

Democratic Banner.

CLEARFIELD, Pa. Nov. 13, 1846.

Library Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Clearfield Library will be held in the Prothonotary's office on Monday evening the 16th inst. for electing officers for the ensuing year, and making a selection of books. A general attendance of the members is required.

H. LORAIN, Pres.

THE TARIFF HISTORY.—We ask the attention of all inquiring minds to the article in this paper from the "Washington Union," giving a view of the Legislative history of our Tariffs. It will no doubt sound strange to some that in 1790, when our manufactures were "in their infancy" indeed, all the protection afforded them, by the Fathers and Authors of the Constitution, was but seven and a half per cent! Such is, nevertheless, the fact. Now, after the lapse of upwards of fifty years, when our government protects these manufactures to the amount of THIRTY and FIFTY per cent. the cry of our protectionists still is, "O, our manufactures are still in their infancy, and government must protect them against the foreign competition of this Free trade policy!" Free Trade, forsooth!—THIRTY and FORTY dollars on the hundred in favor of domestic manufactures!—and call you that Free Trade? Away with such miserable attempts to blindfold and deceive the people. They are unworthy of Republicans.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Brookville "Jeffersonian" came to hand yesterday under the editorialship of BRADY & WILSON—Capt. E. R. BRADY having purchased the interest of JOHN HARTING, Esq. in that establishment. The number before us surpasses, in mechanical appearance, any sheet ever before issued in that place, and richly deserves a liberal patronage from the citizens of Jefferson county.

PENNY WEEKLY and SEMI-MONTHLY STORY-TELLER.—The above is the title of a new work published in Philadelphia, at the low price of 50 cents per year, for one copy, or five copies for \$2. The publication office is No. 163, Race street, and is published in lieu of the Manual of Health. By subscribing for this work a person may procure a large amount of reading matter at very little expense. It is published in quarto form.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parties, in the approaching Legislature of Pennsylvania, will stand as follows:

	Dem.	Whig.	Native.
Senate,	14	18	1
House,	44	56	—
	58	74	1

Giving the Whigs the Native, and they will have a majority of 17 on joint ballot.

NEW JERSEY.—The election in New Jersey has resulted in favor of the Whigs as usual—they having gained one or two members of Congress.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on the 6th inst.—having left Liverpool on the 20th ult.

Her news is considered of much importance, both politically and commercially.

The price of grain and flour had advanced considerably since the preceding arrival, with every prospect of a further advance.

The marriages of the Queen of Spain and her sister have been consummated—the latter to the Duc de Montpensier, a son of Louis Philippe.—This secures a union between France and Spain in the face of a protest from the British Minister at Madrid.

Great distress continued to prevail in Ireland and parts of France, occasioned by the worst of all wants—a want of bread!

A rumor was mentioned by some of the Parisian journals that France and England were about to re-negotiate their treaty with the annexation of Texas, with regard to California.

The British Government, it was thought, would shortly open their ports to the free importation of grain.

A prison, to be called the "Pennsylvania Prison," is about being erected in Berlin, the capital of Germany, for the purpose of testing the American system of solitary confinement.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—AS WE PREDICTED.

Our readers will remember that we told them in our last paper to prepare for the news of our overwhelming defeat in New York. That news has surely come, though not so despatched had after all, because it contains but little to discourage or retard the onward progress of democracy. It will serve as another warning to Democrats of the importance of sustaining their regular nominations, in order to carry out their principles. The Whigs, Anti Renters, Abolitionists, and Natives, all combined against the Gov. Wright and his party. National politics had nothing to do with it. It was caused by Anti-rentism, assisted by the other aims in the service of Federalism. This is evident from the fact that Gardner and Hudson, the Democratic candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Canal Commissioner, (who were also nominated by the Anti-renters,) are elected. It is, therefore, Anti-rentism, and not Whiggery, that has triumphed in New York. In a Presidential contest, these local questions can have no bearing, and New York will again, as she habitually has done, in the lead of Pennsylvania—and that will be in favor of Democracy and Equal Rights.

The Albany Argus of the 5th thus sums up the disastrous result:

The returns confirm the election of Young, the Whig candidate for Governor, by from 5,000 to 10,000.

Gardiner, Democratic Lieutenant-governor, is also no doubt elected; and one Democratic (Hudson) & one Whig (Clowes) Canal Commissioner.

To the Senate, the Whigs have probably elected in all the districts, except the 1st, 2d, and 4th; being a Whig gain of 4

members—leaving still a Democratic majority in that body of 10.

To the House, we have returns which show the election of 53 Democrats and 52 Whigs. The result in that branch of the legislature is uncertain.

Of the members of Congress elected, the Democrats have probably 13 and the Whigs 21. The present Congress stands 21 Democrats, 9 Whigs and 4 Natives.

Late from Monterey.

