

Bradford Aleporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Feby 2, 1848

A Pronunciamento from Head Quarters. Hon. David Wilmot Read out of the Party.

The Pennsylvanian and Washington Union have at last unmasked their batteries, and are openly dohave dared only to do, covertly and secretly. Emboldened-for reasons which we shall hereafter mention—these papers, now, with as much confideuce as impudence, call upon the Democratic press of Pennsylvania to-denounce Mr. Wilmotto practice forbearance no longer, and to measure ont to him the censure he deserves. Whatever may be the consequence of the call from Washington, the responsibility rests on those who make it This paper gets its share of abuse; and the Pro-Enunciamento is not less bitter in its invectives avainst Mr. Wilmot, than against us. It stops but little short of ordering our subscribers to discontinue the Reporter. To do this, would require but a litthe stretch of the prerogative which arsomes to dictate to the Press of Pennsylvania. Without saving anything further in advance, we will give our ceaders the Pronunciamento entire from the Pennsylvanian: a duplicate appears in the Washington Union which we have not room to insert;-

"MR. WILMOT AND INS PROVISO .- We observe going the rounds of the Federal papers, a statement from the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, in which the editor goes on to show, that having applied to Post-master General Jourson, for the advertisement of the Post-Routes, he was refused on the ground of being the advocate of that mischievous absurdity, the Wilmot Proviso. Many harsh epithets are bestowed upon Mr. Johnson, who is denounced as a tyrant, only less oppressive than Californa or Nero. The Federal papers roll the whole story as a delicious morsel under their tongues, and we perceive that all of them endose the editor in question as decapital good tellow, and

a highly persecuted martyr.

This contemptible assault upon the administration-for Mr. Popk is held responsible for the decision alleged to have been made by the Post-master General-is, we perceive, copied into the Bradford Reporter, Mr. Wilmor's special organ, in this State, with comments and calumnies superadded. That distinguished gentleman, we need hardly remund our readers, is the reputed author of the Pro viso which bears his name, and which, it has been broadly asserted, was put into his hands by shewder and by abler opponents of the war-policy of Mr. Polk, as an obstacle and a threat, to be used either to interrupt the action of Congress on the war, or to intimidate the President.

The Bradford Reporter, however, not content with copying the vile assault upon the administration from the Cleveland paper, goes on to introduce, with comments, abusive of Mr. Buchanan and Post-master General Jouxson, a protest or letter bearing Mr. Wilmor's name, in which that "bold" politician—a little too "bold," we fancy, for his own sake, in this instance-denounces the attempt to withhold the post-office advertisement from the Bradford Reporter, with much bitterness and vio lence, going out of the way to insinuate various hard things against Mr. Buchanan; and closing with expressions of profound regard for Mr. Jonxson, whom the editor of the Reporter, in the same paper, ridicules and usmils. it appears that Mr. misson preferred giving the advertisement in question to a paper, not controlled by men who believe roviso superior to all our principles. and who are ready, at any moment, if it is not adopted, to defeat and destroy the Democratic party -This plain fact, however cunningly Mr. WILMOT may seek to change the issue, by auributing the action of the Postmaster General to other causes, and however malignantly the Reporter may seek to misrepresent Mr. Buchanan's connection with the preceeding, is the whole source of the complaints and the threats, in the letter of Mr. Wilmor to Mr.

We beg to say to Mr. Willyor, that we think the attempt to assail Mr. Polk. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Jourson, because the latter would not give the Bradford Reporter a post-office advertisement, is cool in the extreme. By what right does he assert his title to superior Democracy, and superior claims to the favor of Mr. Polk, or the Democratic party? Is it because he has introduced into Congress a project, the effect, if not the intention of which, is to put off a just peace forever, and to defeat the ndemnity of which he talks in his letter! If this is his claim to the position of a ruler in the Demoeratic party-if it is this that empowers him to attuck such men as Mr. Buchanan, and to encourage the opposition, by placing a newly-poisoned arroy in their empty quiver, torbe used against Mr. Polk: we say, if this is his claim to demand and denounce in the same breath, then there is hardly a member of the Federal party in Congress, or the country, who has not the same power, and who cannot just tify its use quite as plausibly as Mr. David Wilmor.

