



# Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Feb'y 23, 1848.

### Legislative Caucus.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan, in our State Legislature, held a caucus on the 8th inst. and assumed to themselves the privilege of nominating Mr. B. for the Presidency. We could have predicted, and even excused this interference on the part of Mr. B's friends in the Legislature, had they contented themselves with a frank and ingenious publication of their own preferences, and not, in addition to the attempt to forestall public opinion, have given their proceedings such a cast as to induce the impression, upon every person who reads them without further means of knowing, that they express the opinions and actions of every Democrat in both branches of the Legislature. So they appear, and so would a stranger to the truth believe on reading them. Yet such is far from the truth. We have good authority for saying that very few more, if any, than a bare majority of the Democratic members participated in the caucus. Even some who were friendly to Mr. Buchanan refused to attend or take part in any manner, very justly holding the doctrine that it did not come within the appropriate sphere of their duties. The people had elected delegates for that purpose, who were to assemble within a few days to discharge their duties, and who, coming fresh from their constituents, and many of them with positive instructions, were far better qualified to reflect the views of the people than Representatives who were elected for other purposes, and without any reference to the subject of the Presidency.

The following article from the Philadelphia Times of the 12th inst., so appropriately and truthfully expresses our views that we hesitatingly endorse and transfer it to our columns.

"The subjoined card, signed as it is by twenty-one of the most prominent and influential Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of our State Legislature, places in a fair position the late caucus at the Capital. We are assured that, in addition to the gentlemen who have thought proper to vindicate themselves publicly from the charge of interfering in their Legislative capacity in a matter that belongs exclusively to the people, there was a large number whose names are not appended to the card, who declined participating in the caucus. The truth of this assurance will be apparent when we state that out of the eleven Democratic Representatives from the county of Philadelphia, nearly all of whom are known to be favorable to Mr. Dallas, we find but the names of Mr. Downs. The prompt denial of any participation in the proceedings of the caucus by the large number of the respectable representatives who have subscribed their names to the card, is not only conclusive evidence that the meeting was not general, but is a strong proof of their strict sense of propriety. Legislative interference in regard to Presidential nominations we had thought exploded. Dictatorial and unauthorized as they always are, in what light must the mass of the party view the late one? Reviled, too, on the very eve of the assembling of the State Convention, to the members of which and to them alone, the people have delegated their authority in this matter. We entertain no unkind feelings towards the distinguished gentleman who has been the subject of this Legislative caucus, but we protest in the strongest manner against some of the means which his friends are making use of to bring him before the country.

Why cannot they patiently await the assembling of the State Convention? They are confident that the delegates will nominate the gentleman of their choice, and it is unaccountable to us why, when satisfied of this fact, they will persist in a course of conduct which, although not so intended, will be viewed as an attempt to frustrate the action of the Convention?"

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9th, 1848.

The undersigned Democratic Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, did not participate in the proceedings of the caucus of last evening, on the subject of the Presidency.

A. W. Best, G. F. Mason, Wm. Overfield, W. Y. Roberts, Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort, Charles A. Black, H. E. Downs, F. B. Stewart, J. W. Potter, J. W. Goff,

### The Toga Eagle.

This Guerrilla chief has offered no other retaliation to our charges of its apostasy and treason than a tirade of personal abuse and false accusations against E. S. Goodrich, late co-editor and proprietor of this paper, and who the editor of the Eagle declares is still the owner and editor. Now the editor of the Eagle ought to know, for it was conspicuously announced in this paper on the 10th of Dec. last, that E. S. Goodrich then returned together from the establishment, and that from that time to the present, the Bradford Reporter has been owned and conducted exclusively by the person whose name stands at the head of the paper. Instead of having anything to do with the concerns of this paper, or any participation in the controversy with the Eagle, Mr. E. S. Goodrich has been absent for the last two months, until a few days ago, and did not even know what was its appearance, from week to week, in the Reporter.

In regard to the queries propounded in the Eagle to E. S. Goodrich, truth and justice require us to say that the insinuations they contain are, in the main unfounded and false. He did not support a whig candidate for sheriff in 1836, nor a whig candidate for Senator in 1837. In both instances his active and efficient support was given to the nominees of the Democratic party.

