official returns of the votes in this district stand as follows: Bradford, majority for Wilmot, 826; Susquehanna, " " 989; Tioga, " " 1165; Total, 2980.

A majority in Bradford County greater by five hundred than was given to the electoral ticket—and in this district exceeding the Presidential vote than even hundred. Such was the verdict at the hands of the citizens of this district, in a contest based almost exclusively upon the tariff question. Mr. Wilmot advocating a tariff for revenue, with such reasonable discrimination, in the rates imposed on the different articles, "as to produce in the aggregate, the amount which, when added to the proceeds of sales of public lands may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government," and his opponent "standing upon the broad platform of the Tariff of 1842."

We rejoice that we have a President in James K. Polk, with moral courage and firmness to meet the evils inflicted upon the great portion of the people, by this unjust, partial and oppressive act of Congress, and fearlessly to recommend that suitable modifications and reductions should be made by the present Congress. And we more than rejoice that the people of this district have in the Hon. David Wilmot a champion with the ability and the will to protect and defend their interests, and the President a friend whose talents, energy and efficiency will be constantly devoted to the maintenance of the principles in favor of popular rights, so fearlessly avowed and so explicitly illustrated by James K. Polk.

Bradford County Court.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1845. COM. VS. JAMES P. SLOCUM.—The defendant was indicted for committing a rape on the person of Miss Jane Dickinson, on the 29th day of April 1845. On Thursday December 4th, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1845. On motion of E. W. BAIN, Esq., and the producing of a certificate from the Prothonotary of Bradford County, Pa., E. C. Marvin was duly admitted to practice as an Attorney of the several Courts of Bradford County.

COM. VS. DEWY, CASE.—Christopher Cowell, prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for stealing a rifle from Christopher Cowell of Durell. The defendant plead guilty. The Court sentenced him to restore the article stolen, if not already restored, to the proper owner. To pay the like amount to the Commonwealth, and to be confined at hard labor for the space of three months in the jail of Bradford County—and pay the costs of prosecution.

COM. VS. OLIVE JOHNSON—SUSAN GATES, prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for committing an assault and battery on Miss Susan Gates on the second day of June 1845, in Columbia. The prosecutrix testified that she was engaged in teaching school, and that this offence was committed while she was employed in doing a sum for the defendant. The defendant in the first place pleaded not guilty—but after the testimony of the prosecutrix was given, she withdrew the plea, and pleaded guilty. After the defendant had related the circumstances which led to the commission of the offence, the Court sentenced her to pay a fine of five dollars to the Commonwealth and the cost of prosecution.

COM. VS. MATTHIAS H. WELLS, and GEORGE H. WELLS.—The defendants were indicted for committing an assault and battery on LAMONT OLBRIGHT on the third day of Nov. 1845. It seems that Olbright had made a lot of shingles on land which he claimed, of legal title. Olbright had loaded the shingles in his wagon for the purpose of removing them, and the defendant commenced unloading them, when Olbright struck one of the defendants with a club. The defendants in self-defence struck the prosecutor with an axe. On Friday Dec. 5th, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and that Matthias H. Wells pay the costs of prosecution.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1845. COM. VS. ROGER C. COOPER.—Stephen Stiles prosecutor. The defendant was indicted for committing an assault and battery on Stephen Stiles on the first day of Oct. 1845, at Ridgebury. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The facts sworn to, were that Stephen Stiles went to Seth Gates to serve a notice of Arbitration on Henry Cooper, son of defendant, when defendant without cause violently beat said Stiles. After these facts had been sworn to, the defnt withdrew his plea, and plead guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of ten dollars to the Commonwealth, and the costs of prosecution.

COM. VS. GEORGE MCCrackEN.—The defendant was indicted for forgery. The forgery consisted in inserting these words "or bearer," in a due bill, drawn by L. S. Washburn, and payable to George McCracken. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1845. DAVID BARBER VS. JAMES BRINK.—This was an action in the case for making a false record. The facts proven were, that Barber had a judgement on Brink's docket of some fifty dollars—that Brink issued notice to Barber to appear and show cause why his judgement should not be opened and the defnt let into a defence. Barber appeared and offered to enter into an amicable scria facta (as he termed it) the Justice refused, and Barber left—the Justice then rendered judgement for defnt for costs, and stated on his docket that it was upon a hearing of the parties.