There has been, on the part of the Domocratic press, a wonderful degree of forbearance in regard to Mr. Wilmor and his Proviso. Remembering his vote in favor of the Tariti of 1846-although even that act is said to have been, by common rumor, regretted almost as soon as done, as some of Mr. Wilmor's subsequent votes would seem to show-but remembering this vote, and for other reasons no less creditable, the Democratic press has avoided speaking of his course in pressing his Procensure which it so well deserved. Notwithstanding the fact that it was opposed on high and solemn grounds by the President and every member of his used by the Federalists as their favorite excuse for opposing and interrupting the war: notwithstanding all this, the Democratic papers have been content to oppose its principles and to correct its tendencies, without speaking of its reputed author as he de-

How has Mr. WILMOT responded to this kind treatment! By travelling over the several counties of this State, before and after the Governor's election, landing and defending his proviso, and abusing Mr. Buchanan, the Washington Union, and others, for opposing it. But not this only. If we shall be defeated at the next Presidential election by the forces of a combined opposition, the Democratic party will be indebted for the result to the division in New York. Who aided to produce that division? Who went out of his own State to inflame our already excited political friends in New York, and to deepen and iden the chasm between them? Who encouraged and endorsed, and applanded the assaults upon the whole war policy of the administration, even to the denunciations of the venerable editor of the Union? An indignant Democracy will say to Da-VID WILMOT, as Nathan said unto David of old.

· Thou art the man !" And yet, this is the gentleman who now profes ses to speak for eight thousand Democrats, when he attempts to thrust his Proviso down the throats of the people, and attack the administration of the General Government! We will not outrage the intelligent Demograts of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga, by believing any such story is this. They are too jealous of their own honor to suppose that a measure almost exclusively supported by the Fede- Brinkerhoff, or any other man; Mr. Wilmot offered rd parts, can be worthy of any special sacrifice on { it, and defended it—the insimultions however as to their part, and they are not ready to unite in as its authorship are mean and malignant. It is not cause that administration is not willing to prefer true that Bir. Wilmot has attempted to force the

act of Postmaster General Johnson, in refusing to encourage such conduct as this, we speak what we encourage such conduct as this, we speak what we know will be canciloned by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Yet, however those which support the Wilson Proviso may exchae their course; it is impossible to deny that his only practical effect will be to prolong the war, to disture, of not to divide the Union; and defeat forever on honorable peace.

But the advertisement of the Post Romers was not account to the advertisement of the Post Romers.

o much refused to the Bradford Reporter, if we understand the case, because it advocated these views, as it was continued with the Troga Eagle, which opposed them. The Eagle had the printing in question four years ago—also, in 1840, and it principal competitor, if not its only one, at the time of the late distribution of the same work, was Mr. Wilmor's organ, the Bradford Reporter, famous for its denunciatory course in favor of the Proviso. It would have indeed been an numitigated proscrip tion to have preferred the Reporter to the Eagl ing the work, which for nearly nine months, they under circumstances like these; and it would also have everywhere been regarded and referred to as an expression on the part of the National adminis tration missavor of one of the most baleful measures that has ever afflicted our councils.

We have said, a duplicate of the above appears in the Washington Union. The language, it is true, is not exactly the same; but the charge against Mr. Wilmot-the object of them,-and the maune of attaining it, are the same, precisely. The remarkable coincidence of the articles, the almost hat the attack, and the manner of it, were concocted by the same power, and that a concerted action was agreed upon, by those who hold these papers in their hands, to crush Mr. Wilmot. The coincidence as to the time of the appearance of these articles the intimutions and charges the order in which they are stated-precludes the possibility of a doubt, that this attack on Mr. Wilmot was preme ditated at Washington and agreed upon behind the scenes. We shall probably have occasion to insert some portion of the pronunciamento, as it appears in the Union, before we close this article.

This attack upon Mr. Wilmot and ourselves, remires that we should go back a few months, when he order of things were not as fully established and the fate of the " favorite son," so clearly written on the wall, as now. The Pennsylvanian, it should be understood, is under the supervision and the grace of Mr. Buchanan—the same gentleman who for many years was the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, at the home of Mr. Buchanan-and who was ever under his nurture and admonition.-Scarcely had he entered upon the duties of his office at Philadelphia, when the Pennsylvanian was placed under his charge. Thus enjoying a therave office in the custom house, he is prepared to enter upon a broader field of disinterested labor for his patron. Since then, the Pennsylvanian has been understood to know no man for the Presideney, but James Buchanan, and to echo no sound that is not in tune with the Organ at Washington. The political intallibility of the editor of the Union has become with the Pennsylvanian, a part of the Democratic creed; so much so, that the party is inoked to decapitate the man, who does not like the nonkey on the organ dance with every tune the grinder plays. It is from this truly independent, disinterested and patriotic journal, that the call is made upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forbear with Mr. Wilmot no longer. Neither the Pennsylanian or Washington Union publish the letter of Mr. Wilmot to Mr. Johnson. Had they done so, they would have been saved the labor of misrepresenting it; but we judge they did not wish to make this saving; being independent journals, they indulge in the largest freedom. We deny that Mr. Wilmot made an assault upon the Administration; the assertion about Mr. Polk's responsibility is as fullic should be enlightened on this subject. against Mr. Buchanan." All he said about Mr. an : so said Mr. Johnson-so said Mr. Wilmot, on the authority of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Buchanan had some reason for making this request. There were three papers in the district having the confidence of the Democratic party. The Eagle did not have it. It supports the usages and principles of the party, when