INDIANA AND FREE SOILS.—The House of Representatives of Indiana on the 21st ult. passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That whenever the government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not by law exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress, to permit the institution of slavery, in any form to be introduced there.

### Buchanan Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of the Hon. James Buchanan, for the Presidency was held in this town, on Wednesday evening last.

The meeting which contained some fifteen or twenty of the friends of Mr. Buchanan was called to order by D. F. Barlow, Esq. who nominated D. Cass as President. A number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were then chosen, some of whom were not present. On motion of Col. D. M. Bull, a committee, of which he was the Chairman, was appointed to report resolutions. During the absence of the Committee the meeting was addressed by WILLIAM ELWELL, Esq., in a temperate and patriotic speech, principally upon the War with Mexico. The Committee reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted—with the exception of the last—three persons voting for their adoption, and none against. Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of passing the last resolution read—which was approving of the course of the Washington Union and the Pennsylvania "in crying aloud and sparing not"—the expression of the meeting bearing strongly against it. Col. Bull withdrew the resolution to prevent its being voted down. He then made a motion that a committee of Correspondence be appointed to carry into effect the views and objects of the meeting, which was negatived—and after resolving that the proceedings be published in the Reporter and sundry other papers—the meeting adjourned.

It can hardly be supposed, that after our late County Convention, this meeting was intended as an expression of the voice of the County, but rather as indicating the views and preferences of those Democrats who participated in its proceedings. We should cheerfully have complied with the request to publish the proceedings of the meeting; but as they have not been furnished us, of course, we cannot insert them this week.

We publish the following at the request of Mr. Johnson. We have only to say, that the proceedings were furnished us, signed by Mr. Johnson, himself, as chairman. His assumption that the indomitable Democracy of Pike are friendly to Slavery propagandism they can best answer themselves:

To the Editor Bradford Reporter—Sir: In your paper of the second inst. appeared the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Pike, where in my name appears as chairman. I will permit me to say, that that meeting was a slim affair, consisting of only seven Democrats one whig and one abolitionist. I protested at the time against the adoption of the resolutions, or serving in any capacity in said meeting; and as for the resolutions I neither approve or endorse them, nor do I believe they express the views of any considerable portion of the Democrats of that place. I am in favor of sustaining the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed to the agitation of all impracticable issues which tend to embarrass the Administration. DEXTER N. JOHNSON.

### Rejection of Col. Piollet.

We regret, most sincerely, to learn that the nomination of Col. Piollet, was rejected by the Senate, on Thursday last. What the reasons for the rejection were, have not yet been made public. It is stated that nearly every Southern Senator voted against his confirmation.

MR. WILMOT'S EXPLANATION.—We shall publish Mr. Wilmot's answer to the Washington Union, next week, it having been received too late for this week's paper. It is a scorching and unanswerable answer to the presumption and arrogance of the Organ.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit \$3's on the Bank of Coming are in circulation. The public should be on their guard. Two men were arrested in Birmingham for passing them; and one of them—Jefferson Reed, an old offender—held to bail.

MICHIGAN.—A Democratic Convention was held at Michigan (the new capital) on the 2d inst.—Hon. Lewis Cass was unanimously recommended as the candidate for President.

THE REMOVED TREATY.—The President on Friday sent in the following message to the House, in answer to an inquiry from it respecting the treaty with Mexico, which report says, had been framed.

The President says: "No communication has been received from Mexico, containing a proposition from Mexican authorities or commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the 'counter project' per Commissioner of the United States on the 6th of September last, a copy of which, with the documents accompanying it, is transmitted to the Senate of the United States on the 11th inst."

The Union alluding to this message says— "It is whispered that Mr. McIntosh, the British agent, has attempted to bring about such a negotiation and had given some assurances to General Scott of the disposition of the Mexican government to propose some conciliatory scheme of adjustment. It is whispered, also, that these assurances had not been verified. But how far these suggestions are true, we have no means of ascertaining. It seems certain that the government has no official or positive information on the subject?"

WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—Mrs. Himes, a young married woman, was frozen to death in Leyden, Lewis county, New York. She went with her husband five miles to church; returning on foot, he stopped at the house of an acquaintance, while she passed on, lost her way, and was found on Wednesday, where she had made her bed in the snow, taken off her bonnet and laid down to die. From the circumstances of a new pair of shoes being nearly worn out, it is supposed the poor woman walked from Sunday afternoon to Tuesday night. There have been some suspicions, however, that the woman was possibly murdered. Her husband who is a German, some days after marriage was heard to declare that they would not live together six weeks. About one week ago Himes appeared somewhat intoxicated, at the house of his wife's parents, in Deerfield, and reported that his wife had perished of cold, in the woods, on the 16th, and had been buried. This was the first they heard of it, though in the neighborhood. On disintering the corpse, however, appearances sustained the story of the husband.

THE GUERRILLA FLAG.—The Albany Argus gives an engraved reproduction of the Mexican Guerrilla flag captured at Min. Flores. It is described as about two feet long, and from twelve to fifteen inches wide; the centre is broad crimson stripe, with the motto "No Quarter," wrought in silk; on either side of the centre is a black stripe, of about half the width, with a Death's head and cross-bones; it has a narrow border of pale green, and the points have tassels of crimson. It is usually borne on the end of a lance.

The Guerrilla organization originated with Gen. Soler, and consisted chiefly of bands collected by the owners of haciendas and others as shirks. As the country was divided into districts, each district had an organized corps, they were nearly all disbanded when our army reached Puebla. The principal chiefs were Padre Jarata, in the Puebla region, and Canales, on the Rio Grande. They consist now of robbing parties, and are literally robbers and outlaws. Jarata, according to the latest accounts, has probably received from Col. Hays' men a present that will probably satisfy him for the rest of his life.

### Correspondence from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th, 1848.

For several weeks past, I have been more or less excited and surprised, at the number of articles and evidently preconcerted attacks of the press, in various organs of a certain interest in this city, upon your faithful and distinguished representative in Congress, Hon. DAVID WILMOT. We of this city have for sometime been aware of the influence at work, official and otherwise, to ostracize each and every individual of the Democratic family who dared to act an independent part in relation to the selection of a candidate for the Presidency in 1848. Mr. Wilmot's independence has made him the target for the combined attacks of all under the influence of the Secretary of State. All will recollect the disingenuous course of the "Union" here, during the last summer and fall, particularly after the appearance of the famous "Berks County Letter." The minds of the public had been prepared beforehand for the reception of that Letter, and for months the "Union" was filled with songs of praise to its "noble, exalted and self-sacrificing author." In order to turn the tide of public feeling from a champion of the North to whom the Democratic party looked as their standard-bearer in the next campaign—now, alas! no more—the "organ" of the Administration, known to be in the interest of the Secretary of State, poured forth its melodious strains, paper after paper, in favor of the man who had thus truckled to Southern interests, and indicated his willingness to betray, for a consideration, the interests of his native State. But when called upon by resolution or otherwise to publish the proceedings of meetings and conventions, not favorable to Mr. Buchanan, the "Organ" closed its columns, and declared its determination to publish nothing bearing on the subject of the next Presidency, until the nomination had been made. And this too, after it had exhausted the patience of its readers in its laudation of Mr. Buchanan. How fair, how honest, and how disinterested the editor became, just as soon as he was asked to give circulation to the opinions of those not within the pale of the influences which appear to govern him, viz: treasury pap and a wish to extend the institution of Slavery into territory now free. In this magnificent effort to stifle the independent voice of the Democracy, I am sorry to say the editor of the Union does not stand alone. He finds willing imitators in the parasites who control the "Pennsylvania," "Lancaster Intelligencer," "Democratic Union," "Pittsburg Post," and others of minor calibre and influence throughout the State. An attack upon Mr. Wilmot or the Proviso men appearing in the "Union," or organ of Mr. Buchanan in this city, finds a ready response in the columns of those journals—but no reply is ever admitted. Whether the editors thereof receive the same fees for slandering those of the North who look upon Slavery extension as a great evil, as they do for their support of the Secretary of State, I cannot say. Col. Forney, of the "Pennsylvania," is known to be sucking one of the teats of Uncle Sam to the tune of \$1,500—McKinley, of the "Democratic Union," of \$1,200 and upwards—of the "Post," a larger sum, and it has been thought by many here that Mr. Hutter of the "Intelligencer" is still in receipt of his salary as "confidential Secretary" of Mr. Buchanan, although his confidential communications are spread to the world in the columns of the Intelligencer. Whether the latter supposition is correct or not, I cannot say with certainty, not being admitted into the "confidential" mysteries of the Department. Certain it is, however, that no successor has yet been appointed to Mr. Hutter. (Perhaps the official organ here can enlighten the public in regard to this matter.) I do not mean to affirm that these men owe their appointments to their subservency to the Secretary of State—but some of them evidently changed their opinions of the Secretary very soon after they received their commissions. Office of course had but little influence over such men.

