

of soon being able to congratulate the country on its recovering once more the lofty position which it so recently occupied. Our country, which exhibits to the world the benefits of self government, in developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a nation free from the blighting influence of a public debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and reductions of the rates of duty imposed by our present Tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles; but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with the view to raise money for the support of government.

It becomes important to understand distinctly what is meant by a revenue standard, the maximum of which should not be exceeded in the rates of duty imposed. It is conceded, and experience proves, that duties may be laid so high as to diminish, or prohibit altogether, the importation of any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy the revenue, which, at lower rates, would be derived from its importation. Such duties exceed the revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money for the support of government. If Congress levy a duty, for revenue, of one per cent. on a given article, it will produce a given amount of money to the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily afford protection or advantage, to the amount of one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent. it will produce a greater amount of money, and afford greater protection. If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-five, or thirty per cent. and if, as it is raised, the revenue derived from it is found to be increased, the protection or advantage will also be increased; but if it be raised to thirty one per cent. and it is found that the revenue produced at that rate is less than at thirty per cent., it ceases to be a revenue duty. The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purposes of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support government, but is for protection merely.

It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they bear within the revenue standard; for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the government would require. Nor does it follow that the duties on all articles should be at the same, or a horizontal rate. Some articles will bear a much higher revenue duty than others. Below the maximum of the revenue standard Congress may and ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking care so to adjust them on different articles as to produce in the aggregate the amount which, when added to the proceeds of the sale of public lands, may be needed to pay the economical expenses of the government.

In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercises 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 labourer 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. To make the taxing power an actual benefit to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the others beyond their proportion, and would be manifestly unjust. The terms "protection to domestic industry," are of popular import; but they should apply under a just system to all the various branches of industry in our country. The farmer or planter who toils yearly in his fields is engaged in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to have his labour "protected" as the manufacturer, the man of commerce, the navigator, or the mechanic, who are engaged also in "domestic industry" in their different pursuits. The joint labours of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the "domestic industry" of the nation, and they are equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive recipients of "protection," which can only be afforded by increasing burdens on the "domestic industry" of the others.

If these views be correct, it remains to inquire how far the Tariff act of 1842 is consistent with them. That many of the provisions of that act are in violation of the

cardinal principles here laid down, all must concede. The rates of duty imposed by it on some articles are prohibitory, and on others so high as greatly to diminish importations, and to produce a less amount of revenue than would be derived from lower rates. They operate as "protection merely," to one branch of "domestic industry," by taxing other branches.

By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and false values, and by the imposition of specific duties, the injustice and inequality of the act of 1842, in its practical operations on different classes and pursuits are seen and felt. Many of the oppressive duties imposed by it under the operation of these principles, range from one per cent to more than two hundred per cent. They are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so on others, and bear most heavily on articles of common necessity, and but lightly on articles of luxury. It is so framed that a unit, the greatest burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, while it protects capital and exempts the rich from paying their just proportion of the taxation required for the support of government. While it protects the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and increases his profits, it does not benefit the operatives or laborers in his employment, whose wages have not been increased by it. Articles of prime necessity or of coarse 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.

The government in theory knows no distinction of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon some favours and privileges which all others may not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious founders to base the institutions which they reared upon the great and unchanging principles of justice and equity, conscious that it administered in the spirit in which they were conceived, they would be felt only by the benefits which they diffused, and would secure for themselves a defence in the hearts of the people, more powerful than standing armies, and all the means and appliances invented to sustain governments founded in injustice and oppression.

The well known fact that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives, and that some of those who felt themselves constrained, under the peculiar circumstances existing at the time to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and expressed their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

(Concluded on 4th page.)

APPRENTICE WANTED

To the Blacksmithing Business.

A Boy, from 16 to 18 years of age can have a good opportunity of learning the above business by making application immediately to the subscriber in this place, either personally or by letter.

JOHN BEAUMONT.

Oct. 30, 1845.

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of
C. D. WATSON.

28th Nov.

Galer's Vegetable Vermifuge.

