

Stradford Aeporter.

Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men! Proofes for Free Territory. E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Saturday, February 2, 1850

Terms of the Reporter. ramoun: if paid within the year fit er for cash paid setually of advance, \$1.00 deducted.

ADVERTISEMENTA, per square of ten lines, 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each publication insertion.

ER EE DE CD W.A. IL.

The office of the 'Reporter' is removed to the third story of the brick building, north side of the Public Square, next to the Bradford Hotel -entrance between Messrs. Adams' and Elwell's offices.

Change in the Publication Day.

Our subscribers will observe that the Reporter is dated upon Saturday, (instead of Wednesday, as formerly) that being the day upon which it will hereafter be published. We believe this change will be greatly to their advantage—the mails leaving this place in almost every direction on Saturday morning, we shall be able to send our paper to most of our subscribers on the day of publication. This change will make it necessary that advertisements &c., intended to appear in the Reporter should be handed into the office by Friday morning, of each week, at the latest.

Removal.

The office of the Bradford Reporter has been removed to the the third story of Hayden's building, on the North side of the Public square, next door to Baldwin and Walker's Hotel,-the entrance being between Messis Adams and Elwell's offices. Being now located in our new quarters, we shall be most happy to see such of our friends as may visit Towarda, who may wish to read the " latest news"-subscribe for the Reporter-or (don't take this as a dun) settle whatever may be samding against them.

Letter from Hon. D. Wilmot.

In another column will be found a letter from

The Pennsylvanian still continues its mali cious and malignant attacks upon Hon. David Will- for standing too firm or going too far in support of MOT-its columns daily teem with false assertions through seven long weeks of silence—is now being discharged. We trust he will feel better aft ril he ride his breast of the rancor and maline, his defeat has filled him with. He once before underly. Perhaps he can do it now.

and were highly delighted by the rich and varied entertainment given them. The whole affair went off with rapturous edat-the singing, recitations &c., more than realizing the expectations of the Dr's most ardent friends. We understand he will favor the citizens of Troy and Monroeton with a similar exhibition-and we promise them in advance a huge amount of gratification.

Since penning the above we find the expression of the citizens who formed the audience, is, to have entire programme of Wednesday repeated at Mercur's Hall, Monday evening next. The price of admission will be as before. For two ladies and one gentleman 25cts; for single gentleman 25cts; arrangements will be made by which bodily comfort will not be sacrificed, while the mind is being minintered to.

Democratic State Convention

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg, on the 29th day of January and appointed Wednesday, the 19th day of June, for the accembling of the State Convention to nominate -a Canal Commissioner, and Williamsport, Lycom ing county, as the place. No other business of any importance was transacted by the Committee.

FORKEY, in the blindness of his rager says that Mr. Wilmot stood ready to vote for Foote or Campbell for Clerk. This is about on a par with the rest of the great betrayed's stories. The Washington Union, on the contrary says of the Free-soilers -" Even the Free Soilers, who profess in everything else to be Democrats, would not vote for "Mr Foote, a Whig who is as much in favor of Free Soil and abolitionism as themselves. But, whatever may have been the conduct of a few Northern Demo crats, we feel ourselves obliged to say, that while : Mr. Forney was in the field, he was entitled to the support of Southern Democrats. Justice to our party and to Mr. Forney obliges us to say so much.'

The Schoolmaster Abroad-

A letter with the following superscription, verbatim et literatim, was dropped into the Post Office al this place, one day this week. Should it never be received by the person for whom it was destined, of course the Postmaster in this matance, at least will be guiltless. The letter is directed.

> silver leake suschan county steate of py

It would puzzle Judge Collamer himself, to make any disposition of such a letter, when it arrives at "Silver Leake"

Congressional

We have been obliged to defer our usual quota of the proceedings of Congress. Excepting the great speech of Gen. Cass, the proceedings have been entirely without interest.

