Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. TOWANDA:

Saturday Alorning, Lebrnary 10, 1835.

OUR NEW DRESS.

The Reporter this week, pays its usual visit, clad in an entire new suit. The change, is one, which we presume, will be agreeable to our readers. To keep pace with the times, and partype, of a convenient size for reading matter, and for advertisements, smaller than we have been using, to make them occupy less space.

This is but one of the many improvements we design making in the Reporter to give the article :-we design making in the *Reporter* to give the *Dollar-in-advance* system a fair trial. Having pay for every paper we send, we shall endeavor to have it a welcome visitor to every fireside. In the meantime, we invite and expect the co-operation of our friends throughout the Coun-ty. To succeed, we shall need a large addition to our list of subscribers. It would be very easy for every subscriber to persuade some we design making in the *Reporter* to give the *Dollar-in-advance* system a fair trial. Having *AMENDMENT. Mair to become of Pennsylvania?* say the Whigs: *how is her debt to be paid, or her manufactures sustained. deceived and deserted as she is?* say they. We will tell them how. Let the Whigs be honest and sincere in their pretnasions; let them act in good faith toward the peo-ple, and forever repudiate the despitable means adopted by them to get into power. Let them resolve to go for the best interests of their country, rather than the success of their party, and Pennsylvania, than they do for their party? We doubt whether any tariff bill, had its provisions been neighber to subscribe, while others by a few hours' exertion could make up clubs of from five to fifteen. Shall we not have the aid of our friends?

### INDUCMENTS FOR CLUES.

Many of our friends in the various towns have given us assurances that Clubs would be raised for the Reporter. We invite attention to our Club terms as being lower than any other country paper. We will send to clubs on the following terms :---

6	copies	one yea	Ir	 									\$	5
10		do		 										.8
20	"	do		 		 							. ]	.5
T.	1				1.	 	11.		.1		 : 1	 		:

It is not necessary that the subscribers in club should all be at one post office, nor the papers sent to one address.

#### CHASE EXPLAINING MR. WILMOT'S VIEWS.

Our friend CHASE, the ex-Speaker, and edishoulders.

of the House. We don't know from whence gress have contributed towards the fund. the idea originated, but we do know how we came to have a part in keeping the subject Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted we should ever have considered the matter as dictment being illegal. seriously intended, if our esprit du corps had not been appealed to. Of course, we could not refuse to do a brother editor each a favor, though we well remember we had some compunctions lest the candidate for Speaker was not getting along too fast for his own good --

tance he had better consult the records before he attempts to annihilate anybody. He had better consult Mr. WILMOT'S votes and speeches, before he attempts to impeach either his veracity or his consistency. Mr. CHASE concludes his letter by saying

that Senator SANDERSON, and other gentlemen. resident in this District, were in town, who

would corroborate his statements. We rather reckon not. We calculate that Mr. SANDERson when called upon to testify, intends to tell the truth, and we believe he has not only more knowledge, but a better recollection than the Ex-Speaker. We have no idea that he intends. to take the stand at all, but we re-publish the ticularly with the new terms we have adopted, following article from the Reporter, of the date we have procured, at considerable expense, new of July 29th. 1846, which was written by Mr. SANDERSON, and which corroborates the statements made in Mr. WILMOT's letter in every particular, to which we invite the particular

attention of Mr. CHASE. The following is the

We doubt whether any tariar bill, had its provisions been ever so favorable to the interests of this State, would have ever so favorable to the interests of this State, would have received the support of the Whigs, for the reason that it received the sanction of a "Democratic Congress and Ad-ministration. As proof of this, we refer to the attempt made by Mr. Wilmot to effect an amendament of the daties in the new tariff on Coal and Iron; by which these arti-eles could have had all the advantages given by the tariff of 1842. What support did his amendment receive 2— EVERY WHO MEMBER OF THIS STATE YOTED AGAINST IT.

EVERY WHIG MEMICIE OF THIS STATE VOTED AGAINST IT. Again. The delegation from this State had it in their power to scener almost any duties they co-ld reasonally ask for by the new tariff; but they refused, and with the exception of Mr. Wilnot, voted again t the bill; for the same reason we presume, that a similar delegation on a former occasion, except one, voted to re-charter the Uni-ted States Bank; assuming it for granted that the people were too guilhile to understand their rights, or accept of any explanation. If Pennsylvania has not all the advan-tages under the tariff of 1846, that she had under that of se-1812, it is her own fault. Mr. Wilmot endeavored to secure it for her; it was in her power to have it; but it was rejected. Why? Because it was not the tariff of 1842.—This is the beginning, conclusion, and the whole argument.

13- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has issued a habeas corpus in the

case of S. M. Booth and John Ryceraft, recently convicted in the United States Court at Milwaukee, of a violation of the provisions of the tor of the Montrose Democrat, is not the first act generally termed the Fugitive Slave Law. man, who has been spoiled by being made a and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The great man before his time. When he was el- State Court has heretofore declared the law in ected to the Legislature by the Democracy of question unconstitutional and void. On the Susquehanna, Mr. CHASE had every prospect of receipt of the news of the issuing of the writ of acquiring a fair reputation as an editor, being habeas corpus at Milwaukee, a public meeting considered a young man of good abilities, lack- was convened, at which resolutions strongly ing if anything, in that experience which time censuring the course of the federal authorities. can only bring. We believe he passed through and counselling revolutionary action to defeat his first Legislative winter, without feeling that the laws of the land, were adopted with franthe whole affairs of State rested upon his tie enthusiasm. The fine imposed upon Booth and Ryecraft amounts to \$1,661, and this is to

Re-elected, before the next meeting of the be made up by voluntary subscriptions, in no Legislature, either seriously or in jest, some instance to exceed one dollar. It has been brother editor proposed his name for Speaker stated that the anti-Nebraska members of Con-A telegraphic despatch announces that the

"before the people." We are not certain that BOOTH and RYECRAFT, on the ground of the in-

RE-ELECTION OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD .- The election of U. S. Senator from the State of New-York, took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the re-election of Mr. Seward. He received 18 out of 31 votes cast in the Senate, and 69 out of 127 in the Assembly. It is said that there were several members of the latter body who would have voted for him, if their votes had been needed to secure his election There seemed to be no organized opposition, while his friends have managed with consum-

## JUDGE WILMOT'S LETTER.

In another column, will be found a correspondence between B. LAPORTE, Representative from this County, and Hon. D. WILMOT, in regard

to the efforts of the latter for the protection of Pennsylvania interests. In copying this letter, which was published at Harrisburg, we should have deemed all remarks surperfluous ; but that it has been made the subject of animadversion by those who fancy that Judge WILMOT is in some one's way for an election to the U S Senate

We have observed some comments in the newspapers, much in the same vein with Speaker CHASE's letter, which are so manifestly disingenuous, and their assumptions so unjust and unfair, that any person who will read the letter cannot fail to discover that the whole tone and Friday elected United States Senator in conobject of it has either been misconceived or purposely misrepresented. The very men state of the vote in the Senate :---Whole numwho were the foremost in denouncing Mr. WIL-MOT as a "Free trade" man, are now assuming ber of votes cast, 40; necessary to a choice, that he has changed his position. The charita- 21-which Mr. Wilson received, against 15 for ble conclusion is, that they have never under- E. M. Wright, 3 for Julius A Rockwell, and 1 stood his views upon the Tariff question, and for N. P. Banks. Five of Wilson's friends voted scattering on the first ballot. particularly with regard to fostering the great interests of Pennsylvania.

We say that all these invidious comments npon Mr. WILMOT's letter are uncalled for .-- to Massachusetts in 1830, poor and friendless Mr. LAPORTE asks him only for a history of his and worked as a journeyman shoemaker at course in Congress, during the time the Tariff Nantic. He took the "stump" in 1840 as the bill of 1846 was before that body. To this he " Nantic Shoemaker," in favor of Gen. Harreplies, confining himself to a simple statement rison, and was himself elected to ihe Massaof facts, and referring to his votes and speeches. chusetts Senate in that year. He was several If he has falsified history-if he has not vera- times re-elected, and in 1850 was the Presiciously narrated the occurrences which there dent of the Senate. Subsequently, he became took place-the evidence is within the reach of the leader of the Free-Soil party in Massaalmost every man to condemn him.

In the struggle which followed the passage of the law of 1846, we profess to have had some State Constitutional Convention, and recently, part. We have published more columns upon we believe, gave in his adhesion to the Know the subject, than any four papers in the Com- Nothing movement. He is now the successor monwealth. We have never misunderstood to the seat in the U.S. Senate lately occupied Mr. WILMOT'S position upon the Tariff, and we by the Hon. Edward Everett.

have certainly heard him relate the facts narrated in his letter in speeches made to Democratic meetings on several occasions; and the Democrats of the County will bear witness that

laid down in his letter.

made by Mr. WILMOT, in the House, July 1, sumated. He is succeeded by Prince Alexan-1846, on the bill reported from the Committee der Liholiho, his nephew, a young copper-colorof Ways and Means, amendatory of the tariff ed gentleman of some education, who assumes of 1842, and also an extract from a letter the title of Kamehameha IV. Prince Liholiho written by a correspondent of the Pennsulva- and his brother visited this country several ian, and published in that paper, just after years ago with Dr. Judd. After visiting the passage of the bill through the House : Extract the Sepeech of Hon. D. Wilmot, delivered in the this country the present king was not allowed