From the New Orleans Delta. We conversed with some of the officers who arrived last evening from Galveston on the steamship Palmetto. They are from Monterey, and bring information from thence to the 12th instant. The following is a summary of what we have gleaned from them:

There are various reports floating about the camp at Monterey respecting the movements of the Mexican army, but nothing authentic or definite.

The number of our men killed & wounded, so far as ascertained, is 571. Many of the wounded were dying. Wherever a bone was touched, it was found difficult to effect a recovery of the patient. The number of killed and wounded, on the side of the Mexicans, is believed to be about 1200.

The Mexican regular forces in the engagements were 8,000. Judging from the number of irregulars found killed, this branch of the enemy must have been very strong.

The Texan forces are all disbanded.

Extract of a letter dated

CAMARCO, Oct. 10, 1846.

Gentlemen—My last contained a correct and full statement of the battle of Monterey, together with the loss in killed and wounded on our side; the correct number of the enemy is not, as yet, fully ascertained—some say, particularly the officers of our forces, that their loss in killed and wounded must certainly be some two or three thousand—others again, four thousand.

Col. Belknap, together with some thirty rangers, from Monterey, have just arrived, all in good spirits.

Our army is now in statu quo, till the armistice expires. Our force now in this place is estimated at about 4,000, ready for orders—more are coming here. Ordinance, provisions, and supplies are going forward continually, from which I judge there is a chance for a winter campaign from Monterey; some think to the contrary.

A "hasty" messenger passed through this place, from Washington, to General Taylor, the purport of which is not known here, as yet, by the knowing ones. Some think a negotiation is going on, and others that a prompt prosecution of the war is ordered. Which ever it may be, we shall soon know.

The duels which were on the tapis at Camargo between Col. Peyton and Gen. Marshall, and also between Capt. Mouson, of New Orleans, and Capt. Chevers, of the Texas volunteers, have all been amicably settled.

From the Washington Union.

Facts in the History of our Tariff Legislation.

The tariff policy adopted by the framers of our constitution was noble. Adam Smith had just before demonstrated to sages and statesmen the multiplied and seeming benefits of a liberal commercial system. Yet the whole system of the British government toward its colonies continued to be barbarous, and they legislated avowedly on the principle "that the Americans should not be permitted to manufacture even a hob-nail for themselves!" The British colonies were regarded mainly as tax stations, and as a compulsory market for British manufactures, in return for which, they were to sell their raw produce to England alone.

Independence came in the treaty of 1783, and brought with it to the thirteen States, a public debt of sixty-five millions of dollars. Three millions and a half of American population were to be taxed to pay this debt, and to raise revenue sufficient to carry on the general government. Such was the fiscal problem of 1789. In the face of it, Mr. Madison, at the first meeting of Congress in that year, proposed a plain, simple revenue tariff, laying specific duties on seven enumerated articles, (not one of them, with the exception of rum, produced in this country,) and imposing a horizontal ad valorem duty of five per cent. on all other articles. This was Madison's policy in relation to commercial restrictions, at a moment when revenue was most wanted, and when American manufactures were just beginning to recover from the English colonial legislation which had sought to abolish them altogether! But even this taxation the people of the States could then hardly endure. Most reluctantly had they given up to Congress the taxing power; and in order to its existence, the idea of an incidental protection to American manufactures was thrown out.—Mr. Madison's plan was accordingly somewhat modified by the introduction of more numerous specific duties, and though the duty of 5 per cent. was retained upon all the principal articles of domestic manufacture, embracing cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, yet the preamble of the first tariff law, passed on the 4th of July, 1789, set forth that it was "necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid," &c. Strictly incidental protection, at the rate of five per cent., and that, too, introduced in order to propitiate a people reluctant to bear any taxation at

all—such is the protective policy which presents itself to us, as coeval with the federal constitution!

And under such protection, in defiance of British rivalry, American manufactures, even at that early day of small means, grew and prospered. Two years and a half after this tariff of 1789 went into operation, the protectionist, Hamilton, in his celebrated report upon manufactures, in 1791, wrote that the manufacturing industry of the country, including manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, flax, and hemp, was in a high state of prosperity. But the revenue raised by the act of 1789, not being sufficient for the then emergency, a second tariff law was enacted the next year, and went into operation on the 1st of December, 1790. Looking to an increase of revenue, it augmented the rates of duty upon the principal revenue articles not produced in the country very considerably; and it raised the duty on the principal protected articles from five to ten and a half per cent. ad valorem. Hamilton apologized for this advance of duty on the protected articles in a special report. He considered it quite sufficient protection, and asked for nothing more. Yet at that very time, and under both these first tariffs, the tax first of five per cent., and then of seven and a half per cent., as an incidental protection upon the principal protected articles, was absolutely less by almost fifty per cent. than was the general average of duty laid by those laws on the main articles of import which were not produced in the country at all, and in the duties upon which, protection, of course, was not thought of! Figures show this beyond doubt. Under the first tariff—that of 1789—the whole amount of imports was \$23,000,000, and the revenues were \$2,259,746—being an average of almost ten per cent., while the protected articles under that tariff paid in general five per cent. Under the second tariff—that of 1790—the amount of imports was \$60,700,000, and the duties were \$8,401,666 being an average of thirteen and a half per cent., including an advance in the duties on spirits by an act of March 3d, 1791. Under this second law—its average of duty being thirteen and a half per cent.—the protected articles paid, as we have seen, only seven and a half per cent., and this to the entire satisfaction of the protectionists of that day.