The "Union" here has but to give the cue, and the magnetic influence is instantly felt at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Albany &c., and down comes the united thunder of the presses at these places, on the devoted head of Mr. Wilmot and the supporters of his "disorganizing" Proviso. On the same day, and in the same strain, may be found the effusions of those disinterested Editors, all teeming with denunciations of that portion of the Democratic party who are willing to admit the curse of Slavery into free territory. Why is this so? Why should men of intelligence, who know and acknowledge that Slavery is an evil, and who have no interest in the continuance of that evil; advocate measures that have for their object its perpetuation and extension? Why should men of the North support a scheme that tends directly to make the bonds of Slavery perpetual? Is there not some sinister object at the bottom? Such must be admitted to be the fact.

As matters now stand, Mr. Ritchie claims to hold the standard by which every democrat is to be tested. Whoever has the independence to think for himself and act without the magic influence of the propagandists of Slavery, is first attempted to be lashed into the traces, and if he continue obstinate, he is "read out of the party" by a formal notice in the editorial columns of the "Union." But few members of Congress, either of the Senate or House, have escaped. In 1846, all the members of the party from Pennsylvania were read out, except two, one of them Mr. Wilmot, and now these are all huddled to the bosom of Father Ritchie, and Mr. Wilmot takes his turn to be "read out." In fact, if all those who have been "read out of the party" by the Union editor, would stay out, the "Republican party" (as he calls it) would at this time be whittled down to a very small point indeed. Even Gen. Jackson would have died a Federalist, and I know not but the venerable editor himself would now belong to the Federal party! Mr. Ritchie and his satellites may attempt to drive honest Democrats out of the party for asserting a principle which of all others is most in accordance with liberty and equality—be same principle which was promulgated by Thomas Jefferson in the celebrated Ordinance of '87, which prohibited the existence of Slavery in the North-western Territory—but their efforts will fail, and they may live to see themselves covered with confusion by the indignant voice of an outraged people. A current of popular feeling is now pouring in from the North which must and will increase until it overwhelms the minions who attempt to stifle its free action, and betray the Democracy to the support and perpetuation of Slavery.

LIBERTAS.—The bill to repeal the Black laws of Ohio have been defeated in the House by votes 42 to 23, and 40 to 25. Some who voted against them declared the sentiments of their constituents left them no alternative. These laws are practically a dead letter in the statute book.

### David Wilmot.

[From the Wilkes-Barre Farmer]

The representative from the Bedford district is certainly doing well for himself, and his fame is much more than what he has done, but more from his enemies. A consideration of the friends and consequences of the Proviso might afford a curious illustration of that strange principle in human affairs by which trifling causes often produce great results. But this is aside from our purpose, and not much to our taste; and we leave it to those curious speculators who prefer the abstract to the real.

The Washington "Union," the Philadelphia "Pennsylvania," and the "John Donkey," are finding some employment lately in outblasting upon Mr. Wilmot; the former two with the lash, and the latter with the cap and bells. The last is in proper vocation, with the lash, for it is only a vulgar, not in its vocation; for it is not of their duty to the great cause of human rights and enlarged liberty—to which the Democracy they profess is devoted, to strike down their comrades in the ranks who may not happen to agree with them upon a solitary point in public policy, which, by a reference to "the fathers," may at least be pronounced an open question in the original creed of the party.