dorse that paper, and they feel it-depend upon it, they feel it. The Pennsylvanian says that which is gratuitous and wholly false, by alleging that Mr. Wilmot assails Mr. Polk or any one else, because Mr. Johnson would not give the Bradford Reporter a post office advertisement. It may echo the venerable editor of the Union, who asserts the same thing, and expect, by force of organ-grinding, to cram this falsehood down throats as gullible as their own.viso upon Coursess and the people, in the terms of Mr. Wilmot set up no claim for the Reporter: he did ask that if the advertising of the Mail letting was to be given to any paper in his district, that it administration, the moment it was presented in the be given to this paper. If not to this paper, then House; notwith-standing the fact that it has been to one of the two others—the Northern Democrat or the Tioga Banner. But no, it must be given to the Eagle. Against an outrage so palpable, Mr. Wilmot desired his constituency to know he had

protested. It was a gross outrage and insult to the

true hearted Democracy of this District, thus to en-

done the utmost of his ability. The Pennsylvanian says the advertisement of the Mail routes was not so much refused to the Bradford Reporter, "as it was continued with the Eagie." What a miserable apology. Does the Pennsylvanian mean to say, that it is the practice in the Post Office Department to continue the advertising of the Routes to papers that have before published them, and none others? They know it is not so; and yet fabricate this apology. All however, that is said about Mr. Wilmot's protest, is sheer misrepresentation, and the subject is hit upon by the Pennsylvanian and Union only as a pretence to make a wanton assault on Mr. Wilmot because of his Proviso. They affect and hope to strike him down, and that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will take this Pronunciamento as a signal. The venerable editor of the Union once undertook to strike down old Hickory, but the signal gave no alarm .-Perhaps he will meet with as poor success this time. But the head and front of Mr. Wilmot's offending is his Proviso. We care but little who was the author of the Proviso, whether it was Mr.

are for the war, without prevarication or condition. I most remote, connected it with his efforts or the an opposite course, and prevented so far as his influence entended, the Provise being an issue at that time. The Bradford Reporter regained asying but a year to see the operations of this bill defeat all the predictions of his opposites, and his vote the predictions of his opposites the predictions o receiving from the Pennsylvanian and Washington Union. They left no labor undone, to force this. sene upon us in the late election, and to misrepresent those who adopted its principles. So constant was their labor of this kind, that after the election, both papers sent up their hosannas of triumph on the Proviso issue. The venerable editor of the Union boldly asserted, and persisted in it, that the election of Mr. Shunk was a triumph of the anti-Proviso men. The Pennsylvanian reiterated the same thing. Nor have these papers pursued a different course since; and now we have orders, that to favor the Proviso, is to oppose Mr. Polk, and that every man who adopts its principles, must stand

It is with a pretty grace, and more coolness, that the Pennsylvanian charges us with a denunciatory course in favor of the Proviso. Not a number of that paper appeared for months, that did not adopt a denunciatory tone against the frends of the Prostage of public life—as the open and arrowed enesimultaneous appearance of them, leaves no doubt viso-all which was endured by those friends in comparative silence. Not satisfied that they had securely bridled every Democratic press, and overawed it by their organic influence, Mr. Buchanan must himself step in, and by writing a letter to the Berks County Harvest Home Celebration, give a clincher to the work. The Pennsylvanium from the beginning has evinced a settled determination to force this issue upon the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Not willing even that credit should be given Gov. Shunk's administration-than which this State has never been blessed with one, more honest, sound and democratic-it proclaimed that it was apposition to the Proviso that elected himand the veverable editor said so too. Mr. Cass has frankly admitted that his mind has undergone a change on the Proviso; but the editor of the Pennsylvanian, has not, as we are aware made any such admission. That he did at first approve, and warmcontrol of a person who holds a lucrative office by ly encourage the measure, is susceptible of proof. But there are other deserters besides him, who we