LETTER FROM

Dais Six: I read with suprise and regret agricles in your paper of the 17th inter, taking exception to my course in the election of Speaker. I am surprised that any constituent of mine should have which for a moment: that it would continue to secupy with firmness, the high ground in defence of Freedom, unon which I stood in the late Congressional canvass, when I received your generous support. Can it be possible that my position was misunderstood! Did I not declare my open and ancompromising opposition to all nominations made under the degrading test of Stavery propagandism? Have I since my election, done anything incons tant with that position? If not, then wherein am I justly obnoxious to censure! Have I betrayed any trust confided to me, or abandoned any principle to the support of which I stood pledged, either expreasly, or by implication? You recognized me as a Democrat, and supported me as such at my last election. In what respect have I changed or varied my position from what it then was, which authorizes you, at this time, to speak doubtingly, and with disparagement of my standing as a Democrat! You will, I believe, upon reflection, be satisfied that you have done me injustice; and, if so satisfied, I know your magnanimity will be prompt to

redress the injury. There is not a Representative from the South upon the floor of Congress, of the Democratic party, who is not free to declare, that under no political necessity whatever, will he vote for a man for any office or place under the Government, who resists, by Legislative action, the extension of Slavery into the Free territories of the Nation. Are my constituents willing to be thus proscribed ?--or are they content to enter an idle and ineffectual protest against it-giving sanction and support to this outrageous wrong, by elevating, ih so far as they are able, the men who perpetrate the wrong, to all the high places in this Government? Are they prepared to endorse the doctrine, that Slavery extension constitutes the one and only qualification for office! Are they willing thus to stultify them selves and their children? If the South be wrong then is it not right to resist the wrong; and to make the wrong itself, and adequate to its overthrow?

You seem to think that I attach too much importance to the great issue between Freedom and Slavery. Are not the interests of Freedom and Free Labor as high and holy as are the interests of Slavery? Do I attach more importance to this struggle than do the South! They deem the interests of Slavery of such magnitude as to over ride all other questions, and even to justify a dissolution of HOR. D. WILMOT addressed to O. G. HEMPSTEAD | the Union. May not I regard the interests of Free-Esq , editor of the Montrose Democrat in answer dom as of sufficient moment to warrant a departure to his remarks about the contest for Speaker. We from the dictates of a caucus controlled by Slavealso publish the proceedings of a Democratic mee- holders? In the South alone to be permitted to ting held in Asylum township, fully approving of maintain its principles by action and votes, and the Mr. WILMOT's vote for Speaker and Clerk; and freemen of the North be content with humble procommending the course of the Reporter in sustain. test and remonstrance? Which interest, Freedom or Slavery, do you think would triumph, in a conflict conducted upon such principles? Southern stituencies never condemn their representatives Slavery, even when the demands of Slavery are which you admit to be right

You impute to me as an error, that I have "sufthem 3 of the Proviso," Have I suffered myself to took to write down Mr. W., but failed most signal- be carried so far as have the entire Southern wing of the party! Yet you have not presumed to ex-McIntosn's Olio.—A large audience of the la- Where is the justice of this ? or do numbers control dies and sentlemen of this Borough, attended the the great principles of right and wrong! Have I Musical Olio of Dr. McIntosh on Wednesday night, been carried so far by the "theme of the Proviso" as to abandon any of the great principles of the Democratic creed! Am I less a strict constructionist -less an advocate of free trade-less hostile to monopolies and special privileges-less anything that constitutes the Democrat, because I oppose the extension of Slavery! But I refused to support the caucus nominations for Speaker and Clerk! Do my constituents desire that their voice and vote in the National Congress shall be controlled by a caucus that openly tramples their principles under foot? You endorse the Democracy of Mr. Cobb in the very article in which you call mine in question. He and I substantially agree upon every question except the great one which now absorbs public atention-the extension of Stavery. Now as we are substantially agreed upon all points except this one, does his advocacy of Slavery extension constitute him the better Democrat? Or does my refusal to support him, in the face of his declaration that under "no political necessity" would be support me, give him a preference over me as an orthodox partizan? You may answer that we are both wrong. if so, are we not equally wrong? and by what measure of justice do you endorse him and condemn me? But I hold that we are not both equal-Iv wrong. He who has been driven to his position in the maintenance of a just cause is right; and he who took a wrong position to uphold an unjust cause is wrong, and wholly in the wrong. To reason otherwise is to confound and obliterate all dis-