Mr. Wilmot may have been indiscreet, or otherwise, in proposing the condition to the appropriation of the three millions which has since been known as his proviso. Certain it is, a large portion of the Democratic members from the Northern States regarded it with favor when first proposed. He may have done wrong or otherwise, in adhering to it, when he found it did not meet the approval of his political friends at the head of government. But to assert that he has been influenced by hostility to the administration, or a wish to embarrass its conduct of the Mexican war, in the face of his repeated declarations to the contrary, which are entitled to as much respect and credence as those of any other gentleman who has written or spoken upon the subject, is entirely unjust and unfair. It would make nothing to the purpose of this article to argue the "Proviso" for or against. It may be good or bad in itself. It may be good in itself, but offered at a bad time, as has been suggested by prominent Democrats. The object sought to be attained, it may be proper enough, as others have argued, but the manner of doing it either unconstitutional or inexpedient. Or finally, as the southern politicians contend, it may be all wrong, from beginning to end, in all its aspects. Still, we aver, taking any one of these positions, the "Union" and the "Pennsylvania" are not warranted in the course they are pursuing towards Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Wilmot was elected to Congress in 1844, on the Democratic ticket in one of the soundest Democratic districts in Pennsylvania. He took his seat in 1845. We have reason to know that there was a good degree of confidence between the President and Mr. W., and that the same feeling existed with the leading members of the government. Is there any allegation that at this time Mr. Wilmot was all disposed to depart from the Democratic platform of the party? At the same time of his change in the revenue laws, known as the tariff of '46, was introduced into the House, professionally and openly as an administration measure, and in entire accordance with the well understood principles of the Democratic party on the subject. Where was Mr. Wilmot then? He was found the only Democratic member from Pennsylvania who voted for it. At the same session he offered the provision to the three million appropriation spoken of above. He returned to his district in 1846, was re-nominated, re-elected, again on the combined forces of Federalism, Toryism, Conservatism, and every form of law, he was triumphant again. At the session of 1847 he was found faithful to his party, voting with it on all questions, and yielding a generous and open support to the administration against Federal assaults. And when the really great measures of the session were before the House, the River and Harbor appropriation, and the French Spoilation bill—when the tariff faltered, the false deserted, and the corrupt fell before the temptation of prospective plunder, where was Wilmot again? True to his party—true to the administration—true to the country.

Now will my friends of the official papers at Washington and Philadelphia look coolly and calmly with me upon this subject for a moment? I wish to preserve the harmonious action of the party, and I trust they are influenced by the same motive. I desire to maintain the ascendancy of the great principles of Democracy in this country; and I cannot yet believe that my contemporaries are unwilling to continue in the same labor. Will they take a few questions from me in the same spirit in which they are asked? Has the administration a superabundance of funds throughout the country, that it can afford to exasperate and drive from its ranks its members? Has it such an overwhelming majority in Congress, to sustain it against the assaults of Federalism, that it can so easily spare the ablest advocates and stoutest hearts? Is our party so triumphant in all the States, that it no longer needs the aid of those of its members who may favor a free soil for free labor? In less than ten months from this time a President will have to be elected. Is the close of this administration to be distinguished by such a course of prostration, as must render the election of a Federalist to that office inevitable? These inquiries, I submit, are worthy of consideration.

On the subject of the tariff, Mr. Wilmot was found true when others were false. He was the only member from Pennsylvania who was found equally imperious to the seductions of the Protection monopolists, and unmoved by the clamors of their hirelings. And I can assure the "Union" that it required some courage to stand by the right in this manner in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot's voice was raised, eloquent and earnest, and in defense of his veto message. And the same may be said of his harbor and his vote in all the leading measures of the party during his Congressional career. Mr. Wilmot doubtless supposed that he was thus serving his party and his country, and that he would at least be entitled to the meed of approval from his political associates. But he is to be told now—his country to be told—that all this goes for nothing, so long as he cannot see the way to the succession through the same medium that a few in Washington do? He was all too understanding in his acquiescence in the adherence to particular aspirants for the Presidency; and that this only can secure the favor of the "Union" and the "Pennsylvania" I apprehend any such doctrine as this will be apt to place the powers of governments in hands which will not make the "Union" the organ of its communications with the country, nor the "Pennsylvania" the recipient of its patronage.

