

The proceedings of the Republican meeting held at Susquehanna Depot, February 23, will be found on our fourth page. They are interesting, but would have been much more so if they had appeared at the proper time. We wish our friends, if they expect us to publish reports of meetings, would send them to us directly, instead of starting them on a trip to York State, and leaving us to hunt them up in an exchange, a week or two after the meeting is held, as happened in this case.

The New Hampshire Election.

The citadel has yielded, the last stronghold of the Douglassians at the North has been carried by storm, and the flag of freedom waves in triumph over the old granite State. Pierce, Douglas & Co. saw the storm at a distance, and exerted their whole powers to avert the threatened calamity, but all in vain. The State that has for the last twenty-five years stood side by side with North Carolina in her endeavors to crush out free Northern sentiments, has come up with a bound, and arrayed herself proudly by the side of Ohio and Massachusetts, Illinois and Vermont. Despotism has been dealt a blow in the home of her chief, that will be felt through every part of her foul and withered carcass, and the sound thereof will be received with a shout of exultation, wherever there exists a friend of freedom.

Some nine years since, John P. Hale was placed upon the Democratic ticket, as a candidate for Congress. He was known to be a true and able man, and while the canvass was pending, in a letter to his friends, he fully explained his views upon the question of Slavery, taking the ground that he has so faithfully upheld since that time. As soon as his views were known, the party immediately re-assembled their Convention, threw him overboard, supplied his place with a pro-slavery Hunker, and gave the world most emphatically to understand that all liberal views and free sentiments were to be crushed out of their party. The illiberal course pursued towards Hale produced a temporary schism in the party, by means of which he was elected to the United States Senate. Since that time the name of John P. Hale has been a part of history. The recent triumph in New Hampshire will no doubt place Hale and a colleague of like principles in the Senate, both seats for that State being now vacant.

Some will call this a Know Nothing triumph, and others a Free Soil triumph; but we care little about names so long as the fruit is good; and when we can see such men as Trumbull, Seward, Durkee & Hale returned to the Senate, we shall not quarrel with the party that sends them there. We suppose our old Hunker friends will feel badly and mourn over the defeat of such Free Soilers as Hibbard and Wells, and the election of such pro-slavery Know Nothings as Hale, Tappan, &c.; but the thing is past remedy, and what can't be cured must be endured. They have now a fine margin on which to calculate gains—not having a State North of Mason & Dixon's line—so that if they should hereafter happen to carry a Northern State, it will be clearly a Hunker gain.

Senator Douglas' speech on Mr. Toucey's bill to provide for the protection of officers and other persons executing the laws of the United States, has finally been published in the Globe. It contains nothing of special importance. Of course he advocates the bill, the object of which was to rob the States of their rights, by transferring the jurisdiction of cases arising in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, from the State to the United States Courts, thus making that infamous act more odious and tyrannical than at present.

Some of the Senator's assertions are sublimely impudent, considering the late emphatic expressions of the sentiments of the Northern people on his Nebraska bill. For instance, he says that, although they may have been accidentally elected to Congress, the Anti-Nebraska, or Free Soil men 'have no right to speak in the name of the North, or for the North,' but on the contrary, the few Nebraska men who have been elected 'are the true representatives of the North.'

Since the defeat of Cameron, his organ, the Democratic Union, that could before see much to admire in the administration of Gov. Pollock, now attacks it with great fury; and we perceive that some of the Middle-western Bank's unaccommodated organs are following in the Union's wake, in a blind and furious attack upon Governor Pollock. If the Cameron has written any private letters to the Governor which by striking out a few words and altering others may be made to read in his favor, we shall expect to see them published in some of the subsidized presses of the would-be Senator, though even they seem in general not to have sunk to that extreme depth of infamy, and refuse to publish the mutilated copy of Judge Wilmot's letter.

A Roman Catholic who belonged to a Division of Sons of Temperance in Washington, D. C., writes to said society that he has been 'obliged' to withdraw from it, and adds: 'I can't assign any reason for doing so, nor can he who obliges me to do it give any other proof than that he is himself directed by his superiors to command all his Catholic subjects to holy and blind obedience, therefore I must yield, though with the utmost reluctance.' This is Roman Catholic toleration!