> inction between right and wrong. My vote for Root is particularized as specially objectionable. Mr. Root opposed Gen. Taylor's election, and is as decided an opponent of the present Administration as myself, or any other man in Congress. He and I stood together in the support of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams. He had broken loose from his previous party relations, and uniformly refused to vote for any of the Administration candidates for Speaker, and I cannot see the wrong in my casting a vote for him. The only importance that can justly be attached to my course in the election of Speaker, arises from my constant refusal to vote for Cobb. This I justify as right, and what my constituents had reason to expect and demand at my hands.

Permit me, in conclusion, again to express the surprise and pain your article gave me; both because I valued your good opinion, and also because could not feel that I had justly merited your censure. My respect for you has induced me to notice it -a course which I have not felt called upon to adopt towards the Pennsylvanian, in its recent malignant and systematic assaults. The editor of that paper seems maddened by his late disappointment. He gives expression to his long-cherished; personal hatred of myself, in charges so ridiculously false as to obtain no credit with those who have observed my course as a public man. Malice is blind and

allows in poleon we correct his beart. For Mr. Por ney's character I entertain no respect, and am indiff ment alike to his presente or his praise. But I am not indifferent to the good opinion of my constitu at whose hands I have received such great and unmeried haves notion I submit in allence to the charge of having beingyed their interests, oddisappointed meir just expectations. I have ever death incerely and frankly with them, and have no fears het they will deel spiratly with me. I have ever taken my position upon all questions of public interest with a decision that left no room to doubt where I stood. In my conscience I stand acquitted of ever having falsified my professions by my acts, or disappointed any just expectations arising out of my position when a candidate for popular

I have written with earnestness, but with no feel ings of unkindness; and bog you to credit my sincerity in the assurance I give of my continued friendship and esteem. Yours truly,

D. WILMOT. To O. G. HEMPSTEAD, Editor Montrose Democrat

Correspondence from Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1850.

Mr. Editor :- The firade of abase published in the Pennsylvanian against your member of Congress since the defeat of Mr. Forney, for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, induces me to give you a brief history of the course of that paner, and its "private griefs." When the Hon. David Wil mot passed through this city, on his way to take his seat in the present Congress, the Pennsulnamian took occasion to announce his arrival in a conspicuous manner, at the head of one of its editorial columns This unlooked for distinction from the editors. rather astonished both Democrats and Whigs, after its previous abuse of lim, and the "burying of the hatchet" was supposed to have been the case; but lo! and behold, as soon as Mr. Forney returns from Washington city, and his defeat, he discovers all at once that Mr. Wilmot has turned traitor! It is wondrous strange that the three editors of the Pennsylvanian cannot live a little while without official pap and patronage. Patterson, Forney and Hamilton have now, in turns, been sucking the oublic for near thirty years—until habit has become second nature—and they presume, in consequence, the degree and measure of resistance, extensive as to be dietators, door-keepers and clerks of the Democratic party. The course of Mr. Wilmot has been approved here generally by the Republican party-his public and private character stands high in the estimation of all the friends of Freedom, and no slander from any paper, here or with you, can ining his fair fame with his fellow citizens throughout Pennsylvania:

I regret to hear that James Buchanan, it conne tion with the editors of the Pennsulvanian, and --are about to establish a Press in your county, and n Mr. Wilmot's Congressional District, to break him down. Of the success of this measure, I have no fears. Dietation, and the sordid principles that would lead to the extension of Slavery, in territory now free, never can prevail in this period of progress. James Buchanan, in his attempt to make the people believe that the "Northern Democracy are the natural allies of the South," will break himself down to a certainty. The election of Mr. Forney would have been a fortunate circumstance for Mr. Buchanan. The amusal disbursement of one far fetched assumptions and preposterous argument. clearly unjust; yet it seems that you hold me cul-The venom of the detented candidate—engendered pable for a too zealous maintainance of principles the steaping stone of the "Farmer of Wheatland" to the Presidency in 1852! But in this he failed, as in all his efforts heretofore, to be the candidate fered myself to be wholly carried away with the of the Democratic party for that high office. If a man is not with and of the people he cannot be the President of this great nation; therefore, he that You shall hear from his harp upon the willow."

