

Bradford Reporter.
 Towanda, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1846.
 FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, JR.
 OF BRADFORD COUNTY.
Democratic County Nominations.
 FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID WILMOT, of Towanda.
 FOR SENATOR,
GORDON F. MASON, of Monroe.
 FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOHN L. WELLS, of Wellsboro,
VICTOR E. FOLLETT, of Wyalusing.
 FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN H. BLACK, of Wyalusing.
 FOR JUDITOR,
LEWEL S. MAYNARD, of Rome.
 General Election, Tuesday, October 13th, 1846.
 Mr. CHARLES W. CUMMINS is authorized to act as our Agent, in procuring, and receiving advance payments from new subscribers. Mr. C. is also an Agent for Godley's publications.

Who are the Traitors?
 We have had placed in our hands a hand-bill purporting to contain the proceedings of a meeting held in Tioga county sometime last week, evidently got up and managed by the commanding General of the disorganizers' forces for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Wilmot and his supporters; and containing a set of resolutions, which mark the character of the party that engendered them. Among them is the following:
 Resolved, That we regard the faction in this county who are supporting the Tariff of 1842, as traitors to the best interests of our Commonwealth, and as enemies to the great democratic party of the State.
 What say the 44 delegates of Tioga who voted unanimously for the re-nomination of Hon. David Wilmot, and an approval of his course in Congress? Are you willing to be branded as traitors to the best interests of Pennsylvania?
 What say the seventy Democratic delegates of Bradford, who voted in Convention unanimously for the re-nomination of Mr. Wilmot, and to sanction and support him for re-election? Do you feel that you deserve to be denounced as traitors to your constituents?
 What say you, Democrats of Susquehanna, who resolved in Convention that Mr. Wilmot's course in Congress met your hearty approval, and that you would again cordially give him your support for re-election; are you content to be proscribed as a set of traitors to the interests of the Commonwealth?
 What say the Democrats of the 12th Congressional district who prefer the tariff of 1842 to the odious, unequal and oppressive features of the law of 1842? Will you submit to the dictation and insult of a self-constituted tribunal of recreants from the Democratic party? Shall your principles be derided, the candidates of your choice contemned, and yourselves publicly denounced as traitors and enemies to the democratic party, and you remain silent? Arouse in defence of yourselves, your principles and your posterity. Hurl back the infamous charge upon your accusers, and show to the world that you have avowed your sentiments by your delegates in regular Convention, and having avowed them, you dare and will maintain them.