No, no, friends; let us be kind to each other and considerate to each other's failings; and we have any. It is no time now with an opposition strong, malignant, and desperate, to exasperate and drive from us the boldest champions of our policy, and the ablest defenders of our creed. Our country is in a perilous position. The homely adage is as true as vinegar; "I assure the 'Union' it is doing no good to democracy, in abusing Mr. Wilmot, either with or without 'authority'."

With regard to the particular matter which has called forth the animadversions of the "Union," to wit: the disposition of the Post Office patronage in advertising the mail letters, Mr. Wilmot is right both upon grounds of public and party policy. The "Toga Eagle," is an obscure little sheet, of limited circulation, in a small county. For all purposes of giving information to the public, Mr. Johnson might as well have had the advertisement copied in Chinese to send it up on a pine tree in Potter county. The "Bradford Reporter" is a large, well printed paper, of good patronage, in a populous county. The former is not the organ of the party in its country—has not the confidence of the Democracy, and does not deserve to, because it has for the last three or four years played into the hands of the Federal party; the latter is a staunch, recognized, and undoubted exponent of Democratic doctrine. It is easy to decide which should have been selected to advertise the contracts. A DEMOCRAT.

### Proceedings of the XXXth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th, 1848.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice President, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business. Mr. Ashley, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the courts of Michigan, which was passed.

A bill was also passed relative to the compensation of Postmasters.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution for consideration declaring that the contributions levied in Mexico ought to be applied to the claims of our citizens against Mexico. It was ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of the widow Col. McKea was passed.

The Ten Regiment Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Greene addressed the Senate in opposition to the policy of the administration. When he concluded, Mr. Mason obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Harlan and Bart, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills providing payment for the service of volunteers, which were debated and laid over.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the improvement of the Georgia Railroad, which led to a debate on the subject of reference, and finally referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—DAVID WILMOT AND THOMAS RITCHIE.—On Monday last Mr. Wilmot obtained the unanimous permission of the House to make a personal explanation in relation to an attack made upon him in the Union of the 3d inst.—This attack we published in the Monday's Globe, and spoke of it in what we conceived to be a proper spirit. The second unparliamentary sin committed by Mr. Wilmot, was the proposition to raise \$35,000,000 by direct taxation. The Union called this proposition "Proviso No. 2," "a scheme to tax labor," "an idle scheme," and Mr. Wilmot a "mischievous ally, not wanted by the Administration." It is more than probable that this reply of Mr. Wilmot will be called Proviso No. 3. If this explanation is a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. Wilmot huris his Proviso—his "fire brands"—we shall try and stand out of his way should he ever visit this State. We are now satisfied that David Wilmot is an antagonist to be avoided rather than encountered; and that his Proviso have more force in them than we first supposed. Proviso No. 3 will give Mr. Ritchie more trouble than either of both the others. The address of the manner in which this last Proviso was introduced, has placed the editor of the Union on the defensive. If Father Ritchie does not withdraw his troops to some equitable boundary line, he will, as things appear at present, require some volunteer aid, in addition to his regular force, in all subsequent attacks upon the young Democrat of Proviso number, representing, in part, the Keystone State.—N. Y. Globe.

DIRECT TAXATION.—The language of the Union, (in relation to Mr. Wilmot's proposition for Direct Taxation), is most peculiar, and from a Democratic quarter, most unexpected.

Without referring to the sensitiveness so obtrusively exhibited last week by the "slaves in the South" should share in the support of a war that has drawn heavily upon the blood and sweat of the laboring masses of the free States; we would ask whether the tone or language of this paragraph is that of a Democratic journal? Whether this threatening talk about walking administrative platforms or planks, is precisely in good taste when addressed by an administration organ to a Democratic representative? And whether the Democratic party has not repeated mischief enough, from crude attempts of men dressed in a little brief authority, to read democrats out of the Democratic party, for the offense of a too practical devotion to the creed of Jefferson?

The Union thinks it enough to say that "the administration" can be along with the party. The means that the officers of government can still get money without incurring such risks as sustain credit as a direct tax. We trust this may be true; though this self-sustaining credit cannot long endure, nor, for the interests of the Republic, is it desirable that it should. But this is a question not relating to an administration, but to Government. The country may be safely carried through the war, and the credit of the nation kept up, till the term of the administration expires; but the government will still have a heavy debt to pay. How shall it be paid? By raising the tariff and the plan? Or by payment in unequal and an increasing burden, on the poor laboring classes, or by honest, equal, direct taxation? Or is it to be perpetuated and left to form the nucleus of a National Bank?