There is a regular stampede of Know-Nothings in Hampshire, and as the Concord Patriot has been so much for the Know-Nothing cause, the Kingdom is tumbling down. Over 1000 withdrawn from the Order in Concord, and 1500 in the State. We have been informed that about 4000 recently withdrew in a body from the Lodge at Great Bend, this county.—Montrose Democrat.

We have later news from New Hampshire and are happy to state that 'Satan's kingdom' has tumbled down. We expect to have a similar report from Great Bend next October.

The Democracy Vindicated—The Know-Nothing Guilty.

In the course of a spirited debate in the lower House of Congress, February 27th, Mr. Letcher of Virginia, indulged in a tirade against the Know-Nothings, accusing them, among other enormities, of having defeated the Democracy and elected anti-Nebraska men wherever elections have been held at the North. When he came to speak of the result in Pennsylvania, Mr. Witte, a Representative from the fourth district in that State, (whose seat will be filled in the next Congress by a 'Native,') interrupted him for the purpose of defining the position of parties in Pennsylvania, which he did, as follows:

'Will the gentleman from Virginia permit me to make a remark which bears upon the point of his speech? It is this: that there is not one single member from Pennsylvania, who will come to this House in the next Congress, for the first time, as an anti-Nebraska man, who has not been elected by a combination of what there is of the Abolition element in our State, with Know-Nothingism and anti-Nebraskaism. I desire that point to be distinctly understood, because I do not wish the old Commonwealth to be misrepresented, and the title 'Democracy,' to be prostituted. I want it to be distinctly understood that every member who comes here for the first time in the next Congress, has obtained his seat by an unholy coalition between the three elements which I have designated: Abolitionism—what there is of it in the State—and anti-Nebraskaism, and Know-Nothingism.'

Party Aspects and Prospects.

Nothing could be more appropriate or truthful than the following remarks of the New-York Daily Tribune on the recent 'Fusion' triumph in New-Hampshire. We commend them to the careful consideration of those men of Susquehanna county—we believe just one in number—who having opposed the Democratic party in the days of its greatness and glory, may feel inclined, by humble appeals from its trembling leaders, to come to its rescue now, in the day of its weakness and degradation. The hardihood of those who can make such an appeal to Free-Soil men, in favor of a party organization whose base pandering to the Slave Power has roused up the North to destroy it, is most astonishing, and shows the disorganization and weakness of the party, and the consequent desperation of its once insolent and overbearing leaders.

But hear what Mr. Greeley says about the duty and prospects of Free-Soil men:— 'SIMPPLICITY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. "Our dispatches from New-Hampshire proclaim the triumphant success of the combined forces of the Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and Anti-Nebraska Democrats, over the Know-Nothing party of that State. It will be seen that the Whig and Free-Soil parties made no attempt to sustain their candidates, who, although regularly in nomination, received only a small number of votes. The fusion against the Nebraskites was complete, and the route is as complete as the combination. The masses of the State Democracy have been completely overthrown. The elements of opposition which the traitorous conduct and policy of the National Administration called into being have been merged in the ranks of the Know-Nothing party, and the total disaffection of the hitherto inviolable Democratic party of that State. New-Hampshire has, for the first time, gone over to the opposition. It is a memorable event in the history of New England politics. Whatever may be pretended, this overwhelming victory is mainly owing to the aversion of the masses to the Administration on the Nebraska issue. The popular disgust was everywhere excited; and, under cover of a new organization, such as has manifested itself, that would never otherwise have been felt in the election. Yet, without any other issue than simple Anti-Nebraska, the route of the Administration in its stronghold in the North would hardly have been less complete. The masses of Democrats who were elected to office in the inquiry hatched by Atchison, Douglas, Pierce, and their agents and abettors. This is the weight that has pulled it down. In the North, the vote of the Collinses, for example, have been as nothing in the scale against the crowning infamy which it attempted to establish and canonize in the Democratic record of that State. In this struggle, as in that in Massachusetts, the good have fallen with the bad. Anti-Nebraska men, who were without the lines of the reforming host, have been crushed by the arms of Atchison and Merriam, both Anti-Nebraska men, and resolute in opposition, have lost their seats because they were subverted by Administration support. They have suffered from being in the wrong, and not from being in the right. This election discloses what the elections elsewhere in the North demonstrate, that the old Democratic party is reduced to a skeleton. Of the elements of that Opposition will combine. This party, so long invisible through the chain of its name and the drill of its organization, stripped of its name and its color, has upon the verge of dissolution. If the Opposition will only be wise, it has the power, to extinguish it at a blow. The great traitorous combination which has made the Democracy a party to strike a mortal blow at the cause of Freedom and progress on this Continent, may itself be broken down in the act. It is a time when minor differences should be forgotten, and all should unite to complete the overthrow of those architects who, professing, in their own language, to believe this to be a 'nigger era,' have instituted their atrocious experiment upon the public credulity and the public sense of right.'