In offering this valuable medicine to the public, I am well aware of the fact, that it is hard to convince at least a part of the community, that a medicine could be equal to that of Falmestock for expelling worms. Now, all I ask for the good of humanity is a fair trial according to the directions given, of one or two trials, feeling confident that it will speak for itself wherever it goes. Warranted to be good. Price 25 cents.

Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of

C. D. WATSON.

Nov. 28.

STRAYED

FROM the pasture of J. Nichols, near Clearfield town, on the 12th of October, a dun or cream-colored horse, somewhat spotted in his coat, spavined in both hind legs. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information to the printer at Clearfield where he may be found, will be rewarded by payment of all reasonable charges when said horse is called for. Said horse belongs to

JAMES TYLER.

Jay tp. Elk co. Nov. 1, 1845—pd.

COUGH SYRUP,

FOR Coughs, colds, &c., leading to consumption. Try it in time. Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of

C. D. WATSON.

Nov. 28.

NERVE & BONE LINIMENT.

FOR Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. A first rate remedy for the above complaints. Price 37 1/2 cents. Prepared and for sale at the Drug Store of

C. D. WATSON.

Nov. 28.

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, PA. Dec. 18, 1845.

We dislike to repeat an old story, but for the information of our patrons we must again state that we have issued no paper since the 28th November. It was no fault of ours, as we had purchased paper in Philadelphia in due season, but it was shipped for Lewistown, instead of Milesburg, as we expected. This may be a disappointment, but no loss to the subscriber, for we print fifty-two numbers for a year, if it should take us two years to do it.

THE MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of almost every thing else, this valuable and highly important document will be found entire in our columns this week. We trust that every man who has not already read it, will do so at the first opportunity. The position he occupies upon all questions of a national character, should be well investigated by every citizen. Its length should deter no one from its careful perusal; for, considering the great number of topics treated upon, and the clearness with which he explains himself upon each of them, it is as brief as it ought to be.

That the President will be sustained by his countrymen, we have no doubt, whether upon the Texas, the Oregon, or the Tariff question. On the subject of the controversy with England, there are but few on this side of the Atlantic bold enough to dispute his position. But there are some. So hostile are they to the present democratic administration, or so much attached to the British in feeling and sympathy, that they denounce the President for being too fast, or too harsh, or too something or other. Nothing but the total surrender of our rights in Oregon, at the sacrifice of every principle of honor would seem to satisfy some of the city whig editors. In a general way, however, the whigs and whig editors sustain the administration in the position it has taken on this question. What a pity they are not unanimous!

Upon the Tariff question there is, perhaps a greater diversity of opinion, and which is far more excusable. The President gives his views in such comprehensive and emphatic terms that no one can misunderstand them. They are precisely the same that he has always held, and always declared; and if practiced by the government, we have not the least doubt, would tend greatly to elevate the condition of the great mass of our people. It is certainly a mistaken notion, that by protecting the manufacturer alone the government affords sufficient protection to all other branches of industry. It is too much like the doctrine that the government should take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor. The farmer, the mechanic, the planter and the merchant as well deserve to be protected as the manufacturer. Is it right, then, to protect a single branch of industry, and let all other interests take care of themselves, or pay a tribute to the government for the support of that single interest? Government should either protect all alike, or protect none at all. In bestowing its favors, it should make no distinction. The luxuries of the rich should pay a proportionate tax with the necessities of the poor. We should all be protected alike.— This is the ground Mr. Polk occupies, and we are much mistaken in the intelligence of the American people, if they will be led or driven into the support of any other doctrine.

Throughout the whole message the most wholesome reforms are recommended, and none more so than that of the Constitutional Treasury. That the Government continues to depend upon banks for the safe keeping of the public monies, when the Constitution positively declares that the Government shall have a treasury of its own, is exceedingly strange; and it is still more strange that there are men to be found who object to having a Treasury independent of banks, and that a majority of Congress would put down such an institution and return to the State bank deposit system. But such things have taken place, and we hope for the last time. Congress should go to work vigorously and carry out the recommendations of the President upon this subject, and likewise upon the subject of Texas and Oregon. And as for the Tariff question, let that be subjected to the closest scrutiny of the people's representatives, and if they find that it operates unequally upon the people, let them raise the tariff from beginning to end, and give us a system of Tariff duties that will operate equally upon all classes of domestic industry.

