

Democratic Banner.

BY MOORE & THOMPSON.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 20, 1847.

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TERMS:

The "DEMOCRATIC BANNER" is published weekly, at \$2 per annum—or \$1 75 if paid in advance. No paper can be discontinued unless at the option of the editors until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements, &c., at the usual rates.

DR. OSBORN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. George Bennet, of New York, and for sale by the annexed list of agents in Clearfield county.

THE unprecedented success that has attended the use of these pills in the practice of the proprietor for the last six or eight years, has induced him to yield to the importunities of many who have used and been benefited by them, and make arrangements to place them within the reach of the public generally. In doing so he feels called upon to say that the Indian Vegetable Restorative Pills is decidedly superior to any with which he is acquainted. They combine the properties of many of the best vegetable medicines, (used in no other pills) in such a manner as to afford not only immediate and temporary but permanent relief.

The valuable tonics which enter into their composition by their action upon the secretory organs hold in check the purgative principle and induce a gentle and natural operation without inconvenience or pain, and while they restore a natural and healthy action of the stomach, liver and bowels, they increase, instead of diminish, the strength of the patient.

They have been used as a family medicine for years by many of the first respectability—and although they are not recommended to "heel all the ills that flesh is heir to," yet it has been very rare that it has been found necessary for those using them to employ any other medicine, and their occasional use will almost invariably prove an effectual preventive to disease. They are exactly adapted to the use of families, travellers and seamen; they cleanse the blood, causing a free circulation—upon obstructions and promote the secretion of healthy bile, and consequently are an excellent medicine for Nausea, Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Dejection, Liver Complaint, pains in the Head, Side, and Breast, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Urinary obstructions, Ague and Fever, Bilious and Intermittent fevers, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and are eminently useful in all female complaints—and in one word, all diseases arising from unhealthy excretions and impurity of the blood. Numerous testimonials of their efficacy in particular cases, might be added, but the proprietor prefers presenting a few certificates of their general character, from persons of unquestionable candor and veracity, who would not in any degree lend their influence to promote any thing that is not of decided utility, and rely on their intrinsic merits to gain them a reputation, feeling a most precious confidence that none will abandon their use who give them a fair trial.

The following letter from the Rev. George Bowers, with other certificates in the hands of the agents, will serve to show the efficacy of these pills:

ELK HORN, Walworth Co., Wisconsin.
Dr. Osborn.—With pleasure I inform you of the great benefits which I have derived from your pills. I have been in a decline for some time, which has greatly alarmed me, more especially as my complaint was a consumption, and also had been very bilious, and have labored severely with pains in my head, and my eyes have been so affected as to turn of a yellow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion. My wife had suffered also from great weakness and severe pains, and as your Pills have so wonderfully relieved us, we have sounded the name of them all over our neighborhood; they will certainly be ever regarded in this place, and wherever my extraordinary cure is known, as the most valuable preparation for purifying the blood and regulating the system. I should not have known the worth of your Pills had it not been for the Rev. Wm. F. Dewitt, of Cuddeville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., who with great kindness sent me a box to try them, and to this box of Pills I owe my health, and as the agent here is out of your pills, I wish you would send me a package of boxes as soon as possible.—With best wishes for your prosperity, I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,
GEO. BOWERS.
Dr. E. & W. F. Inwin, Clearfield; JOHN IRVIN, Curwinstown; JAMES McMURRAY, Burnside township; G. W. & — ARNOLD, Luthersburg, and LEVI LUTZ, Frenchville, are Agents for the proprietor for the sale of the above medicine in Clearfield county. Nov. 25, '46—ly.

GREAT ARRIVAL.

BIGLER, BOYNTON & POWELL

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have received from Philadelphia, and have now opened, at their old stand adjoining the court house, in the borough of Clearfield, a large and magnificent assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Molasses, Hardware, Queensware, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,—in short everything usually found in a country store from a "needle to an anchor," which they will dispose of at the lowest rates for CASH, all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, BOARDS, SQUARE TIMBER, SHINGLES, BROAD RAILS, &c. &c. The public are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 10, 1846.

DR. E. GREEN'S RED & BROWN PILLS.

THE demand for the above medicine in the last 2 or 3 years, is deemed a sufficient apology for placing it now fully before the people; and the diseases for which it is applicable have become so prevalent in this country that a remedy entitled to confidence, is a great desideratum. The diseases I allude to are Hepatitis, (Liver affection,) Dyspepsia, and female complaints in general.

The above pills will be kept constantly for sale by
Richard Shaw, Clearfield,
David Adams, Boggs Tp.
J. W. Miller, do
Oct. 20, 1846.