The Court charged the jury in substance, that if they believed the Justice acted willfully and corruptly in this matter, he would be liable; but that if they believed that he made the alteration in his record through ignorance or mistake, a verdict ought to be rendered in his favor. That they were not sitting in by Justices for their mistakes, but it was incident to human nature to err. That this resulted from the impetuosity of man, and consequently, all that could be required of a person in a judicial station, was that he should discharge his duties according to the best of his knowledge and ability. That the Court of common Pleas frequently erred in their decisions, and that they were set right by the Supreme Court; that it was found that even the Supreme Court were sometimes wrong in their decisions, and were afterwards compelled to retract their steps; that under all the circumstances, it was for the jury to decide, whether Mr. Brink designedly stated what was not true, or whether the fact of Doctor Barber appearing to take exception, of which there was some evidence, might not have been erroneously considered by him to justify the entry which he made. The jury returned a verdict of no cause of action.

PUB. DOC.—Hon. David Wilmot, and Col. D. M. Bull, have our thanks for copies of the Message. The Baltimore Sun was one of the first papers received containing it.

Proceedings of the 29th Congress.

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1845.

After some unimportant business the resolutions of Mr. Breese, of Ill. (submitted on the 2d,) for the suspension of the 34th rule, (which directs that standing committees shall be elected by ballot,) and giving to the President of the Senate the selection of the committees, was taken up, and gave rise to a debate, in which Messrs Mangum, Allen, Breese, and Benton took a part.

After they had concluded their remarks, the question was taken on the resolution by calling the yeas and nays—Mr. Mangum having made the call—and it was decided in the negative, yeas 20, nays 21. The Whigs voted against the resolution, and Messrs. Benton, Bagby, Haywood and Westcott, voting in the negative.

The result caused some chagrin among our Democratic friends in the Senate, and it seemed to give some satisfaction to the Whigs. In the house to-day, the resolution for an equitable assessment of the seats to members was taken up and adopted. Each member's place was decided by placing in a box the name of each member, and the drawing in rotation, the first name drawn out having the first choice, and so on.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1845. } Monday night, 10 o'clock.

In the house to-day, after the reading of the proceedings of Thursday last, the announcement of the standing committees was made; the Speaker has exercised a sound discrimination, and from the observations which I have heard since the adjournment to-day, the Speaker has given great satisfaction by the manner in which he has discharged this important duty.

The next matter of any interest was the consideration of an amendment to a resolution submitted last Thursday, which provided for the printing of several documents and reports from the heads of departments. The amendment proposed an additional number of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, increasing the number from 5000 to 20,000. The question on this amendment was deemed of some consequence, inasmuch as it was supposed that its decision would indicate either a favorable or unfavorable estimate by the majority of the House of the doctrines of the Secretary in relation to the tariff. The yeas and nays had been demanded, and tellers were appointed to take a count for the purpose of ascertaining whether the call of the yeas and nays was sustained. The call was sustained, and the yeas were then given. The amendment was negatived—yeas 91, nays 106. The resolution was then adopted. Some of the members from Mississippi, who had arrived since last Thursday, were sworn in; after which several reports and communications from the departments were presented, ordered to be printed, and referred. Among the most important of the reports are, the one from the Commissioner of Public Lands, and one relating to Commerce and Navigation, from the Treasury Department—of the latter 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A protracted discussion then occurred on the presentation of the petition and memorial of Mr. Brockenbrough, of Florida, who contests the seat of Mr. Cabell.

The credentials of the following named Senators were presented to-day, viz:—Messrs. Pennybacker, of Va., (in the place of Mr. Rives); Mr. Berrien, of Ga., (elected to the vacancy caused by his own resignation)—Mr. Dickinson, of N. Y. These gentlemen were sworn and took their seats. Reports, &c., from the State and Treasury departments were presented and ordered to be printed—of the important ones extra numbers were ordered.—The petition and memorial from the Americans in Oregon to the Congress of the United States was presented by Mr. Benton, who embraced the occasion to bestow a merited and high encomium upon the enterprise, courage and character of the pioneers to Oregon, and to direct in his usual forcible manner, the attention of the Senators to the imperative duty of shielding them from insult and injury from all quarters. The memorial was read and ordered to be printed.