The People in Motion.
 We have received the proceedings of a large democratic meeting held in Springfield on the 25th inst. It was a meeting of the pioneers and early settlers of that township. Such a meeting as will tell strongly upon the public mind. That staunch veteran of the party Theodore Leonard was president, Wm. Gates, Amos Knapp, Frederick Leonard and Theodore Wilder, V. Presidents, W. S. Grace, Lafayette Leonard and Thomas Smead acted as secretaries. Resolutions approving of the course of Mr. Wilmot, and pledging themselves to stand by the whole ticket were passed unanimously. We have not room to give them an insertion this week. Below will be found the correspondence of the citizens of Springfield with Mr. Wilmot, who was present and addressed the meeting. This correspondence shows the high esteem in which Mr. Wilmot is held by the honest farmers and laborers of the country. They know him as the bold and fearless advocate of the rights of labor against the clamors of interested capitalists.
 Springfield, Bradford Co., Sept. 15, 1846.
 Hon. David Wilmot, Dear Sir—The undersigned, republicans of Springfield, approving your noble and patriotic stand in the Congress of the U. S., in defence of the great doctrine of Democratic Truth—the rights of the Laboring Masses, earnestly desire to meet you at their own residences, and tender to you, personally, their high consideration for your services.
 Your course upon the Tariff, we regard as the highest pledge that could be given of your fidelity to, and sympathy with the people.
 We cannot but regard the Tariff question as involving in its issues the struggle between the laboring mass and the privileged few—between the "democracy of numbers," and the "aristocracy of associated capital."
 You, Sir, were faithful to our interest—to our declared will, and to your own solemn pledges; and when the hour of trial came, you stood with manly independence, with great and acknowledged ability, on the side of the people. In the Congress of the Nation, you were found battling for the rights of the many. Permit us to say, we admire your firmness. Weigh not your fidelity. Planting yourself on the great doctrine of Man's equality—fidelity to the sacred cause of humanity and its rights, you did not shrink from your high duty to your country and to your constituents.
 The pioneers of this township know and feel that your sympathies are with them. We shall, therefore, be highly gratified to meet you on Friday, the 25th inst., at which time the republicans of our district will be assembled together, and most happy to extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome.
 Be so obliging, dear Sir, as to give us early information whether it will meet your convenience to accept our invitation and be with us on the 25th inst.
 Chauncey Guthrie,
 T. Eaton,
 Geo. E. Brooks,
 A. W. Johnson,
 Isaac Conley,
 A. S. Cole,
 Benjamin Cole,
 Fanning Cole,
 G. L. Whipple,
 John Henry,
 Paul Forman,
 Abraham Ward,
 Isaac Conley,
 A. B. Bentley,
 S. W. Burr,
 G. H. Cleaveland,
 Q. E. Cleaveland,
 C. H. Campbell,
 Frederick Leonard,
 S. D. Harkness,
 T. P. Wolcott,
 Ira Woodworth,
 Wm. T. Williams,
 M. Chapel,
 Rufus Hosley,
 Seth Gates,
 David Knapp,
 Amos Knapp,
 W. Sargeant,
 Wm. S. Smead,
 B. F. McKee,
 James Sargeant,
 W. H. Tozer,
 D. J. Cleaveland,
 Wm. Sargeant,
 Samuel Ketchum,
 N. P. Stacey,
 Wm. H. Sargeant,
 S. L. Cooley,
 Albert Leonard,
 Alvin Bailey,
 Hosea Marsh,
 Wm. S. Marsh,
 Wm. S. Guthrie,
 L. H. Westbrook,
 Wm. S. Grover,
 S. L. Cooley,
 L. R. Bennett,
 P. M. Hasley,
 S. Severance,
 Dennison Gates,
 Towanda, Sept. 18, 1846.

Discrimination for Protection Unconstitutional.
 The Argus under this head says that "Wilmot, Mercer and other free traders are skulking behind the constitution as a last resort in their assaults upon the doctrine of Protection." This sentence abounds with misrepresentations. We instance the following: 1st neither Wilmot, Mercer or any other Democratic speaker has taken the ground that discrimination for protection within the revenue standard is unconstitutional. They have indeed urged, and with unanswerable force, that a tariff (not discrimination) for protection was unconstitutional. They also urge with equal force that discrimination for protecting one class of community at the expense of another or of all others is unjust and inequitable; but they have never argued that proper and just discriminations for the benefit of all were unconstitutional when confined within revenue limits. 2d, Wilmot and Mercer are represented as free traders. The author of that article knows this to be false. 3d, "Wilmot, Mercer and other free traders" are represented as "skulking behind the constitution" when so far from being the fact these men have stood upon that broad platform from the first and met the storm unswayed by its terrors. 4th, it is represented as "their last resort"—when it was among the first, and not as the Argus intimates after they had been driven from every other. That this resort however will endure to the last and stand out in bold relief when the fog of such men as Ward, the misrepresentation of Patton and Bull and the foam of Adams and other prohibitionists shall be remembered only to be despised, we have not a doubt.—The Argus adds: "Any departure whatever from a horizontal line—any discrimination in levying duties which has for its object the protection of any interest of our country, they declare as a violation of the Constitution." Here these men are represented as the advocates of horizontal duties. This representation is without the shadow of truth. These men advocate no such doctrine. Their doctrine is, that revenue duties should be laid to protect "all the great interests of the whole union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation"—thus making both the benefits and burdens, like the rains and dews of heaven to fall equally and gently upon all. They contend with truth that the tariff of 1842 is so framed as to build up one class of community at the expense of all others. That it gives the benefits to capital and throws the burdens upon labor. That its specific and minimum duties are grossly and wickedly unjust. But these sentiments honestly entertained and freely and often expressed, the Argus forgets to quote, and endeavors to palm off sentiments not entertained and arguments never used by these men as genuine. Having thus erected a man of straw, with pugnas skill, the rest of the article is devoted to an attempt to knock him over. Such is the boasted honesty that weekly pervades the columns of the Argus.