Mr. Hoge, one of the Hunkers who left Buckalew and voted for Cameron, read a statement in the V. P. Senate, March 8, relative to his vote for U. S. Senator, in which he stated that he believed Cameron always to have been and still to be a Democrat, and that therefore it was no abandonment of his party principles to vote for him. Mr. Hoge appears to have the same amount of confidence in Cameron's Free Soil and American pledges that we have—just none at all. We believe, with Mr. Hoge, that he is as good a Nebraska man as Buckalew, who was never accused of giving Anti-Nebraska pledges, but on the contrary is strongly pledged in favor of the measure.

INDEPENDENCE OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—A letter written by the President to the Boston Post, in anticipation of the defeat in New-Hampshire, shows that he is as staunch in his adherence to pro-slavery policy as Douglas himself, and, notwithstanding the repeated rebukes he has received from the Northern people, is still willing to cast his lot with the South. The President says: 'I am naturally anxious about the result of the election in New-Hampshire. But tell my friends that if, after a contest conducted with the ability, honor and courage with which this has been, we are defeated, such defeat, under such circumstances, will never disturb me for a moment. If you could have carried the State with the aid of any one of the three, a majority of 20,000, and would have consented to do so, I should, in my feelings, have sounded the depths of humiliation. As it is, no disappointment can depress me.'

The correspondent of New York Evening Post says:—'When Col. Benton was being tried in the furnace of affliction by the burning of his dwelling, the President called on him and tendered to him a home and the hospitalities of the White House. This was done much for the honor of the Roman Catholic, who melted to tears at such consideration and kindness from the President. He declined, with suitable expressions of gratitude, accepting, however, the proffered use of the library and manuscripts.'

We are requested by the Recorder to say that the new Justices' Commissions for this county, were received by last night's mail.

For The Republican.

The New Editor.

Messrs. Editors:—We are much amused down this way to see the pitiable state of excitement the Democrat has been in ever since election. Few copies of the Democrat come into our neighborhood now, but several of us enjoy a good laugh over one copy to see the desperate effort that is made to find out what hit them. Six, eight or ten columns of original matter is ground out for every paper. It seems as if every individual Democrat that is left in the party had gone to writing political articles. Grey heads and beardless chins are pressed into the service and made to work for dear life. We never saw so great an effort made on the eve of an important election. A screw must be loose somewhere, for the excitement is running to the highest pitch. It is hard telling what would become of the poor creatures if they were not occasionally cooled off by a wet sheet like the election of Wilson to the United States Senate and the recent news from New Hampshire. We cannot see what all this excitement is about. They do not advocate any of the great democratic principles, nor support any democratic measures. They say nothing about the Bank nor the Sub-treasury, and very little about the Tariff. But still it is write, write, write, and the paper is filled with froth and foam every week. The Republican party is going to be crushed—it must be crushed. And what for? It does not propose to disturb any of the democratic measures, except to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill and to re-negotiate the Missouri Compromise. There is the rub. These measures must not be disturbed. Their fate looks dubious and the party must have more help.—Chase and Day, and Little, and Newton, and Fuller, and lots of small fry, are not enough.