We trust that the proposition of Mr. Wilmot may be renewed. It is idle to think that the people lack it. Those who suppose that they will not contribute to the support of the war, undertake their loyalty. Such distrust could only arise in quarters which have only contributed to the war the approbation and recipients of its favored posts. It is never suggested in any of the States whose free and patriotic people have applied the bones and sinews of their war. The initiation of a system of direct taxation, at the present time, would be a greater triumph than any won in war.—Albany Atlas.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.—Mr. Ritchie, of the Washington Union is not any too popular now, that he need be so fierce and denounce our party. He will not so easily walk the plank, "that he selects for him. His recent attacks upon Hon. D. Wilmot, because he laid bare the unworthy acts of the P. M. General in relation to the printing of the Mail Contracts and because he has introduced a bill in the House to raise means to support the war by direct taxation, should be condemned by every man. One reason for the attacks, are that the administration does not desire money raised in that way, and another is that it would seriously tax a slave property."

We heartily approve of the plan of our country system and therefore look upon Mr. Wilmot's plan of supporting the war as the very best that can be devised. Every man who opposes it, shows, to our mind, a want of Democracy. The means to delay the expense must either be raised by a tariff or direct taxation, and we much prefer the latter.

Mr. Wilmot is not there to represent the administration, but his constituents, and therefore will surely their wishes rather than those of slave propagandists. He is to much of a democrat to be surrounded by such a man as Ritchie, whose only object is to count the fault of the States, and who would count the claim to be much more stable than the wind. He will neither elevate himself nor the administration, whose organ he is, by the course he is pursuing. His syncretical and false praise of the administration has not had a tendency to place him very high in the estimation of the people. We regretted at the time, and have ever since, that Bart & Rivers were displaced to make room for Thomas Ritchie, that the Tyler interest could be secured as desperate and unprincipled a set of politicians as the leading Conservatives in this State, who should have been driven out instead of secured in. It was wrong and the Democracy feel it to be so, and we much fear that the fact of Ritchie being the Government organ will do much towards defeating a Democratic candidate for President. He should be sent back to Virginia immediately, and there let him reflect upon his destructive course while at Washington.—Elmira Gazette.

CHLOROPHYTE.—It is said that this new agent was effectually tested at Washington recently by Messrs. Ritchie and Buchanan. After breathing it for several respirations, they were able to bear the same given them by Mr. Wilmot with perfect indifference. It is supposed that the Honorable Secretary was wholly insensible; and Mr. Ritchie could only hear something about direct taxation, but suffered no pain.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Senate of the Mississippi Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the benefit of the volunteers now in the service from that State. This amount was all the Senate from that State. This amount was all the Senate from that State. This amount was all the Senate from that State.

SENATE.—A resolution, submitted by Mr. Niles, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of a law to prevent frauds in the importation of tea and coffee, was adopted.

Mr. Yulee concluded his remarks advocating the passage of the substitute offered by him for Mr. Dickinson's resolution. Mr. Fiske replied that the intended opinion of the South would not sanction one word uttered by the Senator from Florida. Mr. Yulee's resolution remains on the table.

The Senate then took up the Ten Regiment Bill, and Mr. Rusk made a speech in favor of the bill. He advocated the energetic prosecution of the war, urged the necessity for prompt action, and insisted that no treaty should be made consenting to any boundary line short of the Sierra Madre, and the ranting of the Californians to this country.

Mr. Greene obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The loan bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and read by sections. Several amendments were offered and lost.

Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that all words relating to an agency should be stricken out, and that the expenses for negotiating the loan should not exceed \$16,000. Carried without a division.

The bill offered as a substitute by Mr. McKay, from the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, to empower the President to issue Treasury notes of \$50 each to the amount of \$16,000,000, was taken up. An amendment to this substitute, that the tariff act of 1846 be repealed, and all acts previously in force be revoked, was lost. The vote was 104 yeas, and 103 nays, and was lost by a majority of one.

