

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.

Canal Commissioner.

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WILSON McCANDLESS, } Senatorial
ASA DIMOCK, }

REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1 George F. Lehman
2 Christian Knotts
3 Wm. H. Smith
4 John Hill (Phil.)
5 Samuel E. Leech
6 Samuel Camp
7 Jesse Sharpe
8 N. W. Sample
9 W. n. Heidenrich
10 Conrad Shimer
11 Stephen Baldy
12 Jonah Beeweter
13 George Schnable
14 Nathaniel H. Eldred
15 M. N. Irvine
16 James Woodburn
17 Hugh Montgomery
18 Isaac Ankeny
19 John Mathews
20 Wm. Patterson
21 Andrew Burke
22 John M'Gill
23 Christian Myers
24 Robert Orr

Cook, of the Danville Democrat, is entirely silent in his last paper, in relation to our charges against him. Come, come, Mr. Cook, no backing out. It is rather dishonorable on your part, after having charged us with 'malicious and wilful falsehood,' to 'sulk, craven like, behind the bush,' when we offer to either prove the truth of our charges, or 'make the proper apology,' provided you would give answers touching the whole matter. It is more especially so since you privately acknowledge the truth of our statement. We again demand of you an answer to our statement. Honor and fair dealing requires it, that we may not lay under the imputation of having published a 'malicious and wilful falsehood' unless we deserve it. To the mark, Mr. Cook.

Accident and Narrow Escape.—About three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, a man by the name of James Hart, who had taken lodgings at Mr. Doeblers Hotel, in this village, a day or two before, arose from his bed in the third story, and thinking himself at home on the lower floor of his house, stepped out on the balcony, and fell twenty-five feet below, and what is remarkable, although severely bruised, no bones were broken. He crawled into the house before he was discovered, where he now lays in a dangerous situation.

Two weeks since, during a severe thunder shower, two cows, belonging to Mr. Valentine Beidleman, were killed by lightning, in an open field about a half mile from this village. There were several other cattle in the same field, none of which were injured.

During the same storm, the lightning struck a cherry tree in the garden of Mr. John Hortmen, of this village, five or six rods from his house, doing no damage other than leaving its mark upon the tree.

THE TARIFF.—Our Whig friends may save themselves much trouble on this subject, for the sentiments of the Democratic candidates are well known and understood. Misrepresentation will not avail; the tariff of 1842 was carried by a union of Whig and Democratic votes; without the latter it would have been defeated.

Col. Polk will stand true to the best interests of the country; his best protection they will have; and we would recommend some new tone as the old one does not seem to have its desired effect. The people have light, and all the mischievous Whig doctrines cannot darken things just now.

The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, will be offered for sale, at the Exchange in Philadelphia on the fifth day of August next—divided into 25,000 shares at \$100 each. The profits on the division in 1843 were more than five per cent. on the cost of construction, and the receipts thus far during the present season exhibit a considerable increase over those of last year.

Smith, the Mormon Prophet, is said to have left in the hands of his wife, a document appointing his successor, which she was directed to open on the third day after his death.

THE TARIFF—AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The whigs of this State have labored hard to impress the belief that JAMES K. POLK, the Democratic candidate, is in favor of 'FREE TRADE,' and that HENRY CLAY, the Whig candidate, is in favor of a Tariff for Protection, and that the Democratic party were not the friends of American industry. Upon no subject have these party claimers sought more industriously to mislead the public mind, and to misrepresent and to mystify the American Electors. We have no wish, other than that the candidates should stand upon their true position before the people. With this view we have collated the public declarations of each, and we present them below in parallel columns, that every reader may compare them for himself, and make up his judgment with candor and fairness. Let facts speak for themselves.

It will be seen that Mr. Clay's positions are, in the most decided manner, a Tariff for revenue with incidental protection. Mr Polk stands upon the broad American ground—Incidental equal protection, through a revenue Tariff, of all the great interests of Labor and Industry—Manufactures, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts and Commerce. Who will contend that this is not the true ground on which a statesman looking to the true welfare of the country, ought to stand.

Again we say let facts speak for themselves, and here you have them—Read for yourselves.

James K. Polk. Henry Clay.

In 1843. 'Your 5th and 6th interrogatories are in the following words, to wit: '5th. Are you in favor of a tariff or duty on imported goods, for the purpose of raising the revenue for the economical administration of the government? '6th. If a tariff, of what nature? and what protection to home industry against foreign competition?' I answer that I am opposed to a system of direct taxation, and in favor of a moderate scale of duties, laid upon imported goods, for the purpose of raising the revenue for the economical administration of the government.