fear, could find no more feeble excuse. The Washington Union asserts the same thing and a little more, as to Mr. Wilmot's vote on the tariff. But before passing particularly to this, let us notice the course of the Pennsylvanian on this subject. We have intimated, if not said, that this paper is the special organ of Mr. Buchanan. Truly did it represent him on the subject. Truly did encourage the opposition, by placing a newly poisoned arrow, in their empty quiver," and truly successful was it. By it the whigs have now large majority of our delegation in Congress. With but few exceptions, the Democratic press were quoing Mr. Buchanan's vote for the tariff of 1842, and asserting his adherence to it. Did the Pennsylvanian deny it? When did the course of the high tariff Democrats at that time, meet with a signal rebuke from the Pennsylvanian? When Mr. Wilmot inflicts an injury like this on the Democracy of Pennsylvania, it will be time enough for the Pennsylvanian to call upon the press, to withhold its forbearance no longer. Who knows to this day where Mr Ruchanau stands on this subject? Can the Pennsylvanian enlighten us? We will now give a specimen from the Pronunciamento of the vene-

rable editor of the Union: "But we have a few more words to say of Mr. tile, as the assertion is false. Mr. Wilmot did not have heretolore refrained from exposing it, but he go out of the way "insinuate various hard things has now thrust himself before the public, and longer silence on our part would be improper. He objects, in his protest, to the Tioga Eagle receiving Buchanan was just what Mr. Johnson told him; the post office advertisement, because it had been there was no insinuation about it—the Eagle was opposed to the tariff of 1846. Mr. Wilmot, it is to have the printing at the request of Mr. Buchan- true, did speak and vote in favor of this tariff when t passed the House of Representatives. We have always given him credit for this, without animadverting upon his opposition to this measure, after i returned from the Senate. That body had adopted one unimportant amendment to the bill. Its triends strained every nerve to have this amendment concurred in by the House. We well recollect that at time the bill was believed to depend upon this conit is not for its interest to do otherwise. It was a currence. Its enemies believed that it could again be sent back to the Senate, there was sufficient quasi Harrison paper-out and out for John Tyler-At this trying crisis, strength to defeat it there. endorsed the election of Gen. Cameron over the rewhere was Mr. Wilmot found? We say, emphatigular nominee,-opposed the election of Mr. Wilcally, with the enemies of the measure. This we heard mot-a bigoted disciple of the tariff of 1842-then | at the time; but we choose to speak from the record. Without commenting upon his previous vote hoisted the name Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, as a climax to the chapter. Against this paper having the patronage of the Government, Mr. Wilmot

in this the final struggle on the last and great question, "Will the House agree to the amendment of the Senate?" we state the fact that Mr. Wilmot's vote is recorded in the negative, along with the names of all the enemies of the tariff of 1846. Vide the journal of the House of July 29, 1846, page 1176. At this critical moment, he abandoned the measure which he had at first supported."

We will let Mr. Ritchie answer for himself; we are inclined to the opinion that our readers will conclude that he is a little too venerable, so much as to have lost his memory—he should have been left at Richmond. But before we do this, we will explain how it appears that Mr. Wilmot voted against the bill. The bill came back from the Senate amended by striking out section 9. This section was intended to protect against fraud, in cases where goods were entered, undervalued by 'the owner, and was to expire on the 1st July 1848 Mr. Wilmot voted against striking this section out. True the enemies of the bill voted the same way. and its friends too. Among those with whom Mr. Wilmot voted, was the whole democratic delega tion of this state. There was no reason why should be stricken out. Mr Wilmot was for the bill as it went from the House. He was at that time anxious for a higher vote of duties on coal and iron. But upon the question to lay the bill upon the table, Mr. Wilmot voted, nay. This would have been equivalent to its defeat. Had the House disagreed to the amendment, we have no doubt that before a committee of conference, Mr. Wilmot would have succeeded in gening an increase of duties on those articles. Could he have sceeded in so doing, some of our cotemporaries would probably been more willing to define their their position on the tariff. When Mr. Ritchie save "he abandoned the measure he had at first supported," he says that, for which nothing but his old age excuses him. We will now let Mr. Ritchie answer this falsehood for himself; we think our readers will discover some discordant tones in the Government Occan.