The Foreign News.

The news from Europe continues to present the most melancholy picture of the situation of the poor from the effects of the failure in the potato and other crops. In Ireland and some of the German States, the distress is likely to be most severely felt. In England, whilst starvation is threatening whole districts, the Government is spending millions of dollars in making warlike preparations against somebody. The navy yards, and all her military stations, are said to present a more lively and active appearance than they have at any time since Napoleon threatened the march on London. It is generally surmised that this activity is occasioned by the state of the Oregon controversy.

BOSWELL'S MANURE METHOD—In justice to Mr. BOSWELL, the author of a patent for making manure, to which we alluded a few weeks ago, we take pleasure in stating that it was no fault of his—but of the Post Office Department—that we did not receive the Methods in due season. He mailed them to our address at the proper time, but as they never reached us, we of course thought they had not been sent. We have submitted two of the copies to the inspection of enterprising farmers, as requested by the author, who, we trust, will give them a fair trial, and if it proves to be as valuable an assistant to the farmer as it is said to be, measures should be taken to have one upon every farm in the country.

We have had splendid sleighing for near three weeks, with very hard freezing—forming more ice than we had at any time last winter—but at present the weather is mild and a break up is threatened.

Rumor has it that all difficulties between the United States and Mexico will shortly come to a peaceable settlement, and that for the sum of some four or five millions of dollars the latter will give up all claim to Texas, and throw in a large part of New Mexico and all of Upper California to boot. This is too good a bargain on Uncle Sam's side. If we would get all this at a cost of ten or twelve millions, we should give it. We might some day regret that we had not given fifty or an hundred million.

Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, it is said, has been recalled, and another one is expected in his place. The story goes that the rejection by Mr. Packenham, of Mr. Polk's proposition to make the 49th parallel the boundary between the territories of the two countries in Oregon, was not in accordance with his instructions, and hence his recall. This is just such a trick as England would like to play over Brother Jonathan.

Mrs. Joe Smith, the widow of the Mormon Prophet, in a letter to the New York Sun, discloses many secrets of the Mormon leaders. She is opposed to going to Oregon, and declares her intention of remaining under the protection of the Government of the United States, and of raising and educating her children with a proper veneration for the laws and institutions of our country. Among other things, she says that she never had any faith in the revelations related by her late husband but believed they arose from a disease of the mind.

CONGRESS.—The country has been very fortunate in the selection of Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington. In the Senate they were not appointed, but elected by ballot, and fortunately Senator Allen, of Ohio, was elected; and in the House they were appointed by the Speaker, who selected, most judiciously, C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia county. At any other time it would not be of so much importance, but now the country demands just such energy as is possessed by these two men.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW FOR DECEMBER, 1845.—The December number of the Review is on our table, filled with the most valuable papers. It contains an excellent portrait of the Hon. CALKINS CURTIS, our late Minister to China, besides much reading matter that should be in the possession of every Democrat. We would like to see this work more extensively patronized. Every leading Democrat should have it before him; and at the reduced price at which it is now published, (83 00) they can afford to have it.

The following is a list of the contents of the present number:

1. English Politico Commercial Companies.
2. Songs of Labor. No. III. By J. G. Whittier.
3. The Wandering Jew.
4. A Legend of Westchester county, N. Y. By John Quod.
5. Spanish Ballads. By Edward Maturin
6. The Malthusian Theory—Discussed in a correspondence between Alex. H. Everett and Prof. Geo. Tucker, of the University of Virginia. (Concluded.)
7. Sonnet. (From the Italian)
8. Kaufmann's Mackeldey on Modern Civil Law.
9. Chalk-Marks. By Lincoln Rumble, Esq.
10. Festus.
11. The Game of North America; its nomenclature, habits, haunts, and seasons; with hints on the science of woodcraft. No. 1. By Frank Forrester.
12. Life.
13. Monthly Financial and Commercial Article.
14. New Books of the Month.
15. Monthly Literary Bulletin.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.—The Brandreth Pills give strength for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give personal reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

MARRIED—On Sunday last, by R. Luther, Esq. Mr. THOMAS W. DALE, of Brady, to Miss AURELIA HOYT, of Houston township.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership, and intend to carry on the above business in all its branches, at the shop heretofore occupied by one of the firm, near Curwensville, where they will be thankful to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as all calls in their line will be attended to on the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

G. C. PASSMORE,

WM. T. GILBERT,

Dec. 12, 1845.