> We have taken the liberty of omitting the part of andent's remarks, relating to another participator, as, perhaps, premature—though doubtless con ter shall assume a tangible shape we shall see that the Democracy of Bradt has not a year's growth.

Another Veteran Gons

The men of the Revolution, are dropping away me by one. A few yet remain, to enjoy the liber ties their valor secured, with lives prolonged to an age lew may hope to attain. Soon, the last survivor will be numbered with the gallant band who have preceded him, and a grateful posterity will have only the memory of the departed patriots to revere We observe in the last Argus the decease of Samuel C. Vancine, of Rome township, who departed this life on the 29th of October last, at the ripe old age of 93 years. It was about that time the aged patriot was in the Reporter office,-(and he never failed to make us a visit, whenever in town)describing the struggles of the infant Republic, and fighting his battles over again." He had a distinet recollection of the personal appearance of the "Father of his Country" and retained vividly the memory of the trying scenes he had endured in fighting the battles of his country. A memory of his life would be full of interesting incidents. The obituary in the Argus says :- " He was with Gen. Washington in nearly all his battles. He was en gaged in some of the severest conflicts of the war. and received many wounds which seriously afflict ed him in his latter days. He was present at Yorktown, when Washington directed Gen. Lincoln to receive the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and he distinctly heard Lincoln say to the British Lord " I once had the misfortune to surrender my sword in

Ma. Buchanan's organ, the Pennsylvanian, calls the Reporter the "organ of Wilmor, not of the Democracy of Bradford." That corrupt and hireling press, whose collar bears the mark of its master. has no idea of independent support rendered to an honest and worthy man, but imagines every one the spaniel like itself. We shall see whether the Democracy of Bradford will allow its master or itself to dictate to them what shall be their organ. They are not quite ready to bow the neck and snbmissively submit to have the collar of Slavery propagandism put upon their necks.

Expansa.—We are requested to state that money will hereafter be forwarded by Rice & Peck's Erpress, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, only, Other matters will be received and transmitted daily at H. Mix's Drug Store.

The Montrose Register of Thursday states that the Tannery of Wm. Foster, at the western extremity of the village, was entirely destroyed by impotent—se ordered by a kind Providence, as a fire that morning. The same Establishment was Rochester and Auburn, from the pamphlet just isshield to the innocent, and a punishment to him who destroyed five or six years ago.

Hanamstine, Jan. 23, 1850. Abill was read in place, by Mr. Factor of the Sensis, on Saturday last, to anach part of Brastord to Sallivan county. The bill provides for running a line from some point fear the river in Asylam township to the 30th millistone on the turnplike, in Afteny township; and that all that part of Asylum and Albany township, lying south of such line shall be attached to and become a part of Sullivan county. I hardly think the inhabitants of those ownships are ready to be separated from Bradford. after having aided in paying for her public buildings, and be subjected to a still beavier taxation to defray the expenses of new Baildings &c. in Sallivan; besides which, their contiguity to the conqty seat of Bradford, and facility of transacting pub lic business is another strong and insuperable objection to the proposed attention. I am not quite sure that the movement is made with any hope or intention, of success; but rather to divert public atfention from the recent location of the county seat of Sullivan, at Cherry; and to operate as a check upon legislative interference to restore it to its former, or a more eligible locality. At all events it would be well for the people of that portion of Bradford proposed to be transferred, to speak out on the subject, and let their Representatives under