They must have more help than that to put down the Republican party. According to they have hired another editor, 'a young man of fine parts as a writer,' to 'labor with an honest purpose to strengthen and support Northern free-soil sentiments.' With an honest purpose? We understand the motives of such men as Chase and Little—but supporting free soil sentiments in the Democratic party 'with an honest purpose' is a new idea. It is quite refreshing to get even one new idea out of the stale trash of politics, and we shall expect to see this new idea explained and illustrated by the new editor. He will no doubt commence his illustrations by showing us how a Free Soil Democrat can 'labor with honest purpose' to 'strengthen and support' the party, that is in favor of popular sovereignty and opposed to slavery restriction, which endorsed the Fugitive Slave Bill, elected Pierce and Douglas and repealed the Missouri Compromise.—Then he will explain how the South expects to obtain 'aid and comfort' from such 'allies to Slavery' (as he is pleased to call them) as Pollock, Clarke, Gardner, Wilson, Trumbull, Harlan, Metcalf, &c.

He will close the exercises by showing us how he calculates to 'labor with an honest purpose, to strengthen and support Northern free soil sentiments,' by opposing the party that has signally defeated the supporters of the Nebraska Bill in every Northern State, and which has made an exception against the Democratic Pro-Slavery measures in every State North of Mason & Dixon's line.—Here is an excellent opportunity for a 'young man' to show his 'fine parts' to the public. There is no necessity of his getting off any more of Chase's stale slang about 'secret organizations' for 'unholy purposes' 'fraught with ruin' to the Democratic party; and such terrible nonsense. He has a chance to write something original and sensible, and we shall await the next issue of the Democrat on the tip-toe of expectation. B. Dimock, March 20, 1855.

For The Republican.

Mr. Watson's Case Disposed of.

Messrs. Editors:—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in last week's Democrat touching the truthfulness of its former article relative to the Franklin township election and Mr. James Watson. The Democrat says "we know that he (Mr. Watson) does not deny the truth of our statement substantially." Now we know that Mr. Watson does deny the truth of that statement substantially and in full, and it is well known here in his neighborhood.—He has repeatedly, on various occasions, in our presence, and others, pronounced that statement concerning him, a fabrication—that he never asked for a dismission from the K. N.'s, that no one ever threatened to prosecute him if he did not vote their ticket, and that it was for no such reason he refrained from voting at the recent township election.

It is well understood here that had it not been for the influence of Old Hunker relations, and certain interested Abolitioners of the same stripe at Montrose, the public would have had a prompt denial of the statement over his own signature.

STILLMAN FULLER, EDWIN SUMMERS, DANIEL L. NORTH, Franklin, March 6. ELI B. SMITH.

Springville Carcon League.

A meeting of the Stock subscribers of the Springville Carcon League for the purpose of organizing was held at the Lynn School House on the evening of the 16th inst. O. Lathrop was elected Chairman, and H. H. Phillips Secretary. The Chairman then stated the objects of the meeting, showing the abuse of the present License Law, after which the following officers were elected for the term of one year.

H. H. Phillips, President; Miles Prichard and Wm. Belcher, Vice Presidents; Oliver Lathrop, Secretary; M. S. Handrick, Treasurer; Clark Burr and D. J. Owen, Prosecuting Attorneys; W. B. Handrick, A. Johnston and C. W. Baird, Committee to draft Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That the Committee report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both of the County papers.

Moved we adjourn until the evening of Saturday, March 24.

O. LATHROP, CHAIRMAN. H. H. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Politics in Maine.

We learn by the Daily Tribune that the municipal election in Bangor, Maine, March 12th, T. R. Haywood, Know-Nothing, (also on the citizens' ticket,) was chosen Mayor by a vote of 1,356 for Haywood, and 750 for W. H. Mills. The Know-Nothing Aldermen and Councilmen were also elected in the same ratio. The position of the Order in that section, on the great questions of the day, may be inferred from the following which we find in our exchanges: 'NATIVE AMERICANISM, ANTI-SLAVERY, AND TEMPERANCE. BANGOR, Feb. 1, 1855.—COUNCIL No. 5. WEEKLY RECENT DEVELOPMENT in the political action of this order indicate a disposition, in some places, to ignore the questions of slavery and temperance, considering them as side issues, having no political connection with our organization, this Council, wishing to express its disapprobation, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions, viz: Resolved, 1. That the new party to which we are alligned is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends, and should always act in reference to every principle that will promote the moral and political welfare of a free people.