IT IS WRITTEN

IN THE BOOK OF NATURE AND OF COMMON SENSE, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied amply sufficient for the cure of every noxious incident to each peculiar climate.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

These extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore better adapted to our constitutions than Medicines extracted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE, namely, corrupt humors, and that said Medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES.

By cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest that, if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water, in like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE.

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humor, the cause of the disease, in an easy and Natural Manner; and while they every day GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

Can be had genuine of the following highly respectable storekeepers in Clearfield County.

- Richard Shaw, Clearfield;
- Daniel Barrett, Curwinstown;
- David Irvin, Luthersburg;
- Elk County.
- Cobb & Gallagher, Ridgeway;
- George Weis, St. Marys;
- Centre County.
- Brockerhoff & Irwin, Bellefonte;
- J. & J. Potter, Potters' Mills;
- Adam Fisher, Centreville;
- O. P. Duncan, Jaronsburg;
- Samuel Lipton, Milesburg;
- Henry Adams, Walkersville;
- Wm Murray, Pine Grove Mills;
- George Jack, Boolsburg;
- H. L. Musser, Manheim;
- Irvin & Whittaker, Coverley Hall;
- Duncan & Hays, Spring Mills;
- F. Burkhardt, Rabersburg;
- Jacob Homan, Centreville.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of Wm. Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is prohibited.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, of the North American College of Health, No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and Principal Office, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

LEONARD & MOORE
ARE now receiving and opening at their old stand in the borough of Clearfield, a fresh and well assorted stock of

Fall and Winter Goods, Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, well assorted; cashmeres, alpaccas, merinos, mous de laines, bombazines, cap and bonnet ribands, ladies and gentlemen's gloves, hosiery, bonnets that can't be beat, shawls of every variety, handkerchiefs, prints of all descriptions, muslins of every quality, sole leather, sheet iron, cast-steel, tinware, hardware, groceries, boots, ladies and gents shoes, hats and caps, &c. &c.

All of the above stock of goods will be sold low for CASH, and exchanged for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The highest prices given for FURS and SKINS, FLAX, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, GRAIN, BEES WAX, HOME-MADE FLANNEL, &c. &c.
Nov. 27, 1846.

WAR! WAR!!
Not with Mexico but with the old Tyrant

RHEUMATISM.
DR. WM. 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.

TINWARE. A general assortment of Tinware will be constantly kept on hand, of the best quality, well made.

KRATZER & BARRETT'S,
July 29,

Minority Report.

Mr. BIGLER, from the minority of select committee, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Annual Message as relates to the Tariff, made the following report, which was read in the Senate, March 8, 1847:

The undersigned, a minority of the select committee to which was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the tariff, submit the following report:

That they regret there should have been any difference of opinion in the committee in reference to the duties assigned by the Senate; or that the majority should have deemed it necessary to depart from the usual course of legislative committees. If the subject was of sufficient importance to require a select reference, the Senate and the country had a right to expect a calm and logical discussion of the question of a tariff—its effects upon the people and the government, in order that the true principles of a just and equitable system of duties should be ascertained and set forth.

The views of the Executive having been formally presented to the Senate, it was proper that a calm and deliberate reply should be made, either approving those views, if deemed reasonable and proper, or exposing their fallacies, if found erroneous.

It was scarcely necessary, in the opinion of the undersigned, to descend into the troubled arena of political warfare; or to arraign, try and condemn the democracy of the country for the purpose of explaining the operation of tariff duties.

The warm and perhaps intemperate contest of 1844, for President of the Union and Governor of the State, is made a prominent, if not the principle, feature in the report of the majority of our committee.—Both political parties freely participated in the excitement and perhaps extravagancies of that period; and the undersigned have no wish to renew the angry recollections. In justice to themselves, however, as well as the great party thus harshly arraigned and condemned, without even the usual formality of a trial, or the production of proof, by the majority of the committee, they must be permitted to say, that if "Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the tariff of 1842" were in any instance adopted as the "battle cry" of the democracy, it was rather as idle bravado than the deliberate manifestation of political sentiment.

If any conclusion can legitimately result from the premises so broadly and authoritatively assumed by the majority, it is this: "That the act of 1842 should be regarded as the settled policy of the government—and therefore Pennsylvania should demand its restoration as a matter of right."

That such conclusion, however, is in every respect erroneous, may be abundantly shown by a reference to the provisions of the law and the history of its passage.