Congratulating the country upon the passage of the new Tariff bill in the House, the Washington Union, of Friday, July 3, 1846, says:-

"From Pennsylvania, so distinguished in support of the war of '76 and 1812, and so ever ready to pour out the life-blood of her sons in defence of the country—so devoted to the Union, so true to the democratic faith on all other questions but the tathe advocates of the Wilmot Provise to those who Provise on green one, or that he in any way, the wife, there was but a single vote for this great mea-

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sure and that came from the bold and learless, the When we say, therefore, that we approve of the late State election. On the other hand, he pursued truly able and elequent Wilmot. Let him wait but a year to see the operations of this bill defeat all vention, holden at Towards, on the evening previous, Mr. Wilmot was unanimously re-nomina Congress, having received every out ont of severy on first ballot! This is Mr. Wilmot's own county, and is a proad endorsement of his course on the

> And in regard to his opponent, the Union, of Oc tober 2, 1846, remarks :--"We understand that Mr. Wilmot has an oppo

tariff question.

nent in some tariff democrat, but we cannot doubt the success of this able and eloquent democrat." In announcing the result of the election in Pennsylvania, the Union, of October 21, 1847, rejoices over Mr. Wilmot's re-election, and speculates upon the defeat of so many democratic Congress

throughout the State, as follows: " If the federalists of Pennsylvania had succeed ed in the defeat of Mr. Wilmot, which was the summit of their aspirations, their cup of triumph would have been full—almost to overflowing. Mr. W. was elected in 1844—his first essay, too, on the my of all monopolies, and especially as the uncom-promising enemy of that worst of monopolies, the tariff of 1842. His opponent then, as now, professed to be a democrat, but was nevertheless the advo cate of a paradox which the constituency to whom he appealed would not endorse or comprehend.issue, boldy tended and joyously accepted Mr. Wilmot was chosen to Congress, and the principles which he had thus honestly avowed, in the face of a most formidable opposition were faithfully carried into practice in the councils of the na To him, too, belonged the enviable distinction that he stood "solitary and alone," among all his colleagues, in support of the new revenue law of '46.

That a Representative, thus situated, should encounter the concentrated hostility of the manufacturers and iron-mongers, who were so deeply interested in the preservation of the protective policy was natural enough. That they should adopt the means which were best calculated too prostrate his political fortunes, was likewise to be expected.-Certainly these efforts were in no wise wanting.-A so-called tariff democrat, a popular and influential man, was nominated as Mr. Wilmot's competitor; and he had the double advantage of being supported by the whigs and by a detachment of his own party. Witnessing this combination, the test friends of Mr. Wilmot could not but have some apprehen sion of his success, and the most sanguine of them could not but acknowledge that the contest would

e neccessarily close." "Mr. Wilmot, who alone voted for the tariff, and efended it in Congress and on the stump, is sus tained by the handsome majority of 720 !"

October 24, 1846, this same paper speaks of the result in this district, as a triumph for Mr. Wilmot, of his vote upon the Tariff:

"Our defeat in Pennsylvania is only calculated to ouse and to energize the friends of truth. The opponent of an uppressive tariff are invited, and more ver they are encouraged by the success of Wilmot, to march up boldly to the defence of our principles.

ate, writes as follows: u Mr. Wilmot's election seems beyond all reason-

ible doubt. We feel here as if this were compensation for the loss of any other two candidates in that We cannot forbear inserting from the Pennsylva-

nian, an extract of a letter from its correspondent at Washington, published at the time of the passage of the new tariff bill :--

"The Democratic members from your State who with a single exception voted against the bill, doubtless considered it their duty to do so, and in this they deserve no censure from their Democratic brethren in other States. It is the surest evidence Democracy, to conform to the real or sur posed wishes of his constituency. Mr. WILMOT who voted for the bill, also reflected the sentiment of his constituency. His opposition to the Tariff of 1842 was well known to the people of his district before his election, having upon all occasions declared himself in favor of a modification and the overwhelming majority obtained over his opponent who was pledged to the Tariff of 1842) was clearly expressive of the views of the people in that disrict During the discussion of the bill he made several attempts to amend it, so as to secure an increase of duties on articles of Pennsylvania Manuacture, but was defeated by the unanimous opposition of the Whige, with the ultras of the South His proposed increase of the duty on Iron was thus d, and if the Iron manufacturers are dissatsfied, they should remember, that the friends of the Tariff of 1842 defeated increased duties in their branch of business. Mr. W.'s speech will bener elucidate his views, and to that document, I beg the attention of every candid enquirer after truth .-His course needs no vindication from the petty assaults of the whiflets who scribble for federal newspapers, but if it did, his speech is sufficient, for it t is admitted by friend and foe, that a more eloquent, masterly argument was not made upon the subject; it even wrung from the Whigs them elves reluctant praise.