Extract the Sepecth of Hon. D. Wilmot, delivered in the House, July 1, 1846. I desire, before resuming my seat, to say a few words upon the subject of specific duties, and a duty upon iron. Where articles of the same nature and character are wide-gual and upiget. A duty of one dollar a yard upon all woollen cloth, would be highly edjectionable, because of their great difference in quality and value. So a duty of so many cents a pound on the or coffee, would be open to the most serious and well-grounded objections; some qual-tices of these articles being worth twice and there times as the most serious and well-grounded objections; some qual-ities of these articles being worth twice and three times as much as others. Indeed, this difference of quality runs through almost every article of commerce, and therefore ad valorem duties should, as a general rule, alone be re-sorted to. But when an article such as iron, and some athers that could be a such as iron, and some sorted to. But when an article such as iron, and some others that could be named, is nearly of the same intrinsic value, I can see no objection to imposing a specific duty upon it; and when the article, notwith-tanding its uniborted to. But when an art thers that could be named,

mity of quality, is liable to great and sudden fluctua-ms in price, I think there are substantial and good rea-ns for preferring the specific to the ad valorem duty. quality of pig iron is nearly the same all over ; rolled, and slit iron. The imposition of specific therefore, upon iron, would not lead to the inju-inconsistency of making articles greatly differin-ter the second state of the specific state of the second state. alue, pay the same duty. Iron is an article which while

## Extract from the Washington correspondence of the Penn. Correspondence in regard to the Tariff.

"The Democratic members from your State who, with a single exception, voted against the bill, doubtless con-sidered it their duty to do so, and in this they deserve no censure from their Democratic brethren from other States. It is the surest evidence of mark Democracy, to conform to the real or supposed wishes of his constituency. Mr.

House or REPRESENTATIVES, Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1855. Hos. David Wilkow-Dear Sr. --Your friends here will bring your name before the Legislature in connection with the office of United States Senator. The main objec-tion urged against you arises out of an impression enter-tained by many, that you are unfriendly to the great in-terests of our State. We should be great to serve the server of the server o It is the surest evidence of man's Democracy, to conform to the real or supposed wishes of his constituency. Mr. WILNOY, who voted for the bill, also reflected the senti-ments 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 majorily obtained over his opponent (who was pledged to the Ta-riff of 1842) was clearly expressive of the will of the peo-ple in that district. During the discussion of the bill he made several attempts to amend it, so as to secure an in-crease of duties on articles of Pennsylvania Manufacture, but was defeated by the unanimous opposition of the Whigs, with the ultras of the South. His proposed in-crease of the duty on from was thus defeated, and if the Iron manufacturers are dissatisfied, they should remember that the friends of the Tariff of 1842 defeated increased terests of our State. We should be glad to see you here, but if you canno visit Harrisburg before the election, please give us in a letter the history of your course in Congress, on the tarif question, as there seems to be a misapprehension abro regard to your views, if I have properly understood B. LAPORTE.

MONTROSE, Jan. 22, 1855. MONTROSE, Jan. 22, 1855, My DEAR SIR :--Your favor came to hand last evening. I do not think I shell be at Harrisbarg. The week vaca-tion between my Courts would be mostly occupied in the journey, leaving me but fittle time to make the acquain-tance of gentlemen now assembled at the Capitol. Again, duties in their branch of business. Mr. W.'s speech will better elucidate his views, and to that document, I beg most respectfully the attention of every candid enquirer after truth." that the friends of the Tariff of 1842 defeated increase

journey, leaving the but thtle time to make the acquain-tance of gentlenen now assembled at the Capital. Again, if no difficulties were in the way, I am relactant to show myself at Harrisburg at this time. Not that I am indiffer-ent to the issue of the Senatorial election ; but I do not wish to appear as a selfish and ambitions aspirant for the place. I have not, as you well know, been eager for Sen-atorial honors, nor have I, in any way whatever, been in-strumental in making myself a candidate. The connection of my name with the office of Senator is the result of the late signal revolution in the polities of this State, and on my well known position, on one at least, of the important issues upon which that revolution turned, and not through any varity or scheming of my own. To visit Harrisburg at this time would subject me to suspicion, and to the charge of sinister and selfish motives, which I wholly and emphatically disclaim. MASSACHUSETTS .- Henry Wilson was on currence with the House, The following is the

charge of sinister and selfish motives, which I wholly and emphatically discksim. I do not deny that I should feel a personal pride in an election to one of the highest and most honorable positions in the government : but I do deny that I desire the place for any selfish or personal ends. I should hope, if elected, to be of some service to the country, and to the cause of sound principles. While I claim no eminent qualifications for the office, I do, nevertheless, believe that my election would, in some respects, be fortunate, especially so in uni-ting and cementing for future action the men who achiev-ed the late signal victory in this State. You say that the main objection urged against me arises