In 1840. 'The question cannot be brought to be one of principle, but of measure & degree. I adopt that of the compromise act, not because that act is irrevocable, but because it met with the sanction of the nation. I approve of such a policy, with moderate protection to home industry against foreign competition, as far as it is consistent with the necessary consequence of high protection. But the protection of the compromise act will not be adequate in most if not as to all interests. The twenty per cent. cash duties, home valuations, and the list of free articles inserted in the act for the particular advantage of the manufacturer, will of my opinion insure a trust sufficient to the object in protection. Altogether they will amount to not less than a great leaving the interest in an amount of protection gaged in manufactures than was secured prior to enjoy the incidental to the act of 1828 advantage which the one stands levy of such duties up to defend.' [Mr. Will afford to them. If Clay's speech at Han by 'giving protection over, Ga. as reported to home industry, you in the National Intelligencer, July 13, 1840. In 1842. 'Carry out then the tariff or to be laid sole ly or in any extent spirit of the compromise for revenue, but wise Act, look to the protection of revenue alone for the capitalists who have part of Government. Do not raise the question in manufacturing establishments, so as to which had hoped had compel the consumers been put to rest. There of their articles, the ag is no necessity of protectionist mechanic, tection for protection persons employed in—[Speech of Mr. Clay commerce and all oth in the U. S. Senate, or pursue to pay high the 21st January, 1842 or prices for them; then reported for the Nation I say I am opposed as Intelligencer. to such a principle. and to any tariff which I never was in favor recognizes it. 'Home of what I considered industry' a term so of high Tariff. No more ten used by the advo revenue should be levated of the protective ed than is necessary to tariff system, is com an economical adminis- prehensive in its mean tration of the Govern- ing and by a just le ment.'—[Mr. Clay's gislation should be letter to Mr. Merriweh made to embrace the industry employed in 2, 1843. 'I never was in favor of duties being so high- merce and all oth as to amount to prohibi- tion of articles on industry employed in which they were laid. Manufactures.'—Mr. I have thought it best K. Polk's letter to his all interests, that political opponents in there should be compe- nence, May 15, 1843. 'Letter of Mr. Clay to Messrs. Branham and Bledsoe of Georgia, July 5, 1843. In 1844. 'I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such as one will yield a sufficient amount to a great practical and

the treasury to defray administrative question the expenses of the go in respect to which 'erment economical—there is happily now ly administered. In prevailing among the adjusting the details of whigs, throughout the a revenue tariff, I have whole Union, a degree heretofore sanctioned of unanimity as unpre- cedented as it is grati- ing duties as would lying. From New Or produces the amount of leans to his place, I revenue needed, and at have conversed with a the same time afford hundred of the n, and reasonable incidental have not met with a protection to our home solitary one, who does industry. I am op- not assent to the justice posed to a tariff for and expediency of the protection merely, and principle of a tariff for revenue, with discrim- ination, in favor of protection.

Acting upon these inations for protection, general principles, it is Ultraism is ever bane well known, that I gave full, and if followed, my support to the pol- never fails to lead to icy of Gen. Jackson's fatal consequences.— administration on this We mu t reject both subject. I voted a- the doctrines of Free against the tariff act of Trade and of a High 1828. I voted for the and exorbitant Tariff, act of 1832, which con- The partizans of each tained modifications of some of the objection- able provisions of the act of 1828. As a find some common member of the com- ground on which both mites of Ways and can stand.' 'Let the Means of the House of amount which is requi Representatives, I gave site for an economical my assent to a bill re- administration of the government, when we ported by that commit- are not engaged in war in December, 1832 are raised exclusively making further modifi- cations of the act of on foreign imports, and 1828, and making also on adjusting a Tariff for discriminations in that purpose, let such imposition of the du- discriminations be ties which it proposed made as will foster and that bill did not pass, encourage our own do- meistic industry. All the bill commonly call parties ought to be sat ed the compromise bill with a Tariff for revenue and discrimi- ination, in favor of protection. 'In my judgment, it nations for protection, is the duty of the go- In thus settling this vernment to extend, as great and disturbing far as it may be practi- question in a spirit of cable to do so, by its mutual concession and revenue laws and all of amicable compro- other means within its mise we do but follow power, fair and just the noble example of protection to all their our illustrious ancestors great interests of the in the formation and adoption of our present agriculture, manu- happy constitution.'— facities, the mechanic Mr. Clay's Speech at arts, commerce and Raleigh, N. C. April navigation.' [Mr. 12, 1844, written on Polk's letter to Mr. by himself, since his Kane of Philadelphia, nomination for the Pre- June 19, 1840. sidency.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST! At a recent con mass meeting, held in Woodstock, Vermont, one of the orators grew amazingly eloquent, and to prove that Mr. Polk was not capable of filling the office of President of the United States, he exclaimed at the top of his voice: 'Who ever heard of a woman's naming her son after James K. Polk?'— and then made a long and significant pause, as if inviting an answer. 'I never did,' exclaimed a beautiful Democratic lady in the crowd, who had been married about six months previous 'but I know one that intends to!' Cooney looked flat as a pan cake.