The same general policy in relation to revenue and protection continued through six successive tariffs up to July 1st, 1812, when the state of things in the country was of course entirely changed by the declaration of war with England, and a war tariff was enacted. During all this interval of more than twenty-one years—from 1790 to 1812—the general average of taxation upon the whole amount of imports went on increasing at a rate far greater than that of the increase of duty upon the protected articles of domestic manufacture. The figures leave no doubt of this most important and striking general fact. The first tariff, entitled "an act to make further provision for the payment of the public debts," took effect on the 30th June, 1792. It continued two years. Under it, the average duty was twenty-two and a half per cent., nearly double the average rate of the preceding tariff. Yet it left the rate of duty on the staple articles of domestic manufacture, for the most part, unchanged. Protection still stood at seven and a half per cent.

The fourth tariff took effect in 1794, and being explained by a supplemental act of the succeeding January, it continued until June 30, 1797. It gave a general average duty at the rate of sixteen per cent., while under it protected manufactures paid generally ten per cent.

The fifth tariff, of 1797, raised the general average of duties to eighteen per cent., and the general rate of duties upon protected articles of domestic manufacture to about twelve and a half per cent. Manufactures of iron, however, under this and the two preceding tariffs paid a duty of fifteen per cent.

The sixth tariff, of 1800, levied a general average duty of twenty-one per cent., without increasing the rate of duty upon the principal protected articles of domestic manufacture.

The seventh tariff, of 1804, raised a general average of duties of twenty per cent., and slightly increased the rate of duty upon protected articles, bringing it, in the case of iron manufactures up to seventeen and a half per cent., and upon other staple manufactures up to fifteen per cent. These rates continued until 1812.

Contrast the example of revenue and protective legislation, thus bequeathed to us by the fathers of our liberty, with the monstrous extortions to which the party of restriction would now doom the people, under the name of protection! A duty of near two hundred per cent. on coarse cottons, through the legislative falsehood of a minimum—an oppressive inequality of taxation on the comforts, or the cheap and unpretending luxuries of the poor man, under the guise of specific duties—a tax of some seventy millions upon seven or eight protected articles taken (as the Secretary of the Treasury has shown) out of the pockets of the producing and consuming masses, in order to put some eighteen millions into the treasury, and to pimper with the residue the capitalist, owners of some scores of great manufacturing establishments—these are the facts which make up the beauty and the modesty of our new-fangled whig protection. The explanation of the whole matter can be given in a word. The protection of the elder; revolutionary and constitutional day, was for the body of the people; the whig protection of our day is for those who would fasten on their spoils!

COLD, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—It should be remembered that a cough is always an evidence that some impurity is lodged in the lungs, which, if not speedily removed, will so irritate those delicate organs as to produce inflammation of the lungs, a disease which we all know is the high road to consumption.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a safe, easy, and certain cure for colds and coughs, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels, those morbid humors which, if deposited upon the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaints. A single twenty-five cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills is generally sufficient to make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold; and at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood so completely purified, that new life and vigor are given to the whole frame.

The popularity of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS has proved a strong bait to unprincipled men, who, instigated by the hope of gain, attempt to palm off a spurious article on the unsuspecting. To detect the wicked designs of such men, we have procured new labels, and the signature of William Wright will be found WRIT-TEN WITH THE PEN on the top label of each box. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE, AND TO COUNTERFEIT THIS IS FORGERY.

Remember, the only original and genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have the WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Caution.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Cole, of Philadelphia; Mr. John Dixon, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, we cannot guarantee as genuine any medicine they may have for sale.

Agent for Clearfield, R. Shaw. For other agencies in Clearfield & other counties, see advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. ABRAHAM PEACE to Miss ANNE LEONARD both of Bradford township.

The above "gone" couple will accept the Printer's thanks for their attention to the requirements of the art, for reading with the bearer of the above notice—none of your halves, or quarters, slices, or crumbs of cake—but a large one, round and whole, fresh and (we are judges) good. We expect this soon to be followed by one still larger!