Mr. Wilson is a native of New Hampshire, and is about forty-six years of age. He went ed the late signal victory in this State. You say that the main objection urged against me arises out of an impression entertained by many, that I an un-friendly to the great interests of our State. This is a total misapprehension of my feelings and position, and springs, doubtless, from the fact that in 1846 I could not act with my colleagues in a monthese and ab time tensor with doubliess, from the fact that in 1836 I could not act with my colleagnes in a profitless and obstinate support of the tariff of 1842. It was apparent, weeks before the late ta-riff bill was passed, that the act of '42 could not stand. I was in favor of its revision and modification, and in doing this was zealously anxious to preserve for the great inter-ests of our State, permanent and ample security ; and to this end I labored industriously and perseveringly. On the floor of the House, I urged the laying of specific instead of ad valorem duties upon iron, and to an extent that should give security to our interests against ruinous foreign competition. I entered into an argument to prove oreign competition. I entered into an argument to prove foreign competition. I entered into an argument to prove the propriety and advantage of specific over ad valorem duties, in respect to various articles, and especially in re-gard to iron: e-tablishing, to my own satisfaction, that position, as well in respect to the interests of the revenue, as also to that of the consumer and manufacturer, that ev-ery interest would be promoted by laying specific duties on iron. I appealed to the house on behalf of the iron in-terests of our State, claiming for it a *national* respect and consideration, insisting that the iron interest was justly entitled to stand mon birdner ground than any ather branch chusetts, and was twice their candidate for Governor. In 1853 he was a member of the entitled to stand upon higher ground than any other braach of manufacturing business, claiming for it a *truly national* character, as a necessary element of national defense, and

# character, as a necessary element of national defense, and entitled therefore to the especial and most favorable re-gard of the nation. I insisted that the same rule should not be applied to an interest of this magnitude, that was applied to the manufacture of thread, tape, pins, buttons, &c., &c. These are no new doctrines put forth to meet the occasion, but the doctrines placed on the records of Congress, and easily found in its volumes of debates. I not only spoke in behalf of the interests of our State, but I worked carnestly, in the House, and out of it, to give to that interest an aucunde and negment security. THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The news from

to that interest an *adequate and permanent* security, believed then, and I believe now, if a part even of the I beheved then, and 1 beheve now, if a part even of the De-mocratic delegation in Congress from this State would have agreed to a modification of the tariff of '42, that our great interests could have been abundantly secured. If a majority of the Democrats from this State would have agreed to support the bill, they could almost have made their own terms, so far as Pennsylvania interests were con-cerned. We not even of their is in groups to see if, not cerned. We met once or twice in caucus, to see if part. cerned. We met once or twice in cances, to see if part, at least, could not agree upon the terms on which we should support the bill. In these consultations I express-ed an earnest desire so to shape my action as to protect the interests of our State. I pledged myself, in case the cances would agree upon rates of *specific* duties for iron, to oppose the bill unless they were adopted by the House. Some two or three of them I believed favored this plan, and a large majority would agree to anthem. They would at a large majority would agree to nothing. They would tand by the tariff of '42, in *all its details*, agreeing to no stand by the fariff of '42, in all its details, agreeing to no modification whatever. I well recollect that Doctor Leibs of Columbia, and Brodhead, declared they would not vote for any change whatever, even if in the new bill the duties on iron and coal were allowed to stand, or raised above the rates provided in the first of '42. Such in fact was the position of many in the delegation. I was pledged to a modification of the act of '42; yet was intensely anxious that our interests should not be put in iconardy. I said and did all in my nower to protect

in jeopardy. I said and did all in my power to protect those interests. I made no concealment or disguise whatmose interests. I made no concealment or disguise what-ever of my anxiety in this respect, and repeatedly declar-ed to the friends of the bill, that if I held its fate in my hands, it should not pass, until a more just and liberal protection was allorded to the interests of our State. I went so far as to see and talk with Mr. Dallas, while the measure was pending in the Senate, and urged him, in case he should hold the fate of the bill on his vote, to force its friends to a more liberal recard for our creat interests money matters are evidently getting much easi-er, as may be inferred from the improvement in the Stock operations, and in the negotiation of loans at the Exchange. A far more cheer-ful feeling has pervaded all business classes with the first signs of returning confidence, engen-daring houe although the merchants are doing