Another Falsehood of the Argus.
 A communication appears in the last Bradford Argus headed "For the Bradford Reporter," and prefaced by the following remarks by the editors of the Argus:
 "The following communication was originally intended for the Reporter, and handed into that office for publication; but the editors of that print refused to give it a place, though solicited to do so, by one of the most prominent men of their party, at whose request we insert it in the Argus."
 Every word of which is untrue. We were never "solicited by a prominent man of our own party" to publish it—we never refused to give it a place, and the man who handed it to us never requested the editors of the Argus to insert it in their paper. The facts are simply these—Eq. Barstow handed us the communication saying it had been given to him with a request that he would present it to us for publication—that we could do so if we pleased, he cared nothing about it. We read it and we informed him that we had no objection to giving it a place, but could not in this instance relax the rule we established at our outset, and which we have invariably adhered to, to know the author. Eq. Barstow replied he could not give the author for he did not know who wrote the article, and repeated "he cared nothing about it."
 We laid it in our drawer, where it remained until one day last week, when one of the editors of the Argus called for it, and said they were going to publish it. He was then informed that we had no other objections to its publication in our paper than that which we have mentioned, the withholding the name of the author. This same editor of the Argus then stated that he knew the author—that he was a whig, although he had used the signature "A Democrat." We have since been informed by Eq. Barstow that he never requested the editors of the Argus to publish it—that he did not know the author and cared not whether it was published at all or not.
 Here is a specimen of whig misrepresentation, falsehood and deception. Nothing is too base for them to carry false impressions and make undue prejudices against the Democratic candidates or their friends. A sure evidence of a desperate and sinking cause.

Who are the Traitors?
 We understand a story has been put in circulation in some of the eastern townships, that Gordon F. Mason the Democratic candidate for Senator is unfriendly to the North Branch Canal, and Democrats are urged to support Mr. Tracy as the only hope of completing that improvement. We assure our friends, and the friends of the Canal that there is not the slightest foundation for such a surmise. It is a sheer fabrication to deceive and seduce democrats from the regular ticket. Mr. Mason is, and ever has been an ardent friend of the North Branch Canal; and if legislative action should be necessary in its behalf, he will be among its first and foremost friends. He is thoroughly acquainted with the situation of that work; is anxious for its completion and by his capacity for public business, his industry and talent for legislation is capable of accomplishing much more than his competitor. Democrats, you have a candidate for Senator every way qualified to discharge his duty, one whose interests are identified with your interests.—Let no device of the enemy draw you away from his support.

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Beware of Falsehood!
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More of Gen. Patton's meeting in Tioga County.
 In addition to the resolution denouncing all democrats as traitors who support Mr. Wilmot, we find in Gen. Patton's meeting the following:
 Resolved, That the fact of the Hon. David Wilmot not being able to command the services of such men as William Ellwell, Ephraim W. Baird, David F. Barstow, Esquires, and Gen. Patton, Democrats of his own borough, and in their stead, soliciting the aid of speakers from New York, whose interest it is to cheapen our Coal and Iron, speaks volumes against his fidelity to the interests of his own constituents.
 We understand also, that the General while in Tioga county, boldly asserted that our townsmen Ira H. Stephens and Col. J. F. Means were opposed to Mr. Wilmot's re-election. For ourselves, we had hardly deemed it important to even contradict such palpable falsehoods; believing the high political character of the gentlemen named, a sufficient refutation of all such slanders. But it is due to these gentlemen that the truth should be made public; and it is due to the public that the truth should be known in order that a proper estimate may be placed upon the men and the means resorted to, to destroy Mr. Wilmot.
 We invite the attention of our readers to the following letters from the gentlemen named above, furnished voluntarily, as an act of justice to Mr. Wilmot, and to shield themselves from the calumny of so vile a slander.
 TOWANDA, Sept. 28, 1846.
 The proceedings of a meeting held at Wellsboro on the 24th inst., has been placed in my hands. It is a copy of the resolutions of which, it is represented that Hon. David Wilmot the regular nominee for Congress, in this district, cannot command my services in the campaign this fall. If the resolutions are to be construed so as to represent me as opposing the election of Mr. Wilmot, it places me in a false position. If it was intended to assert that either Mr. Wilmot or his friends had requested me to take the stump in his behalf, and that I declined to do so, it is equally incorrect—neither is the fact. I have not the vanity to believe that the public use of my name, with or without authority, (and in this case entirely without), will either benefit one candidate or injure the other, still, it would best accord with my own feelings, not to be dragged *videlicet* into the arena of politics. I have said this volens, merely for the purpose of setting forth my position in its true light.
 Wm. Ellwell.