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration were granted to the subscriber on the estate of the Hon. Moses Boggs, late of Bradford township, Clearfield county, dec'd., on the 4th Nov. inst. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are required to make payment without delay—and those having demands against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN L. CUTTLE, Clearfield Nov. 12, 1846.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court for that purpose, will attend at his office in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 28th of this inst. to distribute among the creditors entitled thereto, the rents paid by John Scott on his real estate under the inquiries held the 1st day of May, 1841, &c.

J. F. WEAVER, Aud'r. Nov. 12, 1846.

Borough Ordinance, (Relating to Hogs.)

Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Clearfield, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same,

That between the first day of October, and the first day of April, in any year, it shall not be lawful for any swine, hogs, shoats or pigs, to go at large in the borough of Clearfield, and if any such shall be found running at large, said swine, hogs, shoats, or pigs, shall be forfeit and sold by the High Constable of the borough;—one half of the proceeds to be for the use of the person taking up said swine, hogs, shoats or pigs, after deducting the expenses of the sale, and the other half to be for the use of the borough. Public notice of the sale of such swine, hogs, shoats or pigs, to be given by not less than three advertisements put up at the most public places in said borough at least two days preceding such sale.

JOSIAH W. SMITH, Chief Burgess. ATTEST, ROB'T WALLACE, Sec'y. Nov. 11, 1846.

WAR! WAR!!

Not with Mexico but with the old Tyrant RHEUMATISM.

D. R. W. M. P. HILLS, feeling much sympathy for those afflicted with Rheumatism, takes this method of inviting them to call at his office and get cured.—This method is almost new, and very simple, but will positively effect a cure on the most scientific principles. Rheumatism has long been a desideratum with physicians, and it is only of late that the true principle of cure has been discovered.

He would state, to all concerned, that he has already performed a number of cures, and can confidently assert that his is the only true method.

TRY IT AND SEE. Clearfield Nov. 3, 1846.

Stray Steer.

CAME to premises of the subscriber, in Brady township, on the 21st day of Sept. last, a Pale Red Steer, marked with tar on both hips, supposed to be between three and four years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JACKSON BONSALE. Oct. 20, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

DANIEL BARRETT HAS just received a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which he is determined to sell as low for cash or in exchange for country produce as they can be purchased in the county.—Thankful for past favors, he takes this opportunity to say to his old customers that he desires them to call at his old stand in all cases before purchasing elsewhere—satisfied if they examine his stock and prices, they will continue to trade with him. His stock consists in part of **BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, MERINOS, ALPACCAS, ROBES of the latest style, CASHMERES, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, of various qualities.**

SHAWLS. An assortment of Shawls, Common & Superior.

BONNETS. A full assortment of the latest and best style.

A large and general assortment of **Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes.**

A general assortment of **Looking Glasses, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, &c.**

All of which will be sold low for Cash or in exchange for country Produce, for which the highest price will be given. Curwensville, Nov. 3, 1846.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Geo. Sander, sr. late of Clearfield county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated.

JOHN BEERS, Adm'r. Boggs tp. Nov. 3, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 30th day of November next, at the court house, in Clearfield, all the defendant's interest in a tract of land situate in Girard township, Clearfield county, beginning at a white pine, thence by No. 5647 south 220 perches to a pitch pine, thence east 20 perches, thence north 60 perches to a red oak, thence east 197 perches to a chestnut, thence by No. 5647 north 160 perches to a white oak, thence by No. 1939 west 217 perches to the place of beginning, being part of a larger survey known as No. 3647, containing 211 acres and 34 perches, with about 12 acres cleared thereon—seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter Lamm.

ALSO.

By virtue of a writ of Test. Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place, a certain lot of ground situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of William Somerville on the west, north and south, and on the east by lands of John G. Miles, containing three acres, with a dwelling house and stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nathaniel Hughes, by

ELLIS IRWIN, Sh'ff. Sh'ff's office, Clearfield, Oct. 19, 1846.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 4th judicial district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield, and the Hon. James T. Leonard and Abraham K. Wright, Esq's. Associate Judges in Clearfield county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Sept. 1846, to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, and Court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at Clearfield Town, for the County of Clearfield, on the 5th Monday of Nov. next, (being the 30th day of the month.)

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, & Constables in and for the County of Clearfield, to appear in their own proper persons, with Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which their office & in their behalf appertain to be done; and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoners are required to be then and there attending, and not depart without leave, at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice. Given under my hand at the town of Clearfield, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

ELLIS IRWIN, Sh'ff.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of George Hunter, late of Lawrence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated.

ROSS READ, Adm'r. Lawrence tp. Nov. 3, 1846.

Notice.

THE stockholders in the Bradford Methodist Episcopal meeting-house are required to pay the amount of their several subscriptions to the subscribers, immediately.

THOMAS BEERS, JOHN DALE, A. GEARHART, Building Committee.

29th Oct. 1846.