#### EDITOR'S CONVENTION

The Editors and Publishers of Luzerne Co. met at Scrauton, January 17th, (Franklin's birth-day,) and organized an Association to be called the North Pennsylvania Typographical Society, to meet annually on the 17th of January, and to be composed of Editors, Publishers, and regular Journeyman Printers. The following officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year : W. P. MINER, of the Wilkesbarre Times, President ; G. M. REY. NOLDS, of the Carbondale Transcript, Vice President ; and C. E. LATHROP, of the Scranton Herald, Secretary. The next annual meeting will be held at Wilkesbarre. The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Con-

vention : Resolved. That from and after the close of our present

Resolved. That from and after the close of our present volumes, we will receive no subscriptions to our respective papers for a less sum than \$2 per annum. Resolved, That while we would recommend, as far as practicable, the adoption of the advance system in pay-ment of subscription, we deem it advisable to leave every publisher to adopt such course as may seem to him most proper-desiring to express, however, our firm conviction that the advance system is best for all concerned. Resolved, That we adopt the following schedule of pri-ces:

ces: Advertisements not exceeding one square of 12 line

1 or 3 insertions, Each subsequent insertion less than thirteen, One square 3 months, 6 months. 9 months. " 1 year. Merchants advertising by the year, not exceeding two squares, with occasional notices, (in all er confined to their business, inistrator's and Executor's notices, each estate, Auditor's notices, Professional or business cards, not exceeding eight lines, per year,.... One column, per year, Half column, per year, JOB WORK. JOB WORK. For Handbills, per 50 copies or less : -8 sheet. -2 sheet. -2 sheet. -3 50 | 1-4 sheet. -3 50 | 1 sheet. -2 sheet. -3 50 | 1 sheet. -2 sheet. -3 50 | 1 sheet. -1-2 sheet, in cards, first 160. \$1 00 Each additional 50. Circulars, on fancy paper, first 50, Every additional 50,.... BLANKS. One quire,. \$2 00  $\begin{array}{c}
 2 & 50 \\
 3 & 00
\end{array}$ Lach additional quire, 15 00 or one ream, 15 go-Blanks kept for sale at our office, foolscap size

e dollar per q

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION .- Secretary Marcy is said to have informed Col. Kinney that there is no present intention upon the part of the President to issue a proclamation against his expedition. A Washington letter to the New

York Times says :

terprise.

"The most energetic and persevering efforts of parties in the Nicaragua Transit interest have failed to convince our Government there are any reasons why the Kinney Expedition should be interfered with, and prevented from leaving our shores. It is true, the parties going out are organized into companies, and are armed. This their leader boldly proclaims .--But he denies that this organization and arming are for any other purpose than self-preservation. Parties similarly armed and organized are made up to emigrate to Kansas and Nebraska, or to Oregon; and many parties of em-igrants from the Old World, especially from Germany, come over to this country similarly organized. The hostile intent of an armed party must be shown ere it can be checked as an armed expedition" in violation of our neutrality laws. No reasonable proof of such hostile intent have been furnished, the executive very properly refuses to interfere with Kinney's en-

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Rev. John Moore not being eligible for Governor, another Know Nothing Convention was held. Another ballot was had for Governor. Whole number of votes cast, 372; Ralph Metcalf, of Newport, 356; Scattering 16. Mr. Metcalf is an old Democratic politician, who was for several years State Secretary, and is now understood to belong to the "Old Guard," of which ex-terests of our State. I an of the firm belief, that if six Democrats from Penn-Commissioner Burke is the leader, and which is now in violent and open war with the Administration

the Sandwich Islands, received by the star of the West, is to the 17th December. The most the same positions have been assumed in regard important intelligence is the death of King to the Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvauia Kamehameha, at the age of 41 years and nine months. His death it is thought will prove We give below the closing part of a speech fatal to the annexation project so nearly conseveral cities they went to Europe. While in

policy of his uncle. THE MONEY MARKET .- At Philadelphia

money matters are evidently getting much easiof of loans at the Exchange. A far more cheering in the first signs of returning confidence, engen-

Speaker CHASE was not the first instance of the press puffing a man into notoriety who otherwise might have gone to his grave unknown,

" Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

But the kindness intended by his editorial brethren, though well-meant, was attended by the most lamentable consequences. Presently the Speaker of the House of Representatives arrives at an exalted sense of his importance and consequence. He becomes bewildered by the responsibilities of his station, and overcharged with its dignity. The sphere wherein he night have shone, becomes too circumscribed for his ambition, and he aims at more extended boundaries. In short, he becomes one of the leaders of the State politics, and gives up Susquehanna for the whole Commonwealth.