stand their wishes, on the subject. The election of State Treasurer took place on Monday last and resulted in the choice of Gen. J. M. Bicker, of Schuylkill county, who had previously received the nomination of the Democratic cauus. The nomination of Gen. Bickel was rather mexpected to most of the politicians here, as he was not considered a very prominent candidate; and especially, as the strength of the east of the State was divided among several favorities, some of whom combined considerable strength. The ontest was apparently between Mr. Plumer, of Venango county, the late Democratic Treasurer, & E. A. Penniman, of Philadelphia county. The west were also divided among themselves, and refusing to unite, each wing threw its influence east in order to have the western field open for fuure operations. Neither of these western wings would agree to Penniman of Philadelphia, and under any circumstances, and hence they both, rather unwillingly, found themselves harmonizing ih giv ing the nomination to Gen. Bickel. So you see the force of circumstances, rather than the skill of po litical leaders, had much to do in effecting the nomination of Gen. Bickel. His nomination, however was well received and manimously sustained by the Democratic party. The vote, on the first ballot stood,-for Bickel, 71; Ball, (Fed.,) 50. The election of Gen. Bickel, at this particular juncture is Pennsylvania politics, is in every respect fortunate. He is an able an able and efficient man, of estimable character, and popular in his manners and intercourse with men. He stands entirely aloof from the different eliques and factions of party, although his Democracy is of the purest and most unquestionable character. He will, undoubtedly, make a good officer, and reflect credit upon his party. He mmediately appointed Col. Dimock his Chief

The State Printing was allotted yesterday, for hree years from July next. There was great competition and very low bidding. It was finally alofted to Theo. Fenh, of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, at 82 per cent, below the rates formerly fixed by aw, which I believe were 40 dents per 1000'ems, for composition, and the same price per token for press work. The Editor of the Union has done it or the last three years at 65 per cent, below those ofices, and it was universally believed that the prices he received did not remuherate him for the labor and expense. But it seems Mr. Fenn is willing to undertake it at still lower rates-rates which position, and the same price per token for presi work. Every printer knows the work cannot be done for any such price, nor even for double that sum. The craff, at Harrisburg, must understand and practice some kind of legendemain in making up their accounts, if they are willing to adopt such figures for a standard.

The Canal Commissioners are busily engaged i making the appointments on the different lines of Canal and Railways. Of course there at least ten applicants disappointed and dissatisfied, where one is successful and gratified. This single fact renders the office of Canal Commissioner one of the most unthankful and undesirable in the Commonwealth

The Senate have, to-day, had under discussion the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the election of Judges by the people. It-meets with much opposition, but I think will finally pass, as it did at the last session, without

amendment A bill is also on the files of the House providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor General, by the people, which meets with very general favor among the Democratic party, and as the Whigs last winter avowed themselves in favor of electing these officers, I am inclined to the belief the bill will become a law, and that at the next October election these officers will both be chosen by the popular voice. Surely, no good reason can be urged against submitting the choice of these officers directly to the people. If they are capable of choosing in one instance they are in another. If they are competent to choose the Executive officer, they are qualified to choose subordinate ones-and in none of the departments is their interests more at stake than in the Auditor General's office. Give the power to the people to choose their own officers in every department of to your hands. I now have the honor of receiving Government, let the Officers intrusted with the people's business be directly responsible to the people themselves, and the guarantees for an hones and faithful discharge of the trust confided to them are more than doubled, while the chances and liabilities to fraud and imposition are materially TECUMBER.

The Washington Union publishes in loving proximity, two articles of about the same length, which are a capital illustration of its fairness and impartiality. One is commending the fanatical conduct of the South in their threats of disunion—the other reprobating the "folly and madness of the abolitionists of Massachusetts" for precisely similar intentions. Both deserve the censure of patriots, and there as no reason why both alike should not meet with it at the hands of the Union:

The care and labor attendant upon a remo val is our excuse for any errors and the lack of interest which may be apparent in the Reporter this week. We intend to make amends in future.