The Mormons.—The Quincy Whig of the 10th instant, says, that matters in that neighborhood are much quieter.— There are many reports in circulation in reference to the future proceedings of the Mormons, which are worthy of credit. It is stated that the place of burial of the Smiths is kept a secret—that although there was a large crowd in attendance to view the bodies, it was not known to the people, generally at least, where the bodies were buried.

The Corporation Bonds of Bridgeport.—The Supreme Court of Connecticut has given a decision in relation to the bonds issued by the corporation of the borough, to aid in constructing the Housatonic Railroad, and which the citizens have attempted to repudiate. The decision of the Court declares that the private property of the city is liable to be seized for the payment of the debt.

An Odd Case.—Before the Cincinnati Court on the 16th inst., one man sued another for damages for biting the end of his nose off in a fight—damages paid at \$5000! The defendant intends instituting a suit for five thousand dollars, for an improvement in plaintiff's looks, by biting off the organ in question.

Two million dollars' worth of cattle, hogs and sheep, are sold annually at the Brighton Cattle Market, near Boston.

UNITED STATES BANK.

As the election approaches, it becomes more and more apparent that the Whig party have raised the cry of tariff, tariff, more for the purpose of covering up their darling scheme of a Bank, than any love they have for the tariff which Clay now advocates. While they are publicly endeavoring to keep the bank in the background as apparently a secondary object, or no object at all, they privately claim that the election of Henry Clay will be an expression of the voice of the people in its favor. This we should call deception of the worst kind. It is cheating the people into the support of an institution which, if they were called upon to give a direct expression, they would condemn with a tremendous vote. But will the people be thus deceived into its support? We think not.— To such, however, as are inclined to cast their vote for Henry Clay, and thus sanction a Bank, we would advise them to ponder well upon the facts set forth in the following extract from the New England Democrat, in relation to the conduct of the old U. S. Bank, and then ask themselves if they are desirous of giving thirty years existence to another so corrupt and corrupting an institution.

Have the people of the United States forgotten the history of the frauds and corruptions of the Biddle Bank. Have they forgotten the woe and misery it spread over the whole land? Have they forgotten that its funds were squandered in making war upon the Government to compel a renewal of its charter? Have they forgotten that it bought over the New York Courier and Enquirer, with its editor, James Watson Webb, with a loan of \$52,000, for which utterly worthless security (if we may be allowed the phrase) was taken, one cent of which has not to this hour been paid? Have they forgotten that immense loans were made to Daniel Webster and William K. Bond, of Ohio, also a member of Congress, which have never to this day been paid? Have they forgotten that during the first six months of 1834, the bank paid Gates and Seaton, the publishers of the National Intelligencer, OVER SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS out of its vault, the money of its stockholders, for printing the speeches of members of Congress in favor of its re-charter, which it scattered broadcast through the land, to seduce and terrify the people by the falsehoods, the threats and prophecies of ruin with which they abounded? Have they forgotten all this?

Have they forgotten, in the language of a contemporary 'that the pious excellent Frelinghuysen, was one of those used by the bank to cover its frauds and help it in its war upon the government? Have they forgotten that during the five years it was contending for its recharter, the Biddle Bank made loans to two hundred and fifty-five Members of Congress, amounting to \$1,605,781—over six thousand dollars to each? All these facts are matters of record. Have the people forgotten this fearful history of wickedness and corruption? Are they ready to create another institution like this? To have another Biddle to reign over them? Were the exchanges ever more favorable than now? Has the country ever prospered more than it has since this monster was destroyed? Where is the need—what is the use of another bank? As they value their liberties, their happiness, their rights, their public morals and private prosperity, let them awake to the magnitude of this question—this issue which Mr. Clay has made between himself and his party on the one hand, and the democracy of the Union on the other—that is sue is Bank or no Bank. Friends of American freedom, of republican government—on which side will you be found?—Will you go for a Bank or for the country—for man or for mammon? Answer at the polls.