Extracts from the speech of Mr. M. Norris, of New Hampshire, delivered July 2, 1846.
 To show, beyond the power of cavil, the injurious effect of the tariff of 1842 upon the wool-growing interest, in levying a duty of only 5 per cent. ad valorem, or three-and-a-half mills on a pound, on all imported wool costing seven cents or under, and to show the competition of that article with the domestic production, in reducing the price of the latter, he would here submit tables, showing the increasing amount of imports, for the last three years, and of the wool invoiced at seven cents and under, and of the decreasing prices of American wool since 1841:
 Wool imported costing 7 cents and under a pound.
 1843, 9 months. 3,332,644 lbs.
 1844. 13,808,645 lbs.
 1845. 23,382,097 lbs.
Prices of American wool in the N. Y. market.
 July, 1841. July, 1844. June, 1846.
 American Saxony, 48 50 c. 40 42 c. 35 38 c.
 " merino, fine, 42 45 c. 38 40 c. 32 35 c.
 " blood, 35 37 c. 34 36 c. 28 31 c.
 " Amer. merino, common to 1/2 blood 25 30 c. 27 29 c. 22 24 c.
 Superfine pulled, 36 40 c. 35 36 c. 23 25 c.
 Now, as he had before observed, a duty of 30, or even 25 per cent., would operate a sufficient protection on the finer wool, the price being as high in England as here. It was not from that quarter that the farmer had experienced any injury, or had any to fear. The manufacturer well knew that; yet, to "pull the wool" over the farmer's eyes, and to draw his attention from the true source, whence his interest was injuriously affected, he was pointed to the duty of 30 per cent. and three cents a pound upon wool. Nothing, of course, was said in regard to the importation of the Smyrna, Barbary, and South American wool, at the mere nominal duty of 5 per cent., or three-and-a-half mills the pound, which was daily undermining his interest. The importation of the latter kind of wool had increased from 3,332,644 pounds, for nine months, in 1843, to 13,808,645 pounds, in 1844, and to 23,382,097 pounds in 1845. All that kind of wool was worked up by the woolen manufacturer, displacing the American production, and depressing the price of the latter, as will be seen by the table—32 per cent., from 1841 to 1846, and 25 per cent., from 1844 to 1846.
 As the duty upon the great body of the woolen goods was, by the existing law, 40 per cent., and on that kind of wool only 5 per cent., it gave the manufacturer article composed of it a protection, over the raw material, of 35 per cent. It was true that the woolen manufacturer was gathering a rich harvest from such a system, which, at the same time, was rapidly sapping the prosperity of the domestic producer of the raw material.
 It seemed to him that the interests of the woolgrower and woolen manufacturer were well provided for by this bill. It taxed all alike with a duty of thirty dollars on the hundred, which afforded a protection of a least forty dollars on the hundred. Such was the strong protective feature of the bill touching wool and woollens. He would ask, did it not