It will not be denied, that the meagre majorities in both branches of Congress, in favor of the measure, were not produced without extraordinary exertions, and perhaps compromise of principles. Some of the most ardent friends of protection, regarded it but as a temporary expedient, and proposed to limit its existence to a brief term. Thus, Mr. Merrick, a most able member of the Senate, belonging to the same political party with the majority of your committee, designated the bill of 1842, pending its passage in the Senate, as a measure "to tax the interests of the agriculturalists for the benefit of the manufacturers," that "it was unjust and unequal," and moved "that it last but two years." Mr. Evans, belonging to the same party, regarded it much in the same light, and did not think "for the sake of some four or five manufacturers that the whole of the shipping interest ought to be sacrificed." The duty on railroad iron was regarded as excessive by the same gentleman, and who subsequently introduced a bill into the Senate to reduce the duties upon that article; iron not being one of the staples of his particular constituency. Mr. Preston also advocated its limitation; and for which Mr. Crittenden and eight others of the same political party voted. John M. Clayton, in a speech at Wilmington, in 1844, said—"in my humble opinion, had the tariff of 1842 passed strictly in the spirit of the compromise act, it would have been a better law for protection than the law now in force. It would have better guarded the revenue against fraud in the foreign valuation, and it would more effectually have checked excessive importations, which is one of the greatest curses of the country." In July last, a committee of gentlemen extensively engaged in manufacturing, in a letter to Mr. Webster, written in reference to a compromise bill, which he had in contemplation, expressed the opinion, "that a reduction of twenty five per cent. on the duties, whether specific or ad valorem, charged by the law of 1842, on articles of imported merchandise, whereon the duty exceeded thirty per cent. ad valorem, might be made without seriously affecting the manufacturing interests of the country."

In September, 1841, Mr. Clay, when enforcing upon the Senate the necessity of abiding by the principles of the compromise act, said, "he would vote for the tax on tea and coffee; it was necessary under his calculation; and as he found that he was to be deserted by a portion of his friends, he trusted that some of those opposed to him,

would vote for this tax. If they did not, the result would inevitably be, that at the next session the tax would certainly be imposed; or a higher duty than is authorized by the compromise act, imposed on other articles." He thought tea and coffee the most desirable articles on which to raise revenue." And again, in March, 1842, upon the introduction of his programme of measures, he indicated clearly his policy in reference to the tariff, in the following emphatic language: "Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. I am not advocating a high protective tariff. I am for abiding by the principles of the compromise act; I am for doing what no southern man, with a fair and candid mind, has never yet denied; giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry. If there be here a single gentleman who will deny the fairness and propriety of this, I shall be glad to see and hear who he is." In 1843, after he had left the Senate, and speaking in reference to the impolicy of establishing a high protective tariff, as a permanent policy, he says, in a letter to Mr. Bronson: "I regard it (the act of 1828) as highly disgraceful to American legislation."—"I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established."—"If there be any excesses or defects in the act of 1842, they ought to be corrected."

Such being the history of the act of 1842, confined alone to the views of its special friends, and without reference to the avowed hostility of the opposite political party, who supported the bill with so much reluctance; and its modification urged at every subsequent session of Congress, with the unceasing complaints of the south and west against its provisions, where is the authority for the extraordinary declaration by the majority of the committee, that "no murmur was heard against its operations in any section of the country," or to justify the conclusion that the "law was designed to be the settled and the permanent policy of the country?" Such a declaration, and an inference so strained, can have but the effect to weaken the influence of their entire report.

The Governor says: "The history of our legislation on this subject, demonstrates most conclusively, that a tariff, to be permanent, which is so essential to the manufacturing as well as the other great interests of our country, must be reasonable and equitable." To the truth of this sentiment the undersigned yield a ready assent, and are at a loss to imagine why it should be unsatisfactory to the majority of the committee. The adjustment of a tariff for revenue, on the principles of discrimination in favor of home productions, becomes a question of conflicting interests, either real or imaginary, between different sections of the Union. Such always has been the case, and perhaps always will be. And who will say that a standard of equity between such conflicting interests ought not to be sought for and established? A district of the country producing a given article, will endeavor through its representatives in Congress, to have the rate of duty fixed as high as possible, whilst the representatives of another portion, consuming such article, will endeavor to establish the lowest rate of duty. In almost every instance of such conflict, both extremes are wrong and oppressive; and the only way of settling the question satisfactorily, and therefore permanently, is to make such an adjustment of the rates of duty, in view of the effects upon the prosperity of the country, and the revenues of the government, as an honest and patriotic desire to do justice to all sections of the Union, and all classes of our people, may seem to desire.