It was expected this morning that the Senate would to-day do an election for Secretary, Printer, &c., and many were the anxious faces that were peering about the Senate chamber and galleries a few moments previous to the adjournment. The election, however, in the phrase of the day, did not "come off." On motion of Mr. Levin, of Ark., the election was put off to-morrow, and the Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1845. Tuesday night, 8 o'clock.

When I entered the Senate to-day, I found the galleries crowded with anxious faces. They were nearly filled half an hour before the Senators were called to order, by those who felt a deep interest in the anticipated proceedings of the day. The excitement in relation to the election of the Secretary and the other officers, the printer, and the chairman of the several standing committees, had continued to grow more intense since the first caucus of the Democratic Senators, at which Judge Sturges, of Georgia, had been nominated for Secretary, and the arrangement made by the Whigs at their caucus, by which Mr. Dickens was to be supported for the same office. Mr. Dickens was elected on the first ballot by 25 votes—23 of which were given by Whigs and 3 by Democrats—Messrs Bagby, Benton, and Haywood. Judge Sturges received 24 votes—all given by Democrats.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, which was the election of its officers and chairmen of committees. After the vote for Secretary was announced, a motion was made to elect the Sergeant-at-Arms viva voce; this was pronounced to be out of order by the President, as a standing rule required elections by the Senate to be by ballot. Mr. Haywood expressed a wish to suspend the rule, but made no motion to that effect, and the pages proceeded to collect the ballots. On the count, Mr. Beales had received 40, Mr. Cole 4, Mr. Dade 1, and there was one blank. Mr. B. was the nominee of both parties at their caucuses. The ballots were then given for Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeeper (one office) and resulted in no choice, no candidate receiving a majority—the vote was, Mr. Salisbury (the Democratic nominee) 24; Mr. Young, 19; Mr. Randolph, 3; Mr. Holland, 1; Mr. Stetuis, 1 and Mr. Chubb, 1—49 in all. The second balloting was as follows—Salisbury 24, Young 52; Holland, 3—49 votes and no choice. Fourth balloting—Holland, 25; Salisbury, 22; Riell, 1; Pease, 1—49 votes, of which Holland received a majority, and was declared duly elected.

The Tariff.

LET THERE BE FAIR AND JUST PROTECTION TO ALL THE GREAT INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE UNION.

The remarks which we made on this subject, are construed, by our neighbor of the Record, into "an attack upon the Tariff;" but he is very careful to conceal from his readers, what we did say, and also not to attempt to answer the objections which we suggested to certain provisions of the present Tariff.

One would suppose from the Record, that we had assailed the tariff law of '42, throughout, and had urged that it be repealed, in toto, and FREE TRADE substituted in its place. This is a great mistake, and therein, the Record grossly misrepresents us and does us palpable injustice. We are free, however, to admit that we did point out some of the features of the tariff of '42, which are at variance with justice and sound policy, authorizing as they do, unequal taxation, and making discriminations against the poor in favor of the rich, and against the agriculturalist, in favor of the manufacturer; and we did advise that this unjust inequality and these unjust discriminations should be corrected. Can there be anything wrong or censurable in this? Will it be said that a law thus imperfect, and partial in its benefits, shall not be remodelled or amended, so as to do equal justice, as near as possible, between all the great interests of the country? Are the inequities which the present Tariff inflicts upon Agriculture and Commerce, to be continued, because it permits a few to clear their ten and twenty thousand dollars annually, and to realize from 20 to 40 per cent upon their investments, while others cannot make over five per cent, and many have difficulty in securing more than a bare livelihood for themselves and families? We cannot so think; but, because such is our opinion, it does not follow that we are opposed to a just and equitable Tariff, whose benefits would fall alike upon the Farming, Mechanic, Manufacturing and Commercial interests of the Country.