Discrimination for Protection Unconstitutional.
 The Argus under this head says that "Wilmot, Mercer and other free traders are skulking behind the constitution as a last resort in their assaults upon the doctrine of Protection." This sentence abounds with misrepresentations. We instance the following: 1st neither Wilmot, Mercer or any other Democratic speaker has taken the ground that discrimination for protection within the revenue standard is unconstitutional. They have indeed urged, and with unanswerable force, that a tariff (not discrimination) for protection was unconstitutional. They also urge with equal force that discrimination for protecting one class of community at the expense of another or of all others is unjust and inequitable; but they have never argued that proper and just discriminations for the benefit of all were unconstitutional when confined within revenue limits. 2d, Wilmot and Mercer are represented as free traders. The author of that article knows this to be false. 3d, "Wilmot, Mercer and other free traders" are represented as "skulking behind the constitution" when so far from being the fact these men have stood upon that broad platform from the first and met the storm unswayed by its terrors. 4th, it is represented as "their last resort"—when it was among the first, and not as the Argus intimates after they had been driven from every other. That this resort however will endure to the last and stand out in bold relief when the fog of such men as Ward, the misrepresentation of Patton and Bull and the foam of Adams and other prohibitionists shall be remembered only to be despised, we have not a doubt.—The Argus adds: "Any departure whatever from a horizontal line—any discrimination in levying duties which has for its object the protection of any interest of our country, they declare as a violation of the Constitution." Here these men are represented as the advocates of horizontal duties. This representation is without the shadow of truth. These men advocate no such doctrine. Their doctrine is, that revenue duties should be laid to protect "all the great interests of the whole union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation"—thus making both the benefits and burdens, like the rains and dews of heaven to fall equally and gently upon all. They contend with truth that the tariff of 1842 is so framed as to build up one class of community at the expense of all others. That it gives the benefits to capital and throws the burdens upon labor. That its specific and minimum duties are grossly and wickedly unjust. But these sentiments honestly entertained and freely and often expressed, the Argus forgets to quote, and endeavors to palm off sentiments not entertained and arguments never used by these men as genuine. Having thus erected a man of straw, with pugnas skill, the rest of the article is devoted to an attempt to knock him over. Such is the boasted honesty that weekly pervades the columns of the Argus.

The following extract will show to the people the enormous amount they are paying to the protected and privileged Iron master.
 To show further, and beyond the power of cavil, the enormous protection, and consequent profits, afforded the iron manufacturer by the existing tariff, he would here submit a table he had prepared, based upon the actual average import value for the year, as shown at the treasury, and upon the prices current in the city of New York. He had taken the years 1840 and 1841, (during which time the duty on iron was about as high as under the tariff of 1842, the great reduction of the duty under the Compromise act not taking place till December 31, 1841, and June 30, 1842,) and the first three years under the existing tariff. It would be seen at once that the price had been augmented in our market, both on the foreign article and domestic manufacturer, upon an average, just about the amount of the duty imposed including the cost of importation:
BAR IRON.

Years.	Average import price per ton of rolled bar iron. (Duty, 25 per cent.)	Average import price per ton of pig iron. (Duty, 10 per cent.)	Price, per ton, in N. Y. market, July, 1840.	Price, per ton, in N. Y. market, July, 1841.	Price, per ton, in N. Y. market, July, 1842.
1840	\$52 00	\$38 62	\$72 1/2	73	\$80 00
1841	52 45	39 00	73 1/2	74	80 00
1842	32 44	52 38	—	65 65	87 1/2
1844	28 12	49 31	62 1/2	65	— to 80
1845	33 04	47 98	77 1/2	80	— to 95

PIG IRON.

Years.	Average imp. Price of English pig iron. (Duty, 50 per cent.)	Price of American pig iron. (Duty, 50 per cent.)	Price of American pig iron. (Duty, 50 per cent.)
1840	\$20 75	\$32 50 to 35 00	\$32 50 to 35 00
1841	18 20	32 00 to 33 00	30 00 to 32 50
1843	12 45	22 50 to 24 00	22 50 to 27 50
1844	13 42	35 00 to 37 50	27 50 to 30 00
1845	18 40	35 00 to 37 50	30 00 to 32 50

 Again, according to the most authentic data there were now manufactured annually in the United States 745,072 tons of pig iron, and about 300,000 tons of bar iron. The former, at the New York prices, June 1846, was worth in the market from \$25 to \$30 a ton. The gross value, then, at the medium price, was \$20-

ARE YOU ASSESSED?
 You must be assessed at least TEN DAYS before the Election—next Saturday is the LAST DAY.