" No pent up Utica contracts our powers, But the whole unbounded Continent is our

It is not our purpose to follow him through the numerous perplexities in which became involved, in endeavoring to reconcile what was irreconcilable. Our business, just now, is with a later performance. It appears that the ex-Speaker has been at Harrisburg. The State Capital, our readers may be aware, rejoices in an editor named ANDY HOPKINS-a clever chap enough, except that he labors under the strange and unaccountable delusion, that he is State, and persists in his error, despite the ut- No. 32 1-2 North 7th Street, Philadelphia. most endeavors of his friends. This queer fellow, having seen Judge WILMOT's letter regardand forthwith addresses him a letter, asking what were Mr. WILMOT's views upon the Tariff ! A man with common-sense, if he desired to

ascertain what another's "views" were, would consult his votes and speeches. We cannot suppose our friend ANDY so dull that he can't find his way to the State Library, as Judge WILMOT directs him, if he doubts his historical statements. But his request affords neighbor CHASE too good an opportunity to write a letter (for which he seems to have a mania) in which he labors to show that Mr. WILMOT has abandoned his position on the Tariff. Now, we make a very humble salaam to the Ex-Speaker, as is due to our relative consequence, and children to mourn his loss. and beg leave to inform him that he don't know what he is talking about. He may tell what

mate shrewdness. His election has caused the destruction of an immense amount of gunpowder throughout the Empire State.

CONGRESS .- On Monday, the Senate after variously amending Mr. Brodhead's Bounty Land bill, passed the same finally by a vote of 30 to 15. It is very comprehensive in its provisions, giving 160 acres of land to all who served in any of the Indian or other wars previous to and embracing the wars of 1812, with deductions where grants have already been made under former acts. It also increases the

pay of invalid pensioners.

Res On our outside will be found the prospectus of the "Farm Journal" for the current year. We have no hesitation in recommending the publication to our readers, as worthy of patronage. Under its present editor, it has become one of the very best agricultural papers published in the country.

The "Farm Journal," heretofore published printing an organ for the Democracy of the at West Chester, will hereafter be issued from

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,-A meeting his action on the Tariff act of 1846, forms ing of the Stockholders of this Road, was held the brilliant idea of convicting Mr. W. of in- last week, in their new office in Walnut street. consistency by calling Mr. CHASE to the stand Philadelphia, for the election of officers of the Company, which resulted as follows :

President-THOMAS S. FERNON. Directors .- Isaac S. Waterman, John Brock, John Welsh, Charles W. Churchman, J. Gilingham Fell, Isaac R. Davis, David S. Brown, Algernon S. Roberts, John O. James, John Elv.

SUDDEN DEATH .- ALVAH REDFIELD, of Tunkhannock, was found dead on the Railroad track between Painted Post and Corning, N. Y. He left the cars to walk the distance, and it is supposed expired of a disease of the heart, as his money was found on his person. Mr. Redfield was aged about 50 years, and leaves a wife

We are under obligations to Messrs.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S OF Mr. BIGLER'S Opinions are, HOLCOMB, LAPORTE and E. SMITH, of the House, provided he has their letters in his breeches and to Plarn, of the Senate, for various doenpocket, but as 1846 goes back of his impor- ments.

niform qua intentions in price. Under ad valorem duties, when the rice of iron falls abroad, the duty is proportionably reshould be ced : when, if any change were made, it should be in-ased. So, when the price rises abroad, the duty rises in when, if changed at all, it ought to be les ds to sudden and excessive importation proportion; when, if changed at all, it ought to be lessen-al. This leads to sudden and excessive importations at one time, and an entire prohibition at another. It gives insteadiness and uncertainty to the market at home.— Under a specific duty, the thing is reversed. As the price rises abroad, the per cent daty is diminished, and as it alls it is increased. It gives greater stability to the mar-tice at home. It have clock consists when

tails it is increased. It gives greater statisty to the mar-ket at home. It helps check excessive inportations when iron is low in the foreign market, and does not so readily prohibit importations when it is high. For example : when iron was sixty dollars per ton in England, a 30 per cent. daty might entirely prevent its importation, while considerable would come in under a specific daty of fifteen dollars per ton. And so, if it should fall to forty-five dol-lars a 30 ner cent daty would once the as a feeble check to lars, a 30 per cent duty would operate as a feeble check to importations, while a specific duty of fifteen dollars would be note effective for that purpose. The illustrations I have given show, also, I think, that the revenue is more