That the present Tariff is not a just and perfect law, we have the opinions of many who voted for it. Even Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, admitted its imperfections, and said that the duty of removing them must be left to some subsequent Congress. So sensible was Senator MERRICK, of Maryland of the defects of the bill, that he moved an additional section to limit its operation two years, in order, as he said to give to the next Congress an opportunity to deliberate nine long months on the subject, and to readjust and arrange it on proper principles." Senator BUCKENAN, also he voted for the bill, spoke of its extravagant features, and said he would "look with hope to better times for this adjustment of the Tariff on a scale more consonant with all the great and various interests of the Union." Senator WRIGHT, who also voted for the bill, admitted it to be "bad and loaded with defects."

Now, it certainly cannot be treason to the country, or to the mass of the people, to favor the reconsideration of such a law. If one class is PROTECTED at the expense of all others, it cannot be wrong, to advocate the claims of those others to EQUAL PROTECTION. If the law taxes more heavily, those articles which are consumed by the poor, than it does those consumed by the rich, it certainly cannot be wrong to advocate the removal of such inequality. If the law favors the Manufacturer, at the sacrifice of the interests of the farmer, it cannot be very wrong to advocate the propriety of discontinuing such injustice.

But it is intimated that the present Tariff has done great things for the country; and that the Shoemaker, the Hatter and Tailor, of West Chester, are said to be objects of its favor.—How? We are not aware that either of these branches of industry, is doing any better, here, than it did before the passage of the present Tariff. The fact is, our Shoemakers, Hatters and Tailors are being under-worked, and undersold, and their interests depressed, by the boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing, manufactured in the East, by large monopoly establishments; and brought here by our Merchants and others, and sold at lower prices than our own mechanics can afford to make them. Against this evil, they have no remedy; no Tariff, however high, can relieve them from this competition; and, therefore, as consumers, in common with other mechanics, and the farmers and laborers, they are interested in having such tariff laws as will operate EQUALLY AND FAIRLY upon ALL CLASSES, and as between the various interests of the country. They cannot desire that articles used by those in low or moderate circumstances, should be taxed at higher rates than those used or worn by the wealthy. They cannot desire that our laws should favor a few, so as to enable them to make fortunes in one or two years while the many are compelled to toil and economize year after year, for many years, in order to acquire a competence or independence.

Again, it is said that prices of manufactured articles are lower now than they were in '35. No doubt of it; and they were lower in '35, than they were in '30 under the high Tariff of '28. What of all this? The secret of this reduction, unless there has been a considerable variation in the currency of the country, will be found in the improvements in machinery, by which those articles can be produced more rapidly and with less labor and expense, than at the preceding date. But this reduction of price and these improvements in machinery, are not confined to our Country. They take place in Europe, as extensively as here; and if we could be simple enough to believe the reduction of price of Carpeting, in this Country, was owing to the tariff of '42, we might be simple enough to attribute a like reduction of the same article, in Europe, to the same cause; and thus we would have our Tariff reducing prices in England as well as in the United States! An absurdity too palpable to require refutation.

Whether the present advance in the price of grain and flour, is owing to the Tariff of '42, has not yet been decided by the advocates of a high and partial Tariff. They would doubtless attribute it to that cause, did they suppose the Farmers were ignorant enough to believe them. What a pity it is that grain has advanced some 30 cents per bushel, within three months, and the cause of that rise cannot be traced to the Tariff of '42. The farmers whose wool, whose flax seed, whose hides, and other productions, are NOT PROTECTED by the Tariff of '42, but sacrificed by that act, to the interests of the Manufacturers, are now making a little money, getting pretty good prices for their grain, not by reason of that Tariff, but because of FOREIGN DEMAND. Take away that demand, cut off our farmers from this foreign market, and grain and flour would instantly fall far, below what they were before the Tariff of '42.