Gross Deception! Falsehood & Fraud!
 We find, in the "Montrose Advocate," a paper controlled by Col. Lusk, who made Mr. White the candidate in opposition to Mr. Wilmot, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party, an account of a meeting held by the disorganizers of this County, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., in which it is stated that the following resolutions were passed—
 Resolved, That this meeting holds that rotation in office to be a cardinal feature in the Democratic faith, and should be carried out by a faithful adherence to the one term principle—therefore
 Resolved, That the next member of Congress from this district justly belongs to Tioga county, and we therefore concede the right to our Tariff Democratic friends of that county to bring forward her man.
 A most shameless perversion of truth! A deliberate misrepresentation for purposes of deception! No such resolutions were passed at that meeting; none were offered. We were present from our organization to its adjournment, and we unhesitatingly declare that no such resolutions, or any other resolutions were read, named, offered or passed; and in proof of our assertion, we will be sustained by more than one hundred democrats.
 The only motion made, that savored of the form of resolution, was by Col. Bull—that the meeting proceed to appoint Conferees to nominate a Tariff candidate for Congress—and even this motion was not seconded.
 For the truth of our statement, we appeal to every democrat (not disorganizer) who was present on that occasion.
 What should be thought of the paper or the faction that resorts to such measures to ensure its success? Deception, falsehood and fraud are their weapons—their victims the candidates of the democratic party. And such are the enemies who are waging war upon Democratic usages—Democratic principles and Democratic men, and such the means by which they undertake to carry on their unholy crusade. Will the people be duped, betrayed and deceived by them? No! It cannot be. They will see the iniquity, and spurn the deceivers and their guilty frauds with honest indignation; and by their vote on the Second Tuesday of October, pronounce them unworthy the confidence of freemen.

Whom the Gods will to destroy they first make mad.
 General Patton, in his mad frenzy fully into all the machinations of the old Federal leaders to defeat the candidates of the Democratic party. The game is a desperate one, and it seems that the Gen. is resolved to play it desperately. We have been favored by a friend of his with a plan of his operations for the next two weeks, the most important part of which is that a paper is to be got out purporting to be Democratic, but in fact a pirate under false colors. In corroboration of this, it is also said he has already sent his printers to Montrose where the paper is to be printed in Col. Lusk's office, to be styled the "Bradford Settler," and purporting to be published at this place.
 We caution our Democratic friends in advance, against this piratical movement. It is designed solely to distract the Democratic party, and if possible, to defeat their regular nominations. It is an enemy in disguise. A wolf in sheep's clothing. Beware of it!
 THE TIOPA COUNTY HOUSE.—Capt. A. M. Cox, late of the Clearmont House in this place, has taken this well known tavern stand in the village of Owego N. Y. Where Capt. Cox is known as a landlord, he needs no recommendation for the fact has long since gone forth to the world, that he gets up better "fixin's and things," than can be found at any public house in southern New York or northern Pennsylvania. Persons visiting Owego will find it their interest to give him a call, for he certainly will "do the best he can."

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 General Patton, in his mad frenzy fully into all the machinations of the old Federal leaders to defeat the candidates of the Democratic party. The game is a desperate one, and it seems that the Gen. is resolved to play it desperately. We have been favored by a friend of his with a plan of his operations for the next two weeks, the most important part of which is that a paper is to be got out purporting to be Democratic, but in fact a pirate under false colors. In corroboration of this, it is also said he has already sent his printers to Montrose where the paper is to be printed in Col. Lusk's office, to be styled the "Bradford Settler," and purporting to be published at this place.
 We caution our Democratic friends in advance, against this piratical movement. It is designed solely to distract the Democratic party, and if possible, to defeat their regular nominations. It is an enemy in disguise. A wolf in sheep's clothing. Beware of it!
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Look to your Votes!
 We caution the republican voters of this Congressional district to look to, and examine the votes they deposit in the ballot boxes. Desperate and dishonest means, we have good reason to fear will be attempted to defeat Mr. Wilmot the candidate for Congress. This district is to be made the great battle ground of the federal party in Pennsylvania. We do know that foreign influences are already at work! The mails have been loaded for the last two weeks with speeches and electioneering pamphlets from Washington. We call upon the unbiassed and independent voters of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna counties, to resist this interference on the part of the federalists and iron masters. The moral influence of the country is against us. Our reliance is upon the people. Let them stand firm by their principles and all will be well.

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