The substitute was then offered in a new shape, but it was objected to by the Speaker as informal. An appeal was taken to this decision, but the Chair was sustained by the same vote.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House as amended. The previous question was then called, and the vote being put it stood yeas 106, nays 104, sustaining the call for the previous question. The question being upon the final passage of the bill, the vote stood yeas 192, nays 111. Adjourned.

### Washington, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by the President, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business. Mr. Ashley, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relating to the courts of Michigan, which was passed.

A bill was also passed relative to the compensation of Postmasters.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution for consideration declaring that the contributions levied in Mexico ought to be applied to the claims of our citizens against Mexico. It was ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of the widow Col. McKea was passed.

The Ten Regiment Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Greene addressed the Senate in opposition to the policy of the administration. When he concluded, Mr. Mason obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Harlan and Bart, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills providing payment for the service of volunteers, which were debated and laid over.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the improvement of the Georgia Railroad, which led to a debate on the subject of reference, and finally referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—DAVID WILMOT AND THOMAS RITCHIE.—On Monday last Mr. Wilmot obtained the unanimous permission of the House to make a personal explanation in relation to an attack made upon him in the Union of the 3d inst.—This attack we published in the Monday's Globe, and spoke of it in what we conceived to be a proper spirit. The second unparliamentary sin committed by Mr. Wilmot, was the proposition to raise \$35,000,000 by direct taxation. The Union called this proposition "Proviso No. 2," "a scheme to tax labor," "an idle scheme," and Mr. Wilmot a "mischievous ally, not wanted by the Administration." It is more than probable that this reply of Mr. Wilmot will be called Proviso No. 3. If this explanation is a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. Wilmot huris his Proviso—his "fire brands"—we shall try and stand out of his way should he ever visit this State. We are now satisfied that David Wilmot is an antagonist to be avoided rather than encountered; and that his Proviso have more force in them than we first supposed. Proviso No. 3 will give Mr. Ritchie more trouble than either of both the others. The address of the manner in which this last Proviso was introduced, has placed the editor of the Union on the defensive. If Father Ritchie does not withdraw his troops to some equitable boundary line, he will, as things appear at present, require some volunteer aid, in addition to his regular force, in all subsequent attacks upon the young Democrat of Proviso number, representing, in part, the Keystone State.—N. Y. Globe.

DIRECT TAXATION.—The language of the Union, (in relation to Mr. Wilmot's proposition for Direct Taxation), is most peculiar, and from a Democratic quarter, most unexpected.

Without referring to the sensitiveness so obtrusively exhibited last week by the "slaves in the South" should share in the support of a war that has drawn heavily upon the blood and sweat of the laboring masses of the free States; we would ask whether the tone or language of this paragraph is that of a Democratic journal? Whether this threatening talk about walking administrative platforms or planks, is precisely in good taste when addressed by an administration organ to a Democratic representative? And whether the Democratic party has not repeated mischief enough, from crude attempts of men dressed in a little brief authority, to read democrats out of the Democratic party, for the offense of a too practical devotion to the creed of Jefferson?

The Union thinks it enough to say that "the administration" can be along with the party. The means that the officers of government can still get money without incurring such risks as sustain credit as a direct tax. We trust this may be true; though this self-sustaining credit cannot long endure, nor, for the interests of the Republic, is it desirable that it should. But this is a question not relating to an administration, but to Government. The country may be safely carried through the war, and the credit of the nation kept up, till the term of the administration expires; but the government will still have a heavy debt to pay. How shall it be paid? By raising the tariff and the plan? Or by payment in unequal and an increasing burden, on the poor laboring classes, or by honest, equal, direct taxation? Or is it to be perpetuated and left to form the nucleus of a National Bank?

We trust that the proposition of Mr. Wilmot may be renewed. It is idle to think that the people lack it. Those who suppose that they will not contribute to the support of the war, undertake their loyalty. Such distrust could only arise in quarters which have only contributed to the war the approbation and recipients of its favored posts. It is never suggested in any of the States whose free and patriotic people have applied the bones and sinews of their war. The initiation of a system of direct taxation, at the present time, would be a greater triumph than any won in war.—Albany Atlas.