Alarming Report.—A report reached Charleston from St. Domingo, by the way of Key West, of the blacks taking possession of the island, and murdering every white person except the English and American consuls.

Wil.—The London papers are making themselves merry with the oysters brought out in one of the Philadelphia packets—happy in finding that one of the repudiating States is willing to shell out.

VERY TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The Amherst Cabinet contains a letter describing the melancholy event lately mentioned in this paper of the blowing up of a powder mill at Danby, Va. causing the death of three boys, and adds:—'Mr. Smith was the first to rush to the scene of ruin; he caught up the first boy he came to, whose features were so disfigured as not to be readily recognized, yet alive and possessing his senses; as he was bearing him away from the scene of calamity, he said to him, 'Whose boy are you?' The little sufferer looking him in the face, with tender emotion, said, 'I am your boy, Pa!'—And the poor lad died in a few hours after.

A project is on foot to establish a Rail Road from the city of New York to New Haven, Conn. When this is accomplished there will be a continuous Rail Road from Maine to Georgia.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A special meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for a Democratic Harvest Home Celebration at Berwick, was held at the house of F. Nicely, on the evening of the 17th inst. on motion, W. A. J. BARR TAIN was called to the chair, and Col. B. S. Brockway chosen Secretary.

A letter from the corresponding Secretaries of the Northumberland Democratic Association, requesting the Committee to postpone the meeting in this place on the 27th instant, and to tend a Mass Meeting at Northumberland on Friday the 26th inst. was read to the Committee.

After a free interchange of sentiment, on motion of A. M. Gangewer, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a letter has been received from the Corresponding Secretaries of the Northumberland Democratic Association, requesting the attendance of the Berwick and Brarereek Democratic Association, at a Mass Meeting to be held at Northumberland, on Friday the 26th day of July instant: And whereas, our attendance on that day at Northumberland will interfere with the Harvest Home Celebration at this place on the 27th instant—Therefore

Resolved—That the Democratic Political Meeting at this place be postponed until Thursday the 29th day of August next.

Resolved—That our Democratic brethren who may be in attendance at Northumberland on the 26th inst. are respectfully requested to attend at Berwick, on Thursday the 29th of August next, and unite with us in the proceedings of the day.

Resolved—That these proceedings be published in the Wilkesbarre Farmer, the Democratic papers in Northumberland county, and the Democratic papers in this county.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING OF THE NORTH COUNTIES. RALLY DEMOCRATS!

Rally Brethren! Rally Democrats from the Star of the North! Rally from the pines of gallant Old Lycoming! Rally from the hills of Bedford and far off Tioga! Rally your legions, Susquehanna, and our younger Sister Wyoming, send on your forces! Wayne and Pike, ever true to your standard, rally your sons to the North Country gathering! Come Old Northampton, and bring both of your daughters!—Northumberland too, come with the family! Luzerne, to the rescue!

THE CONVENTION

will assemble at Wilkesbarre, on the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon. To our brethren of all sections we send greeting, and we shall be glad to welcome you among us. The 'North Country,' ever true in the Democratic battles, will settle on the 6th in general Convention, what majority she will give to her Standard bearers, Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg of 'Alt Berks' in the coming fight.

Hon. James Buchanan, John K. Kane, Jas. M. Reed, James Page, Benjamin H. Brewster, and other eminent and able speakers from our Sister Counties, will address the meeting. Jacob R. Bloom Martin Long Harrison Wright Geo. P. Steele E. Chamberlain John R. Dean S. H. Paterbaugh. Committee of Arrangement. Wilkes Barre, July 12, 1844.

TRIUMPH OF SURGERY.

The Newburgh Telegraph gives an account of an interesting operation performed in that village, by Dr. Blankman, a young physician, who has attained a high reputation for skill in the surgical art. The patient, a daughter of Mr. Purdy, of Bloomington, Sullivan county, during an attack of malignant fever last fall, lost by mortification, a large portion of her cheek, together with a part of the upper jaw bone. In addition her jaws were firmly closed, so that she could not eat and speak without difficulty. The first operation was the formation of a new corner on the left side of her mouth, as this corner, with considerable portion of the upper lip, had been destroyed. Two weeks after this operation which was completely successful, a piece of flesh was cut from the shoulder, corresponding exactly to the part of the cheek which had been lost, and transplanted to the face.—The patient bore the operation which lasted nearly an hour, with great fortitude. The deformity has thus been entirely removed from her face, and by the use of an instrument, constructed on the principle of the lever screw, the contraction of the mouth has already been so overcome, that she can easily masticate solid food.