have given show, also, I think, that the revenue is indangered by an ad valorent than a specific duty or for these reasons, while I admit the general propr-ad valoren duties, I am in favor of a specific duty or I will not undertake to fix upon the amount that is be haid upon its several varieties. If, however, the any interest within the range of American producti-favor of which the principle of restrictive duties -tolerated, I confidently claim iron is that intere tolerated, I confidently claim iron is that interest. I stands upon higher and more national grounds than any other. It is the great element of offensive and defensive warfare. Large capital, much time and labor are required for its production. It cannot be established to meet the emands of the country in the threatened hour of da demands of the country in the threatened hour of danger. It is urged that iron being a necessary of life, those who oppose duties on tea and coffee because they are such can-not consistently support a tariff on iron. I think, sir, I see an obvious distinction between an article of national and individual necessity. I agree that the ordinary neces-saries of life should be left as free as consistent with the wants of the revenue ; but an article of national necessity one absolutely associated the deformer and sofety of the -one absolutely essential to the defence and safety of the chole country, if such there be—ought to be produced in he country. An imposition in any form for such a pur-ore, would not be for the benefit of a class, (though it the country. An imposition in any form for such a pur-pose, would not be for the benefit of a class, (though it night operate to their advantage.) but for their protection and safety. I would place the iron interest of Pennsylva-ia upon these high, these national grounds, and leave it to the patriotism of gentlement to say, what measure of necouragement should be extended. I would not blend are great interest with the manufacture of since and hence her great interest with the manufacture of pins and bras kettles. I am fully satisfied that if, instead of lending he support to a false principle and uniting her interests with those of minor importance, Pennsylvania would even now assume the high and commanding position to which her hose of minor importance, Pennsyrvania would even now ussume the high and commanding position to which her ruly national interests entitle her, she could obtain, at he hands of the Democracy of this House, the full meas are of protection that is desired for her iron and coal. have been anxious from the first to agree with my Demo

cratic colleagues upon some reasonable compromise, fully satisfied that whatever we asked in reason would be grant-ed. The chairman of the committee who reported this bill, offered 40 per cent. instead of 30, upon iron and coal, if thereby the support of the Democrats from Pennsylva-nia could be obtained. Nay, sir, as I am informed, he even offered specific duties of seven, fifteen, twenty, and thirty dollars ner tan to exticly and scenes the support of We othered specific duties of seven, inteen, twenty, and inity dollars per ton, to satisfy and secure the support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. But no unanimity could a had in our councils. Some, acting under instructions and piedges, stood tenaciously upon the act of 1842; oth-rs desired specific duties upon most of the manufactures if iron; and thus, sir, Pennsylvania has failed to get chat under other circumstances could easily have been

what, under other circumstances, could easily have been obtained. It was suicidal, in my judgment, not to accept of these offers, instead of adhering to an act open to so many and strong objections as that of 1842---one that, it any and strong objections as that of 1842—one that, it as apparent, must, if not now, in a short time give way is more equitable and just legislation. The sooner, in my degnent, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania severs its hance with Eastern Federalism and the Whig party, id placing her interests upon high and national grounds, opeals to the Democracy of the Union for liberality and upport, the better for their interests, and far better for r reunblican character.

support, the better for their interests, and far better for her republican character. Sir, I shall probably support this bill on the question of its passage through this House. I trust, however, that the duties upon iron and coal will be increased at least 10 per cent, above the present rates of the bill, if they are not made specific, which I prefer. If these amendments are not made here, I shall look with confidence to their being made in the Senate; and if mistaken in this, and the bill again comes before this Honse meen amendments from the regarding my present support as a final commitment for

ng hope, although the merchants are doing very little business, and manufacturing is nearly at a stand.

At Boston, mouey, the grand lever which gives vitality to the stock market and moves it up or down, as the case may be, has at last become comparatively easy, which, together with the increasing strength of public confidence, has caused a marked change in stock matters, and a very general advance in current

THE RELIEF NOTES .- From the Auditor General's Report, we glean the following facts relative the "relief notes," which still linger in circulation, to the pollution of our now otherwise "clean" currency :

Original amout issued, Amount of old issues redeemed. A m't of old & re-issues in circulation, 498,059

At the close of the fiscal year, there was in the sinking fund \$280,856, applicable to the further cancellation of relief notes, and during the month of December, that amount was cancelled and destroyed, thus leaving at this time in actual circulation, \$217,203.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR POLLOCK .-GOVERNOR POLLOCK has made the following appointments.

THOMAS J. POWER, of Beaver county, American Democrat) Adjutant General of the State

CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion county, (American Whig) Whiskey Inspector of Philadelphia. C. L. MAGEE (American Whig) Inspector of weight and Measures for Alleghany county. Mr. CULP (American) Flour Inspector for Pittsburg.

DOUGLAS REBUKED .- A resolution reprehending the course of Senator DOUGLAS and SHIELDS for advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise passed the House of the State of Illi-

RAILROAD BRIDGE DESTROYED .- The Pennylvania Railroad on the Juniata was destroyed by fire on Saturday night Loss \$310,000 .--Supposed to be the work of an incendiary .--Passengers and freight cross on the ice.