Charges upon imports are almost the only reliable source of revenue to sustain the National Government. This system has been practiced ever since the adoption of the constitution, and has given general satisfaction. There are no considerable numbers of our people willing to adopt a system of direct taxation in its stead. We must, therefore, in the adjustment of such charges have due regard to the wants of the government. But in so arranging the charges on imports, it is the right and the duty of Congress, to extend all the aid and encouragement to the agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, commercial and navigating interests of the country, that can properly result from such a system of revenue laws. If it is the duty of Congress, to protect one of the great interests of the nation, it is equally their duty to protect all; and if it is the right of one branch of industry to claim such fostering care, it is equally the right of all; and here again the necessity of a strict regard for the principles of equity, urged by the Governor, is made apparent. No branch of industry has a right to protection to the exclusion or injury of other interests. The manufacturer should not ask protection at the expense of the farmer and mechanic; but all should be allowed to participate equally in the advantages incident to the revenue laws of the country. All branches of industry, as well as all sections of the Union, are alike entitled to the fostering care of Congress. Any law having a tendency to advance the interests of one section of the country, by making undue exactions from another, would be manifestly

unjust, and could never become the settled policy of the government.

Your committee recognize the right of Congress to make discriminations in the adjustment of a tariff; and are of opinion, that discriminations may be made in favor of the labor and productions of our own country, without materially infringing the principles of justice, or giving rise to discontent in the Union. The extent of these discriminations, says the Governor, "bearing as they do upon conflicting interests, and in some degree arraying those of one portion of the Union against another, can only be adjusted under the spirit of concession and compromise, which prevailed in the adoption of the Constitution itself." Discriminations should only be made in favor of interests truly national in their character; such as are adapted to our country, and where it is apparent that the productions of the country will at least approximate its consumption. On this point Gen. Jackson, in his annual message of 1832, said "that manufacturers adequate to the supply of domestic consumption, would in the abstract be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen: The most they have anticipated, is a temporary and generally an incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the prices of foreign articles." The staples of Pennsylvania come within the foregoing principles. The production of her coal and iron, can be equal to the demands of the country, and the labor of such production is such as our people are willing to perform. Perhaps no article can be named for which the discriminating principle may as readily and as justly be claimed, as that of iron. It is a great element of offensive and defensive warfare, and the encouragement of its production may, therefore, be regarded as providing for the national defence.—The increase of production is equal, if not in advance of the demand, and as the raw material exists in inexhaustible quantities, it wants but a fair reward for the capital and labor employed, to insure a production equal to the consumption of the country. Interests of this kind may, with propriety, in the opinion of your committee, claim the advantages of discrimination under the revenue standard. But government should never attempt by means of its revenue laws to sustain an artificial interest, not adapted to our climate, our soil, or the habits of our people. Such attempts should be looked upon as visionary. They can only be successful by making unjust exactions from other interests. For instance, if an association of individuals were to commence the growth of fruits adapted to the climate of the tropic; and after building hot houses, and incurring other expenses necessary to the experiment, discover that they could grow oranges for three dollars per dozen. They then petition Congress to aid this branch of American industry, by putting such a rate of tariff on the foreign articles as would enable them to sell at the foregoing prices. The absurdity of such a requisition will occur to the most dull of comprehension. It would be a direct burthen upon the consumer, from which he could see no escape, as competition could never come to his relief.—Every effort to sustain an unnatural interest of this kind, must have an impoverishing effect upon the country. It would cost the people the amount of labor that would be necessary to grow tobacco, cotton, wheat, flour, beef, &c., to exchange for these luxuries, and in the exchange, commerce and navigation receive their reward.

The majority of the committee have treated the subject as one of purely local character. They seem to have forgotten that other States of the Union have interests involved, and have power to guard those interests, as well as Pennsylvania; and that only by mutual concession and compromise can a permanent tariff system be established. The repeal of the act of 1842, and the substitution of that of 1846, was probably a too thorough and sudden change in the policy of the country. By this measure the interests of Pennsylvania may hereafter be effected. Her staple productions may require a higher rate of duty; but this change was not produced by her action. It was accomplished by the representatives of other States in Congress, representing, as they believed, the true interests of their constituents, and therefore, our demands for repeal and restoration, might have but little influence.

The Governor says: "should the change in the rates of duty, by the act of 1846, effect, injuriously, any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the Constitution, and on whose wisdom and judgment we may safely rely, to make all just and reasonable amendments." The majority of your committee have declared, that the Governor, "in these sentiments" does not "represent the opinions of the people of Pennsylvania"—that "they now demand the repeal of the odious act of 1846," and that "the friends of protection" must regard all such proposals to amend as mere political tricks, to divide and con-