These will show what those consistent papers thought of Mr. Wilmot's vote af that time. We might extract columns from the Democratic papers of the Union applauding the vote, as a vote for the tariff of 1846; and it is reserved for the superior acumen of these two papers to make the discovery, some two years after the vote is given, that Mr. Wilmot was an enemy to a low tariff. Out upon such abominable hypocrisy! We pity the conductor of a public journal who has become so despicable and servile, as to permit himself to be used by any man for the fulfilment of such low and paltry schemes. With such unparalleled and impudent conduct in recollection who shall hereafter care for the praise of the Washington Union and the Pennsylvanian, or regard their denunciation.

We cannot dismiss this subject without saying a word more as to the manner the Proviso has been treated, and consequently the position of Mr. Wilmot. Either his opponents in most instances dare not, or will not meet the question fairly. It is very seldom mentioned, but to misrepresent. We have observed, that at several of the County Conventions in this state, resolutions upon this subject were passed, which are a deception, and must have been intended as such, in order to get the people committed against the "Proviso." Those who have the charge of such meetings cannot plead ignorance. Mr. Wilmot is represented as advocating a measure, interioring with slavery in the states where it exists; and hence resolutions are passed, repudiating any such interference. Many of the ounties of this state who show such senacity for state rights, would appear to better allvantage, if they had practiced on that doctrine as to the tariff. But the Proviso has nothing to do with slavery in the states or territories where it exists. It asks only, that it may not be extended to tentitory where it does not exist.

" Overwhelming."-" Mr. David Wilmot," says the Union; "Mr. David Wilmot," repeats its echo, the Pennsylvanian. How overwhelmingly surcastic-how extremely biting-how infinitely formal. and distant! What scorehing and withering re-

PARTY TOTAL TRUNCHES COMPANY

This Company under the management of Mr. J H. Powers, have been performing at Woodsell's Half in the Bossech. The performance on Monday ind Tacoday evening gave entire attacknion day and Tacaday evening gave entire anticalization. The Legislature has been engaged for the greatto large andiences. This (Wednesday) evening or portion of the time as yet, in local and unimporthe manager offers an attractive bill, with "Halls tant matters. A bill is now under consideration OR THE DEATH OF PIZARRO," and other attractions, which cannot fail to draw a crowded house. The Courses here fully metained here, the high room tation they had acquired abroad, and comprise an pany. A more pernicious principle could scarcely amount of talent, seldom found in traveling theatres.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.—We observe that the proceedings of the Athens meeting, appear simultaneously at several different points, where it instruments of this mammoth railroad company. is to be supposed that they were thankfully received. They are generally published, so as to carry the idea that the meeting represented the feelings grow."

of the Union, and its tail-piece, the Pennsylvanian, [It has been said that "power is stealing from the and assure them that every drop of blood in our many to the few," and any one who will observe veins is democratic; and so far from feeling any the yearly action of our Legislature, and above all inclination to have an operation of plebotomy performed, we intend it shall all remain there, as long about the lobbies, under pay from Banks, railread as the pulses of life beat.

THE VOICE OF PIKE.—We call the attention to the proceedings of the meeting of the Democrats of Pike which we publish this week. The resolutions are sound, liberal and in good time-their tone contrasts favorably with those of the Athens meeting, which we published a few weeks since.

Democratic Meeting in Pike.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Pike tp., held pursuant to public notice, at the house of Dennison Johnson in Lerayaville, Saturday, Jan. 29, DENNISON JOHNSON, was called upon to reside. CHAUNCEY SEYMOUR, and AUGUSTUS SMITH to act to Vice Presidents, and GEORGE K TAYLOR, appointed Secretary.

The object of the macing being stated, after a full and free interchange of sentiment being had, the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That we hold it just and proper to extend the area of freedom by purchase, annexa-tion, or in the receipt of Indemnity, to the entire continent of America, or even to the whole earth, at the same time we would enter our solemn protest against even the smallest extension of the

area of slavery.
Resolved, That "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," are the only safe guarantees for the honor and fame of the United States, in all her dealings to be had with Mexico.

Resolved, That we deem it possible for a man to be a Democrat and yet be opposed to the Provi-so, but we firmly hold it to be utterly impossible for a Representative in Congress, or a sentinel of any grade or rank, set by the people to guard the pillar of Liberty, to permit the acquisition of territory for the purpose of the extension of slavery over soil now free, and yet be a patriot, a sound Democrat faithful representative or an honest man, if he Its correspondent from New York, of the same knows or suspects such to be the objects of the ac-

Resolved. That we hold in contempt any man who will, by the distribution of Government patronage to the venal and corrupt attempt to lessen our confidence in the Hon. David Wilmot, our fearless, and faithful representative or in any way, by a privileged monopoly of Government patronage attempt the manufacture of public sentiment for this Congressional District.

pers of this Congre ssional District (Signed by the Officers.)