There is now in Madrid, Spain, a man named Manuel Collar, who is said to be 130 years of age. He stands very upright, seems very vigorous, and has the appearance of a man of seventy.

A cedar shingle was put on the barn of Ensign Able Bliss, of Wilbraham, in May, 1740; and taken off by his grandson, John Bliss, July 9, 1844—making it 104 years old, and yet but little rotten.

The military force of France is 340,000 men—Russia 520,000.

THE WHIGS DISHEARTENED.

In a very able article in reference to the Whig party, among the politicians of the two great parties, as regards the approaching contest, the New York Evening Post applies the following language to the poor disheartened Whigs:

It is manifest that the Whig party is gradually losing heart in the contest for the Presidency which is just begun. They have set out with a beaten candidate—three beaten we have heard him called, but we will not dispute about the trimmings that belong to the epithet. They place the issue of the appeal to the people upon the exploded doctrine of the necessity of a National Bank, a doctrine which even Mr. Webster, once found himself compelled to admit had at last become obsolete, and which there is not the slightest pretext in the condition of the country for reviving.— If Mr. Clay be a candidate already rejected by the people, his great measure upon which he stakes the election, has been rejected again and again, until the warmest friends of a National Bank were compelled to silence on that topic, and only carried the election of Harrison by disavowing it as a part of their policy. Thus on both issues, the personal issue, and the political issue, the Whigs have nothing to encourage them. All that they have to look back upon is the remembrance of defeat upon defeat. They must win a majority for their candidate in States where he never carried a majority before; they must make a National Bank acceptable in States where it has been odious for many years, or they lose the election.

There is no hope of either. There are no signs that their candidate is more popular than formerly, or supported with more enthusiasm by his adherents. On the contrary, his pretensions have become more and more like a tale of yesterday, which we can now hear again with the same interest, a drama played out which men do not care to see repeated.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

From a reply of the Hon. James Buchanan to an invitation of the Democracy of Dauphin county, to participate with them in celebrating the 4th, we make the following extract, and commend it to the attention of every Democrat. Let the spirit of harmony and conciliation inculcated by it prevail and 'in this sigh we shall conquer,' and by a majority so decisive that Whiggism will be put to sleep for the next quarter of a century.—Penn'a.

The nominations of Polk and Dallas have been every where hailed by the Democracy with an intense enthusiasm, which is the sure presage of victory.— In these nominees, our glorious principles, destined to spread liberty and law over the whole earth, have found worthy representatives. Both of them are new men, as connected with the high stations to which they have been nominated, though both are known to fame by their distinguished service. We are thus at once relieved from the jealousies and heart burnings which might have distracted the party, had either of the two distinguished and rival candidates been selected. The Democracy of the Union, with Polk and Dallas for their leaders, will make a fresh start, and are, I trust, destined to run a glorious career. The young democrats, who have sprung into political existence since Gen. Jackson retired from office, will now feel assured that they have a fair and equal chance for the honors and rewards of the country with their elder associates.

At this auspicious moment of our political existence, shall we not commence a new era of good feeling in Pennsylvania? Shall we not bury in oblivion those unhappy dissensions which have heretofore existed, and march to victory as a band of brothers? For myself, it is sufficient for me to know that a democrat will support Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg, and I shall then extend to him the right hand of political fellowship. The present is not a moment for members of the party to obtrude their private griefs, if they have any, upon the public, or to indulge in crimination and re-crimination against each other. Let us charge in solid columns on the enemies of Democratic principles, and the victory will be ours. In union alone there is strength; and if, at an early period of the contest, it shall be rendered manifest to our sister States that the Democracy of the Keystone are firmly united, our moral influence will be powerfully felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Severe Punishment.—A man in Siloese was lately arraigned for bigamy.— On the trial it appeared that he had successfully married nine wives, all of whom were in court. The judges decreed that the best punishment would be to make him live hereafter with the whole nine. The unhappy prisoner pleaded for capital punishment on hearing their decision, but without effect.— The court was inexorable.

There is in Falmouth, (Mass.) a woman who is 105 years old. She retains all her faculties and enjoys health. She has 145 descendants.