We have prepared for publication next week a full account of the mysterious "knocking" at

WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, St

Alleghery Portage Railroad. JOHN N SOLLIDAY, Delaware Division,
BENJAMIN SAFLOT, North Branch Division,
THOMAS BENJAMIN THOMAS BENJAMIN THOMAS BENJAMIN SAFLOT, Upper Juniata Division.

J. S. Billier, Lower Juniata Division.

Lower Med Annual Program John McLaughlin, Eastern Division. COLLECTORS OF TOLL.

SAMUEL S. BIOLER, at Harrisburg. GEORGE SMITH, at Beach Haven. STEPHEN WILSON, at Northumberland STREART PLEACE, at Columbia. ALLISON WHITE, at Duninburg. CHARLES D. ELDRED, at Williamsp. STEWART LAW, at Newport.
D. W. McCommics, at Lewistown. A. S. HARRISON, at Huntingdon. A. H. Douglass, at Hollidaysburg. E. Zizouza, at Duncan's Island. J. SHOEMAKER, at Junials Aqueduct. A. STEWART, at Swatara Aqueduct. INSPECTOR OF CARGO.

G. N. SMITH, at Johnstown WEIGHMASTERS. M. H. HORR, at Easton.
R. WILLIAMS, at Hollidaysburg.
J. G. CHESNEY, at Northumberland.

Legislative.

Mr. STRETER, on the 26th, presented there peti ions asking an inquiry into the management of the Susquehanna Bauk. This request should be granted and a committee appointed not for whitewash ing purposes, but to probe to the bottom that fester ing and corrupt institution. The rascality practised upon the public, in detranding them by means of this Bank should be fully exposed, and the perpetrators, exposed to condign punishment.

In the House Judge Contagnam has reporte he general appropriation bill with a section approoriating \$300,000 additional towards the compleion of the North Branch. The bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday last, and every day thereafter, until disposed of.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Demo rate of Asylum Township, held at the Sugar Run School House, on the evening of January 26th. 1850. ELMORE HORTON was called to the Chair, and JOHN F. Dopge and Joseph CRANDALL elected Vice Presidents, and D. C. Miller and T. J. Ingham were chosen Secretaries. On motion, the Chair appointed T. J. Ingham, A. J. Stone and B. Stalford Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the career of slavery propagandism is at an end, a career of the meeting. The Committee reported less Northern men are false to themselves, to be sense of the meeting. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were manimously adopted:-

Whereas, We have noticed, in several Demo ratic journals of Pennsylvania, a disposition to treason. They cannot yet believe the free Na the course of the members of Congress who refused to unite with Southern men to advance the peculiar" interests of the South; therefore, we ave assembled, as Northern Democrats, and friends of the whole Union, to express our opinions upon the point at issue. Therefore

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course taken by the Hon. David Wilmot and his associates, in the contest for Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives. We deprecate the election of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and rejoice that John W. Forney has not been rewarded for his treason to the North.

Resolved. That we are willing to give the South their Constitutional and natural rights, but are unin tears and
willing to yield our own rights and the rights of our

Freeman. fellow men—until these are yielded they are insa-tiable. They have secured the President of the -until these are vielded they are insa-Republic, the Speaker of the House, the important minimes of both Houses, ascendency in every lepartment of Government, and yet they cry dis is denied admission into the Union, New Mexico pened for Slave labor, and the District of Columbia kept as a market-house for traffic in mer.

threats of disunion. They are as powerless as fanatical, and will rescue those who utter them from oblivion only to cover them with infamy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of "conciliation"

and "compromise," whenever they will advance the permanent welfare of the nation; but we cannot believe that the interest of the whole people ever demands conciliation at the expense of justice. r compromise that encourages moral wrong.