From Washington.

of the New York Evening Post.]

Mr. Wilmot arrived to-day. His trip has completely renovated him. He left this city pale and weak, but looks now as if he could bid defiance to the close and dusty atmosphere of the Hall. Nothing strikes a stranger here more, than the

difference between the facts of his personal intercourse amongst the southern members, and the inferences one would naturally draw from the denuaciations of the southern press.

The truth is that no personal hatred exists against

nim on account of his "Proviso." It is a mere political struggle, and this great question no more involves the "dissolution of the Union" than the bill for erecting a dry dock at Pensacola. The State Convention of Pennsylvania is to be held on the 4th of March. The canvass between the friends of Dallas and Buchanan will be very close. The former, it is said, has the people of the "key stone, the latter has the press.

In Huntingdon county Dallas's friends secured the delegation at the late County Convention, but the press immediately announced that the delegation were pledged for Mr. Buchanan. Such mis representation has the effect of depressing the efforts of one set, and urging the other to extraordic nary exertion.

The Presidency.

[From the West Chester Republican.]

I regret, yet candour, which requires and demands the utterance of the truth, compels me to say, that Mr. Buchanan does not and cannot come before the Union with a prospect of success as fair as that presented by Mr. Dallas. Mr. Buchanan, as I have heretofore stated, has by his own conduct, and by that of some of his most intimate and confidential friends, rendered himself obnoxious to large numbers of honest Democrats in this and other States His course and that of his friends in the Convention of '44, towards Mr. Van Buren .- the rejection of Woodward and Beaumont, through his instrumen-

tality or with his approbation, as is believed,—his vote for the Tariff of '42 and well understood opposition to the Tariff of '46; these and other objections which might be urged, render it highly unsafe to select him as the democratic standard bearer in the

approaching contest.

In a former communication I alluded to another objection to Mr. Buchanan, and I now recur to it. ecause it is one that would be brought to bear upon him with tremendous force, if nominated. I mean his denial that he is a Pennsylvanian. The fact of such a denial having been made by him can no longer be concealed. It has been published in the papers of the day; the Whigs have it, and would, with it alone, probably restauted to would, with it alone, probably prostrate him in Pennsylvania, if made a candidate. Here is the

o longer be concealed. It has been published in the papers of the day; the Whigs have it, and the papers of the day; the Whigs have it, and the rould, with it alone; probably prostrate him in remnsylvania, if made a candidate. Here is the widence:

Washington, Feb. 16th, 1846.

Dear Sir:—I have received yours of the 12th this, informing me that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you have assessed me as such. I had supposed, that you could have known that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since the papers of the wishers of the course extent which the control of this city, where my officer of the course signed L BUTTS on the wrapper; Seld by nst., informing me that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you have assessed me as such. I had supposed, that you could have known that I had removed from ancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since een an actual resident of this city, where my official duties require that I should reside. I trust that at some future period, I may again become a resident of Lancaster, BUT THIS IS WHOLLY UNCERTAIN.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MICHAEL BUNDEL, Esq., Lancaster, Pa. I will not comment on this unfortunate and illadvised note. The Tax-paying farmers, mechanics and laborers of debt-burdened Pennsylvania,

will no doubt do that. I take no pleasure in thus stating my objections to Mr. Buchanan. I regard him as a statesman of much ability; he makes a very good Secretary of State; but, as a man to come before the people he presents not that AVAILABILITY which is both desirable and necessary in the candidate for 1848, if the democratic party is to be successful.

Hammeruc, Jan. 28, 1848 extending the powers of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and conferring upon municipal comon tions the poster to sebestibe

be suggested. If carried into other, A would serve to connect and indentify every incorporated district city or borough which could, by any means be in duced to take stock, into the mere creatures and tion, to help build a monopoly in the midst of the commonwealth which, with its money and agents, the idea that the meeting represented me seeings might if it chose control every important election of the county. "Large trees from little acoust in the State. I think Gov. Shunk is radically right in the sentiments expressed in his messages, in re-STRAIGHT, TET !- We beg leave to calm the leats | lation to corporations and privileged monopolies who witnessess the hordes of boxers who hang companies, &c., seeking to procure extension of privileges, or the removal of wholesome provisions. will soon be convinced that power is fast stealing from the people of Pennsylvania to incorporated companies.