Resolved, 2. That the Declaration of Independence, and the tone and tenor of the Constitution, the Ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this republic, all indicate that our fore-fathers intended that slavery should be abolished, not national—temporary, nor permanent. Resolved, 3. That Native Americanism, ANTI-SLAVERY, and TEMPERANCE are the foundation of our order, equally deserving our consideration; and that before giving our political support to any man, for any office, we will imperatively demand his entire commitment in favor of these great and cardinal principles.

Resolved, 4. That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and the fugitive slave law, as a violation of the rights of the free States, and tending to the destruction of the free institutions of our country.

Resolved, 5. That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our national territories from the curse of slavery, and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another slave State into this Union.

Resolved, 6. That any attempt to commit our order to the free States to the 'advancement of the interests of slavery, to ignore it as a political question, to stamp it as a side issue—or to enjoy silence upon us, deserves, and receives, our sternest disapprobation and dissent.

St. Bond, March 15, 1855.

Messrs. Editors.—The following toasts were offered by Peter Decker Esq. at an Oyster Supper given at the house of N. V. Carpenter, on Saturday evening, 3d inst. by the officers elected for Great Bend township at the recent township election. Seventy-five persons partook of the supper. Please insert the toasts in your paper, if you think proper, and oblige. A. CRITZES or GR. BEND.

Politics.—The purest politics are honest politics. Like revivals of religion commencing in prayer meetings, gushing spontaneously from the emotions of the heart, they should control the body politic.

Pragmatism.—Should be free to nominate her own candidates and elect her own Senators, independent of the General Government of slavery propaganda. Americans to rule America, and Frenchmen to rule France.

Great Bend.—May she never be disgraced at the Polls by advocating Slavery, Intemperance or War.

Our Motto.—Principles, and officers elected to enforce them. Resolutions.—Combinations to extend freedom are not worse than combinations to promote slavery.

Our Object.—To place within the reach of all a liberal Education, and to this end and to the further carrying out the aforesaid principles, we fight on and fight ever against monopolies, demagogues, and reckless politicians.

Tariff Andy and Sam.—At an Annual meeting in Fayette county, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Hon. Andrew Stuart, formerly a member of Congress from that district, and familiarly known throughout the state as "Tariff Andy," delivered a very able and interesting address in advocacy of the American "protection and intemperance" proffered against him by the Democratic and Romish presses. "Sam" is charged with "protection and intemperance." This charge is false. He is liberal and just. He invades no man's rights. He accords to his enemies all the rights he claims for his friends, to vote as they please to join his "Army or their 'Foreign' Army." His principles are as pure as gold and equal. Catholics and foreigners, equally with Americans, have the right to run for any office, and be elected too, provided they get votes enough.—[Laughter] they have no more right to your votes than you have to theirs. In this respect the rights of all parties are reciprocal. This charge, therefore, of protection and intemperance, has not the slightest foundation. "Sam" is also charged with "protection and intemperance." This he may have found necessary at first, to protect himself against the wiles and the weapons, the fire and fogots of enemies, but it is now no longer necessary.—He is now strong enough to protect himself without secrecy, and it will no doubt soon be dispensed with. He is already, you see, coming out here and everywhere, and avowing his principles openly and above board, free as the wind and open as the noonday sun. His principles are as pure as gold, and he is as liberal and just as any man of his age. He is also falsely charged with making war upon religion. He opposed Catholicism because it is political—it favors Protestantism because it is Republicanism, and because Catholicism always and everywhere favors monarchy and arbitrary power. Despotism is its chosen and congenial element; hence its hostility to "Sam" and "Sam's" hostility to it. It is the political enemy of all the essentials of the Catholics against which he wages war.