Resolved. That we have no sympathy with those who seek to "distract" and "divide" the Democratic party of Bradford County, by censuring Wilmot; they should remember the over whelming majority he received as a Free Demo crat, and rest assured that whatever may be their wn personal feelings, their most successful efforts against him will only to divide and prostrate the

Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the recent attack of the Pennsyl anian on the Hon D. Wilmot, shows the malignant and unscrippulous character of his enemies and such enemies are worthy only of our indignant corn-such persecutions only endears him to his

Resolved. That we believe the Bradford Reporter sustaining the Hon. D Wilmot, meets the wisher nd expectations of the Democracy of Bradford

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Brad-

Address by Sam. Hilborn, Librarian,

Mr. President, and Members of the Durell Association for the Dissemination of Useful Knowledge:

It is with pleasure I contemplate the increasing interest felt for the spread of knowledge. A vast amount of good has been done by individual enerprise in promoting the cause of Education. Many kinds of Associations have been formed for this purpose, and among these the Library Association stands preeminent. It has aided in the preservation and spread of knowledge, throughout many ages. Great as has been the benefits mankind have derived for centuries that have passed away, by the aid of this Institution still greater may be realized by the general introduction of Libraries throughout the world. Hitherto they have been too much confined to cities and large towns. If a proper effort be made Libraries may be established in every neighborhood. But a small sum is required from each individual member, to be united in a common fund, for the purchase of books, to place in each district a good Library. Great care should be taken in the selection of books, that the best, those especially that inculcate good morals, true philosophy, and such as give a correct history of the world, and the lives of great and good men be obtained. This being once established, it may be upheld and increased for hundreds of years, by laying a tax on each share, (say to the amount of one quarter of each one's subscription, yearly,) in addition to the sum raised for the injury f books. Thus a fresh supply may each year be It is a good plan for every State to aid in the establishment of Libraries in School districts throughout its border. It is desirable that the Lerislature of our own State may early provide a plan for the encouragement of such an excellent insti-tution. In School the first principles of Education are acquired, and good books should be placed within the reach of youth, who will, at the same time, therive great advantages from their person.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post

Our attention has been called to an elaborate an malignant etack in the Pennsylvanian of the 18th instant, upon Mr. Wilmot, the well known mem. instant, upon Mr. Wilmot, use wen known mem. kee of Congress. The offence of Mr. Wilmot was that he did not vote for Mr. Forney as Clerk of the House of Representatives; the attack is principally fostilled on a charge that Mr. Wilmot opposed the Mexican war. The Pennsylvanian is an humb

Mexican war. The Pennsylvanian is an humble imitator of the practice of those controrensalists of the middle ages who, when they could not answer the arguments of an adversary, charged him with writing bad Latin.

If the charge brought against Mr. Wilmot was even true, we suppose it will be admitted that there are much werse things than to have opposed the prosecution of the Mexican war. It is the charge to be faithless in the great cause it. worse thing to be faithless to the great cause of he man liberty. It is a worse third to be the merce ary tool of an ambitious and intriguing politician.

If a man be a true friend of his race, a man of her and generous principles, fearless and inch and generous principles, jearness and incorruptible we should not think it necessary to ask his view of the Mexican war, which is now happily over It happens, however, that the charge brought the Pennsylvanian against Mr. Wilmot is not inc He voted for all the supplies which the war calle for; he supported by his votes what was, in the language of the day, called " a vigorous processus... of the war." At the time when the bill recoming the existence of the war, a piece of let late equivalent to a declaration of war, was passed Wilmot was confined to his bed by severe illness.
On that question he did not vote, but it was not be

This short statement disposes of the It would have been more politic in the Pennsyln nian to have confined the attack to Mr. Wilmon real crime, which was, that he did not support 3 Forney in his designs on the clerkship.