The Senate have adorted an inquisitorial proceed. ing in relation to the confirmation of Indges. They refer each nomination to a committee appointed for that purpose, composed, of course of a majority of whige and enemies to the Gov. The commit tee, after making enquiry as to his qualifications and fitness for the office, make a report which is sustained in every instance by the chitire vote of the whig Senators. The case of Judge Nill of the Chester and Delaware district, was disposed of a day or two ago, by being rejected by a vote of 19 to 13. Your readers will recollect that Judge Forster of this place, was rejected last year for the same district. Thus has a federal Senate sacrificed two as good men as can be found in the State. It is evident that they are determined to drive old Shunk to give them just such a man as the Federal lawyers of Chester county want, or they will put any one to the inquisition. They have even venture so far as to name the man. But they are mistaken in their man, if they think to force him from a position which he knows to be right. They may reject all his nominations, but he will never permit a Federal Senate to wrest from him his prerogative of making the nominations, however they may be disposed of

You will see by the Pennsylvanian and Washngton Union, that the most severe assaults have been made upon Mr. Wilmot, for his bold and manly protest to the Post Master General against the ostitution of the public patronage, to such guerila newspapers as the Tioga Eagle. I am not surprised that his protest should have roused their indignation. It contained too much truth, too plainly told to be palafable. Wounded pigeons always flutter. In the attacks referred to, the grossest injustice is done Mr. W. He is charged with enconraging the assaults made upon the measures of Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the administration, in all their measures in favor of the officers and published by the Democratic path the war, indemnity, &c. Nothing can be farther from the fact. Mr. Wilmot has on all occasions, ably and fearlessly espoused the war side of the question, and avowed himself in favor of full indemnity. There seems to be a disposition with some to destroy Mr. Wilmot, because he refuses fealty to certain aspirants for the Presidential chair. They may by misrepresentation, and open denunciation get up a clamor among the followers of men who advertise for the Presidency, and bid high for southern votes, and thereby cast a cloud for a time over his fair political reputation. But it cannot long exist. His talents, his honesty of purpose, and his pure Democratic principles, will bear him safely and triumphantly above his persecutors. I predict, that, if David Wilmot lives, the day will come when no can man be found, claiming to be a Democrat who will own that he was among the revilers in the crusade that is now waged against

> Mr. Plumer, the State Treasurer elect has not yet arrived. It is said he does not intend to take the office until the year expires, for which Judge Banks was elected, which will be on the 10th of February.

Br. Farwell's Lung-Healing Balm. This medicine is designed for the cure of Coughs, Colds, la ver complaints. Asthma. Consumption. &c. It is recommended as a medicine of great value in the above complaints, but unlike most other remedies that are offered, it is not an infallible cure for all the diseases to which the human race is heir. It makes no pretensions to any other than one great object, viz o restore the Lungs to their proper health and vigne. Sausfartory reference given as to its attentishing effects in producing health to the Lungs Sold by J. MANGSBERY, It, only autho-

Schoftla Curio —A child of Florentinh Bermy, about ter years old, living in Coleran Township. Lanca ster Comity. In had been afflicted several years with Scrofula in the fact and neck, which not only set all the popular remedies of the day, at definince, but actually battled the skill of the best pive caus of the Country. After all other means had failed in afording relief, a trial was made of Wright's Indian Vegetable Information of the proof ulcers began to assume a healthy appearence, everal print of the jaw-hone were thrown out, and in a short time vestage of Scrofula disappeared. Some time has now elapsel since useing the medicine, and so far from there being any appearance of relapse, the child presents every appearance of robust health

The above celebrated pills for sale by Montanyes & Co., Towanda. U. Moody & Co., Frenchown S.W. & D. F. Poortoy. Froy. D. Brink, Hornbrook. Coryell & Gee, East Bur nton. J. C. Adama, Rum. creek. Wm Gibson. Ulster. C. Rathbono. Canton. I. S. Ellsworth. Athens. W. Campbell. Sheshequin, Guy Truey, Milan. J. J. Wurford. Monrecon. Principal office and general Depot. 169 Race St. Phil's.

Dr Wis'ar's Balsamof Wild Cherry-No quaekery-Node

The genuine signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper; Sold b A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Towarda.

A fount of Long Primer, parily worn: a fount of Birriet, noarly new: and various other priming materials not in use, and will be sold cheap, at this office.

Agents for the Reporter-E. W CARR, No. 410 North Fourth at.; and San building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock st., Philadelpha; V R. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnip street. Philadelphia; and 160 Nassan st. (Tribune buildings.) N. V. GEORGE PRATT, 164 Nassan St., (next door to Ta

Died. In this village, on the 23d inst. FRANCES ELIZABLIE Snaw, aged 12 years and three months.