Who are the APOSTATES?—In answer to a walking article in the Washington Sentinel, tremblingly lamenting the renewal of the agitation of slavery in the Senate, the Albany Evening Journal says: "But who is responsible for the renewal of the danger, if danger there is? Who are the agitators? Who began the 'exciting discussion' Mr. Toucey, a pro-slavery Democrat, introduced the bill. Mr. Douglas (of Nebraska memory) was its chief advocate, making no less than seven speeches on it. The whole slaveholding part of the Senate pitched in. The peaceful Butler, the classic Weller, the economic Badger, the sententious Jones, the amiable Pettit, the flower of the 'Chivalry' rushed into the lists. But finding there were 'blows to take as well as blows to give,' they suddenly changed front and fell to bewailing the 'renewal of agitation!' The South flung a lighted match into its own powder magazine, and then scampers down street, crying the North is trying to blow it up."

From the Bradford Reporter.

CHASE'S ATTEMPT AT EXULTATION.

It is an inevitable and natural consequence of a departure from the path of truth and rectitude, that the erring find themselves speedily entangled in an endless maze of falsehood and duplicity, plunging deeper and deeper into the abyss of dissimulation and self-deceit, until finally, falsehood will answer no longer, and the wretch becomes an object of contempt and scorn, crushed beneath a sense of guilt and infamy; or it may be, if hardened and obstinate, defiant of the judgment and contumely of a discerning and correctly judging public.

Our quondam friend Chase, is experiencing this truth, equally applicable in a political as well as a moral sense, as the last number of the Montrose Democrat abundantly testifies. Convicted before the world, of altering a private letter, changing its language and perverting its meaning, he meets the charge by indulging in a tirade of billingsgate and invective, and in imputations the most gross, directed against the private and judicial character of Judge Wilmot. Arraigned for the perpetration of a contemptible trick inexcusable under any circumstances—charged with a crime affecting his character as a man, and his reputation as an editor, which it was in his power to disprove, if false, and which blackens his name and fame if true; he nevertheless produces the evidence of his innocence, not by showing his conviction by judicial guilt, but launches out into a strain worthy of a fish-woman; and by inference, insinuates against Judge Wilmot all the 'crimes in the calendar, murder and treason hardly excepted.

Now with Judge Wilmot's private character, we have not anything to do. The people of this district will, perhaps, be astonished to learn, that the man they have so often and so nobly punished, and who they finally elected to the responsible position he now occupies, is both a gambler and a drunkard.—He is competent to take such steps to vindicate his own reputation as he thinks necessary, and would not think us, we are certain, for volunteering in his defence. Mr. Chase, however, by his own showing, has a heavy reckoning to settle, for having assisted to place upon the Bench a Judge whose character is sullied by such gross and infamous vices as gambling and intemperance.

With his judicial character we have this much to do: We do not believe that the election of any man as a Judge removes him from the people, or divests him of the attributes and privileges of a Freeman. We desire to see the problem fully solved, and we believe it is in a fair way of solution in the case of Judge Wilmot. We have no intention now to discuss the matter; but we cannot refrain from saying that the very bitterness with which Judge Wilmot has been assailed by Chase and other members of the bar, is sufficient evidence, that they have no fears of disturbing the even tenor of the Judge's impartiality by their warfare; and that their professions of fear that his political prejudices may sway him, are at once stamped as hypocritical and false, by their own conduct.

If the slightest suspicion from the strictest line of impartiality, forbidding that human nature is weak, and judgment liable to error, publish his short-comings to the world. Specially the offence, and produce the proof. But this is done, we protest against these vague fears, these indefinite apprehensions. We have all of us, enough of errors, both of commission and omission, to answer for, without being held responsible for undidled crimes and errors which exist only in the imaginations of the e who would be rejoiced to see us stumbling and fall. There are jealous eyes watching every step of Judge Wilmot's judicial career, and we assure the public that they will have timely and ample notice of any error or partiality he may be guilty of, upon the Bench.