N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber for work done heretofore are respectfully called upon to come forward and settle their accounts, as it is absolutely necessary his books should be closed.

GEO. C. PASSMORE.

Dec. 2, 1845.

STRAY CALF.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Lawrence township, some time in May last, a black heifer calf, a yearling past. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

ROBERT OWENS.

Dec. 20, 1845.

CASH FOR FURS,

SUCH as Otter, Beaver, Mink, Raccoon, Fox, Marten, Fisher, Wild Cat, at the store of
F. P. HURXTHAL.

Dec. 18.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD one horse Sleigh, & a first rate set of Harness—apply at this office.
19th Dec.

A few copies of **WRIGHT'S JUSTICE & GRAYDON'S FORMS**, new edition, for sale at Philadelphia prices.
J. L. CUTLER.

Dec. 8th, 1845.

ELK SALT WORKS.

THE Auditors of the Elk S. S. Works will meet at the works to audit the affairs of said company for the past year, on Friday the 26th inst. The stockholders of said company will also take notice that an election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place on Saturday the 27th.
WM. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

Dec. 18, 1845.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Potter Goff, late of Jay township, Elk county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having any claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all persons being indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ANN M. GOFF.

Jay, Dec. 18, 1845.

SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR for sale by

F. P. HURXTHAL.

Dec. 18, 1845.

NEW & CHEAP

GOODS.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his old stand, a large assortment of new and reasonable goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & Shoes, HATS & CAPS, BONNETS, TOBACCO,

CIGARS, &c.

which he is prepared to sell for cash or produce as cheap as they can be had at any other establishment in town.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.

RICHARD SHAW.

Nov. 7, '45.

CONFRECTIONARY.

A FRESH supply of Confectionary, &c. just from Philad'a. For sale low for cash by
C. D. WATSON.

28th Nov.

The Farmer in the Field!

The Lancaster County Farmer,

AND

American Literary Gazette,

A Large Agricultural, Literary and General Family Newspaper.

DEVOTED steadily to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, and Man of Business,—containing weekly thirty-two columns of reading matter, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates—

1 SUBSCRIPTION (1 year) \$2 00

2 do do do 3 00

3 do do do 4 00

4 do do do 5 00

5 do do do 6 00

CASH IN ADVANCE.

THE FARMER, in all the essential qualities of a general family newspaper, cannot be surpassed by any publication in the United States.
Address—post-paid—
ELE BOWEN, Editor, & Lancaster City, Pa.

J. B. GARBER, (Farmer,) Proprietor.

AGENTS WANTED.

A number of agents of good address and strictly temperate habits are wanted to canvass the several counties in this State, and take subscribers to *The State Temperance Organ*—a large family newspaper, published in this Borough, at \$2 00 per annum. The "Organ" will contain thirty two columns of reading matter, each week, which renders it one of the best and cheapest papers in Pennsylvania—a good inducement to agents.

Good references will be required, and a liberal per centage allowed.
Address (post paid.)
J. M. WILLIS GEIST, Editor,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Harrisburg, Oct. 31, 1845. 3 t.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby informed that I have this day left in the possession of Martin Hohenberry, on the land of mine, whereon he resides, in Chest township, Clearfield county, one black horse, one roan mare, one yoke of oxen, and one brown cow. I hereby warn and forbid every person from buying, or in any way meddling or interfering with the same.
JOHN McPHERRIN.

Sept. 26, 1845.

CLOCKS. Good Brass Clocks—neatly finished, and good time keepers, for sale by the subscriber, at a low price. Call and examine.
C. KRATZER.

Sept. 24.

10 Pieces ready-made variety of qualities and prices. Also SIX pieces Merino.
C. KRATZER.