To those of our patrons, who have remembered the printer during the past week, we desire to return our acknowledgements, and

untrue-I gave the vote in the hope of forcing the l is into a committee of conference, where I understood it would be open to general amendment, and thus affording one more chance of so amending the bill as to secure the

sylvania would have acted with me, instead of adhering immovably to the act of '42, that our State would have obtained all that reasonably could have been asked, and obtained all that reasonably could have been asked, and her great interests placed on a satisfactory and permanent basis. In the early stages of the bill, before its friends had counted and marshaled their forces, we could, in my judgment, have secured adequate *specific* duties. In this I may be mistaken, but think not. It is certain that we could have obtained fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. Even in the latter stages of the bill, and when its passage was cer-tain without any of our votes so anyions were its friends

tain without any of our votes, so anxious were its frien tain without any of our votes, so auxions were its friends to secure Penn-ylvania support (from party considera-tions) that M'Kay, who had the charge of the bill as chair-man of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered to move forty per cent. on iron if half the Democrats from our State would then vote for the bill. It always seemed to me strange, when the passage of the bill was certain, that our men would not make sure of all they could get. They however, were pledged to the tariff of '42, and it was easi-er to stand by their pledges, than to explain to their con-stituents the reasons for a denarture from them, however

er to stand by their pledges, than to 'ty, and it was ess-er to stand by their pledges, than to explain to their con-stituents the reasons for a departure from them, however good their reasons might have been. I was pledged to a modification of the act of '42, and after exhausting every effort to secure the interests of our State, redeemed that pledge ; declaring at the time I did so, that if the bill de-pended on my vote, I would withhold it until a larger measure of justice was meted out to our State. I have given a full and truthful history of my action on the tariff in 1846, and of the feelings and motives that in-fluenced my conduct. The record will sustain this state-ment, in all matters where the record can speak. The Congressional Globe—or rather Appendiz—for 1846 must be in the State Library, and there you will find my speech upon this subject. The latter part of it relates to our own State interests. You are of course at liberty to make such use of this let-ter as you please. There is nothing in it bat what is true, and nothing that I desire to keep from the public. I wish you would nexe each is here to keep from the public. I wish \$2 243.015 2,195,079

you would preserve this letter, or a copy of it, so that there cannot hereafter be any dispute as to its contents. I hope it will satisfy all, that I am not now, and never was lostlike to the interests of my native State was hostile to the interests of my native Stat Very truly yours, Hox. B. LAPORTE. D. WILMOT.

joint convention on Wednesday last, and bal- ernment; but the clear impossibility of louger loted three times for a United States Senator, House fairly to take the bull by the horns. but without making an election. Durkee, the candidate of the republican party, was far ahead tion from the pen of one who has been among of all his competitors.

railroads, in consequence of the great depth of affairs in that quarter, that has fallen under the snow, the Illinois Legislature was without have the juries, nothing an be done among a quorum up to the latest accounts, and there- them by the authority of the United States, as fore no election of a Senator from that State done elsewhere. This fact is patented. Just had been held.

A GOOD DEED .- Judge JESSUP, of Montrose, nois on Monday, by a vote of ayes 39, nays 27. has snduced some thirty boys to leave the city Utah by extending the boundaries of all the of New-York and go into Pennsylvania, where other Territories, and California, laving adjaplaces are provided for them among the farm- cent to Utah, so that the city of Salt Lake ers of the State. These lads were sent out on shall actually stand in New Mexico, California, Tuesday, all embarking together, under the Kansas or Nebraska. We must divide in this care of a son of their benefactor. The Tribune case to conquer. The alternative is clearly an says that among this interesting party was one independent government within the limits of pale-faced boy, of about 15 years, born in that the United States, with an eventual war of excity, of once well-to-do-American parents, who termination .-- Washington Star. have been reduced to want, and now out of

THE STATE OF OREGON,-The bill which passed the House of Representatives on Monday last, provides that the people of Oregon be authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, and be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Oregon. The usual Courts are to be established, and until another census and apportionment, the new State is to be entitled to one Representative in the Congress of the United States.

THE UTAH QUESTION-The public will find, in yesterday's debate in the House, on the bill to extend the operation of the public lands system of the Government over the territory of the United States, much of great interest, indeed; inasmuch as it embraces the first reging that I desire to keep from the public. I wish ular approach, on the part of the Congress of the United States, towards dealing fairly and squarely with the dilemma of the existing anomaly which the affairs of the Mormons There has been, up to this time, an present. evident disposition to shirk the isues which me The Legislature of Wisconsin met in Mormondom has brought on the General Govavoiding them has apparently induced the Some time ago we published a communica-

them, embracing what struck us as the only Owing to the interruption of travel on the feasible plan for the proper managment of our notice before or since. So long as they so long will Brigham Young's fiats be carried out, rather than the laws of the United States. The plan to which we refer contemplates the

bill again comes before this House upon amendments bill again comes before this House upon amendments in the Senate, I shall then act as final commitment for to those who have been negligent, we would to go, but it had been a bitter pill to part with AVER'S New Pills—they are worth trying. nen. If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine, try Concord Mercury, N. C.