The charge against Mr. Chase was a plain one. It was an offence which if not disproved was calculated to do his character great injury. To every right-minded man, the wilful altering of the contents of a letter to misrepresent the views of the author, is but little short of positive forgery. The alteration of a letter from Judge Wilmot to Simon Cameron is the charge against Mr. Chase. How does he meet it? We will give his own language, to show how he outdoes the moral portion of the man is—

"We published the letter from what we believed to be a correct copy. We had not the original, and therefore cannot compare them, but we are entirely willing to take Mr. Wilmot's word that the original does read as he claims, for he cannot see that his version makes any difference in the sentiment and point of the letter. The version which we published made him say that he preferred Cameron over all his rivals, among them, Buchanan, Dawson, &c. and those three named, everybody knew to belong to the old line Democracy, as the terms then were. We therefore can see no difference in the version as published, and we believe, and we know, that such have we found an impartial mind that can discover the difference. We published what we had no reason to believe was not a true copy of the letter, and what his own version shows to have been a correct copy in all the essentials of correctness, viz: substance, meaning and sense. It is possible that the several copies taken, unintentionally a word or two might have been passed over and not discovered, for the reason that it did not mar the sense.

For cool impudence and for unblushing effrontery, the extracts bear off the palm.—Does Mr. Chase consider his readers so dull of apprehension, that they will swallow his assertions and professions without perceiving their want of truth and candor? The dullest reader of Mr. Wilmot's letter will see that he is writing with reference to the past, while Mr. Chase's mutilations make him refer to the present. Mr. Wilmot has been on terms of personal friendship with Gen. Cameron.—Toward him he has not expressed words of dissent or unkindness.

This election was proffered, under certain circumstances, to an 'old line Democrat.'—This is what Mr. Wilmot expresses, while Chase garbles the letter to make him express a preference for Cameron over the thirty odd candidates named to the Convention! Yes the acute and legal mind of Mr. Chase 'cannot see any difference in the point and sentiment,' and he proclaims that his publication is a correct copy in all the essentials of correctness, viz: substance, meaning and sense. If Mr. Chase can find a single reader of common judgment to sustain him in such an untenable position, or who will accept such a lame apology for his duplicity and meanness, we are deceived in the intelligence of the people of Susquehanna. A more pitiful attempt at petty forgery we never saw, evasive, contradictory, and improbable.—We trust in all sincerity, that Mr. Chase is able to satisfy his reason and conscience, though the moral precept must be very weak, that can be satisfied with such excuses. The ostrich, we are told, when pursued, buries its head in the sand, and foolishly imagines that it is concealed from view. It is so with our contemporary of the Democrat. He is a lawyer; and he would hardly insult the intelligence of a jury by asking them to render a verdict for a client upon as weak a defense as he makes for himself.

Mr. Chase makes no notice of the alteration of the word 'disparagement' to 'disrespectment' because it serves him far half a column of frothy verbiage, in attempting to twist and torture the expression to mean 'no word of discouragement' at the election of Cameron. He probably could see 'no difference in the sentiment and point' of the words; though one referred to private character, and the other is made to refer to the election!

While he can see no infamy in the alteration of the letter, Mr. Chase, evidently feels that it is necessary to explain how he came in possession of the original. He blunders out a lame excuse in the following words:—

"The first we heard of Wilmot's letter was after the election in this place, which was reported at Harrisburg as Wilmot's peculiar organ, recently published as such, had made an attack upon Cameron. Then it was that we heard from some of Cameron's friends about the letter from Wilmot. Mr. Lathrop also informed us that he had heard that such a letter had been written. Soon afterwards an incident occurred by which we were enabled to get it in our possession—and honorably so. We read the letter together, expressed our opinions upon it freely, and there the matter ended.

Mr. Lathrop will not say that we read it to him for the purpose of influencing his vote for Cameron, and no other person at Harrisburg, who saw it, they ever saw it in our possession. Soon after this, Mr. Wilmot's organ at Towanda assailed us, representing that we were at Harrisburg for the purpose of aiding Cameron's election, (a charge made, and as usual, false,) and then it was that we procured through a friend a copy of the letter to be used in self-defence against the charges of Mr. Wilmot. We showed our friends, Mr. Wilmot may therefore blame his overzealous friends, not his enemies, for the publication of the letter.