The Slavery Question in Congress

No man who now reads the proceedings of National Legislature will ever again ask if the very agitation among the people of the North h accomplished anything. Even the slaveholder themselves being judges, the friends of freeder have accomplished more than in their most are guine moments they dared hope. They have a complished a moral revolution unparalleled in mo.
ern history. The whole popular heart of the Vora has been changed The church has been in a green measure converted. While no political pany a the free States take attempt to stand the anti-st very current of the time. Here and there an individual in Congress and out, still has the fool hard ness to resist the on-rolling stream. Bu ever encooding wave makes their number " beautiful

less," as it hurls them into the abyss below. Freedom's crisis has now clearly come. So men stand firm and ffinch not, the first of long to ries of viotories is gained. The strength is now clearly and beyond all question on her side. The basest treachery alone can wrest the victory hop her grasp. This is evident alike to the North at to the South. The slaveholders know that there country and their race. Their speeches all pr claim it. Their threats confess it. Still ther not utterly despair. They still rely on what he never yet failed them in an emergancy. Norther Northern men have the mettle to stand against Southern threats of dissolution and civil war Le them be satisfied of this and the contest is end The fate they cannot resist they will receive visubmission. All their threats will be suffered pass quietly down their own throats.

But let not the friends of freedom think as re laying down their arms. Their Representatives: Congress must be watched. Every movement are be kept under the eye of the North not be allowed time or opportunity to lay its en.
Thus and only thus shall the friends of home rights see the final ripening of the seed they some in tears and many prayers .- Concord (N. H.) by

Later from Santa Fc.

The Indians-Murder of Mrs. White-Affav: . Santa Fe, be., be.

Sr. Louis Monday, Jan. 28-13 We have received advices from San'a Fe to 28th of November, announcing that a few previous Mai. Green and party started in puss: made Mr. and Mrs. White and child who were held as prisoners by the Indians. As soon at Major and his comrades came in sight of he dian's camp, and were discovered by them " latter became much alarmed, and, after have Mrs. White, percipitately fled—leaving there equipage and two Indian children behind body of the lady was then taken po-sesson no trace of her child was to be found A quarrel had recently occurred at Santa Fe

reen Capt. Alexander Papin and a man nam Wheeler, in which the former was killed.

Aft. John Atlams had been murdered by a b of Indians near Pera Blanca.

A J. Sime, convicted of the munier of Jackson, was sentenced to be hung at Santa F on the 13th (probably 30th) of November. Col. Calhoun, Indian Agent, was not very seessful in his trading operations, with the labor

in New Mexico. Mr. Thomas Boggs had arrived at Santa Fe California, and reported the emigrants from Su

Fe as very fortunate in obtaining gold. A theater was in successful operation at & Fe, under the management of Mrs. M. Jones. A new paper had been started called the Mexican, which advocated the claims of Text that country. Accounts from Minnesota announced that the Sioux Indians had recently murdered of the Chippeway tribe at Rum River.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY AT WILEESBAREE are pained to learn that a most melancholy is dent occurred in the neighborhood of Wilhelm on Saturday last, resulting in the death of its young ladies in the family of Judge Woodwa one of them being his eldest daughter, aget and the third a niece, of about the same age. was visiting his family. It appears they were joying themselves sliding on the ice over the, r over a cove that put up from the main bot the river, when the ice gave way, precipitality forward one into the water beneath; the set hastening to her rescue, also fell in, and the following the example of the second, met all similar tate. Their bodies were soon record but not until the vital spark had fied. The 20 ed daughter, it is said, was to have been met this week.—Montrose Dem.

Surging. - A man by the name of William !! was found dead in his bed on the morning of 5th inst. at the house of Absalom Adams, his? er-in law, in the town of Nichols. Dr. S. Ched ill one of the Coroners of this county, was rue to hold an Inquest, and a verdict was trender accordance with the facts elicited upon the tigation, viz:-That the deceased came death by taking opium, a large quantity of was found in his stomach, on a post monen amination by the Coroner. It was given if dence that the deceased was subject at time mental aberation; and had once or twice plen ly attempted suicide by taking opium-Gazette.

Mr. Forney, editor of the Pennsylvanian ie democratic candidate for the Clerkship U. S. House of Representatives, has published card attributing his defeato the absence of Wallace of S. C., the defeat of Mr. Binghan Michigan, to vote for the nominee of the the refusal of sundry Southern Democrats in the party traces, and especially David and Preston King, upon whom he is parie eevere. His remarks respecting the two less wholly gratuitous as he could have had no to expect support from them.-Tanton