That the farming interests of our country might be favored by a just Tariff, cannot be doubted; and that they ought to be protected equally with any other interest, we shall say no more, but that protection is not afforded by the present Tariff. It taxes him almost everything that he uses or wears, for the purpose of protecting the manufacturer; and while he raises grain largely beyond the domestic consumption of the country, he is encouraged to lessen his grain crops, by directing portions of his land to other purposes.—More than a million of dollars worth of foreign wool was imported into this country during the past year. If the farmer had been protected by the present Tariff, against that, to the same extent as the manufacturer of woollen goods is protected against foreign competition, it would have encouraged him to raise more instead of grain. But the Tariff does not do this. The high protection given to the Manufacturer, is not extended to the farmer, while it protects the former at the rate of 40 per cent it grants the latter a protection of only 5 per cent!—Similar injustice, as between the manufacturer and farmer, is practiced, in relation to flax, hides and other articles.

But, we have not time to pursue this subject further at present, and will conclude by stating that we are in favor of the prosperity of our own Town, County, State and Country, and the citizens and business of each, above and before any other Town, County, State or Country, and the citizens and business thereof; and will always advocate and defend such just and equal laws as tend to promote their prosperity; and in the language of President Polk, we "hold it to be the duty of government to extend as far as practicable, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to ALL the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufacturers, Mechanic arts, Commerce and Navigation." If the present Tariff does afford this protection to ALL the great interests of the whole Union, it ought to be cherished and maintained; but if only protected a few, and leaves others unprotected, it certainly ought to be amended in such way as to do equal justice to those others, and thus be made just and impartial as to ALL. No fair minded man—no one governed by truly patriotic feelings and considerations, can object to this.—West Chester Republican.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—Some three or four weeks since, an insane German woman about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, was sent to the Blockley Asylum from the county of Huntingdon, under very distressing circumstances. It appears from the letters of the Directors of the Poor of that County, that she was left there by a party of German emigrants entirely destitute, and with no one to take care of her, or who even knew her. They stated she came on board of the ship apparently accompanied by any one, and unknown to all that shortly after the vessel sailed, indications of insanity appeared, which increased during the voyage and journey over the mountains, until her arrival at Huntingdon, when her conduct took such a form of frenzy, that the company to which she had attached herself could no longer take care of her, and were obliged to leave her as above stated. Who or what she is, or why she left her home alone, she does not tell. We trust some of our German societies will look into the matter, and see if it cannot be returned to her friends again. In a case that peculiarly claims the attention of the philanthropic.

THE LATE HENRY A. MUEHLBERG.—Mr Strecker, Ridge road above Buttenworth street has just completed a beautiful monument, to be erected at Reading, to the memory of the citizen and statesman. The style is Grecian and the ornaments rich and chaste. A laurel wreath and funeral torch, elaborately carried either two sides of the shaft, whilst on the others are recorded the sterling virtues and many abilities of the deceased. The shaft is crowned with a cap, ornamented with the richest scrolls and foliage, and the whole appropriately surmounted by a highly finished urn. The monument is about eleven feet high, and was designed and executed by Mr. Strecker, and is in his best style. It will be moved to Reading early this week, to be placed over the remains of the lamented patriot and distinguished citizen.—Pennsylvanian.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN was, on Wednesday last, by the nearly unanimous voice of the Legislature of South Carolina, (which met in annual session on Monday,) elected a Senator from that State to supply a vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignation of Hon. DANIEL E. HIGER, which was transmitted to the Legislature on the day previous.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Another place to elect a Representative to Congress in place of John P. Hale, took place last Saturday, and resulted in no choice. In forty-nine towns, Woodbury, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, gains 345, and loses 762 votes.—Net loss, 417.

FIFTY EDITORS sat down to supper at Memphis after the adjournment of the great Convention. Politics were forgotten for the time in a discussion; far more pleasing, of the various contents of the festive board. Full justice must have been done to these subjects, for we see that the party adjourned at sunrise.

THE COAL TRADE.—From the Potomac region there were sent last week 20,732 tons of coal. The whole amount this season is 1,635,107 tons. From the Manch Chunk region there have been sent 421,078 tons during the season.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT. The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectoant. Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844. Dr. David Jayne: Dear Sir—I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say that I have been more successful in the use of that mild, safe and thorough EXPECTORANT, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not irritate the throat, or excite a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs, and prostrate the system, like most other Expectoants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by. I remain, yours, &c. LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D. Prepared only at No. 9 South Third street, Philadelphia. Sold by A. D. MONTAGNE, Towanda.