It will be observed, that 'an incident' fortunately occurs by which he was enabled to get it in his possession—and honorably too! Perfectly satisfactory to us, particularly after the last declaration; and we fear that inquisitive people will have some curiosity to know what that 'incident' was.

Mr. Chase admits that he had the original letter in his possession; that he read it to Mr. Lathrop, and expressed his opinion freely upon it; and that afterwards he certainly gave a copy to a friend through a friend a copy. In a former quotation, he says, 'we published the letter from what we believed to be a true copy.' Now, it is somewhat singular that Mr. Chase (if he speaks truly) should not have noticed the omission of the words, 'of the old line democracy.' We venture to say, that of all the men to whom the letter was shown, there was not one, who would not have detected such an omission. Certainly, if that object had been made its appearance, the attempted imposition was instantly discovered by every one who had seen or heard the letter read; and Mr. Laporte immediately exposed the cheat through the columns of the Herald, at Harrisburg. It is this plain and convincing evidence which Mr. Chase attempts to shuffle off, by claiming that his omission was not material to the 'sentiment and point of the letter.' He knows perfectly well that the omission of the words, 'of the old line democracy,' is a matter of great importance in the North, and that while under the state of parties of which Mr. Wilmot speaks, the election of Simon Cameron would be 'acquiesced' in, the people of this section have been expecting since the result of the last election, the selection of a sound friend of freedom. Such an one is not Mr. Wilmot, and hence Chase's anxiety to make Mr. Wilmot appear as if willing and anxious now for his success.

In our charity for Mr. Chase we had hoped that he had never seen the original of the letter to Mr. Cameron. He might then have pleaded in excuse that 'he published what he believed to be a true copy.' But by his own showing he has had the letter in his possession—has read it to Mr. Lathrop—expressed his opinion freely upon it. He cannot plead that he was so indifferent to its meaning, that a garbled and mutilated copy was imposed upon him. His explanation has made the whole transaction look darker and more inexplicable for him. He has involved himself in a labyrinth of contradictions and improbabilities, which only make his conduct appear more despicable and inexplicable.

He may attempt to bespeak the indulgence of his friends, but he may assail him with foul abuse—he may assail him with secret whispers, dark surmises, or open and malicious lies; but he cannot divert public attention from the imposition under which he lies. A half uttered, negative, slander, will not convince the public of the correctness of his conduct, nor of the purity of his motives.

Mr. Chase pronounces the assertion that he has been at Harrisburg for the purpose of aiding Cameron's election, a charge most unfamously false. If Mr. Chase, being at Harrisburg, did not endeavor to promote the election of Mr. Cameron, then we are deceived, and he grossly misrepresented. We heard, through those certainly not unfriendly to him, that at the time of the first attempt to elect, he was at Harrisburg, friendly to, and secretly endeavoring to aid the election of Mr. Cameron, and we were not particularly firm in our belief, and we know, that such was the belief of every anti-Cameron man with whom we conversed at Harrisburg; and we made it a point to 'post ourself up on the subject. He has certainly been very careful throughout the contest not to 'express any word of discouragement or unkindness' of Mr. Cameron through the columns of his paper, notwithstanding his intimate personal acquaintance with the great statesman and man of spotless private character, James Buchanan. What means this ominous silence, when Mr. Buchanan's body-guard have been on the alert?

It is more in sorrow than in anger we have followed Mr. Chase through his twistings and subterfuges—that we have exposed his flimsy pretences. We have confined ourselves simply to the facts, and we have not sought to utter the ungentlemanly language he employs. It is not such as our readers are accustomed to find in our columns. We awaited the appearance of the Democrat with much anxiety that Mr. Chase might be able to explain with credit to himself a transaction so nefarious on his face. We felt that a mis-step of this kind was fatal to the reputation and fortunes of a young man. Mr. Chase apparently glories in his iniquity. The consequences of the ungentlemanly language he employs, it is not such as our readers are accustomed to find in our columns. We awaited the appearance of the Democrat with much anxiety that Mr. Chase might be able to explain with credit to himself a transaction so nefarious on his face. 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