massachuserts, to me the Mon. Edward Little, Esq. in connection with this office. and Harrisburg will be a dead place indeed. organ! Hegot wind of the trick and requested and pledges! what are they worth,

" a mess of pottage."

We ask attention to the communication of " Outsider" from Dimock, which gives a new mode of obtaining subscribers, and the frauds committed, to gull the honest and unwary into the support of the Know-Nothing organ of this place. It is a veritable fact which can be substantiated by proof.

Saw-Mill Deliberations! Rumor says that the 'brothers' of the Know Nothing lodge in Dimock have been

cere desire to save the country could impel But we designed to write no eulogy upon shows insincerity upon its face. He presumsensible men, (such as our friends in Dimock) Mr. L., nor do we assume the province of diez ed too far upon the ignorance of men, when to forego the comforts of a warm fire-side, on a cold winter's night, and expose themselves mill," poorly adapted to the deliberations of all point to him as the man to whom it will letter, for the past nine years. The Whigs a patriotic body.

Verily! we are a self-sacrificing people.

Know Nothingism flourishes in Texas. At the recent municipal elections they appear to have been very successful, having elected their candidates in Austin, San-Antonio, Victoria, Houston, and Lavaca. The growth of the Order in the Slave States, and its decline in the Free States, tells pretty plainly " which way the wind blows." Its spirit being congenial to the moral atmosphere of a Slave State it naturally grows thrifuly; hostile to must "die out" where such are plenty.

Wo are informed that the Republican alias Register, is dull sale at Susquehanna. Those who were seduced into taking it by frauds, are becoming tired of its stupidity and giving orders to have it returned. They do not think it worth taking from the office, and unless sent back, it becomes a worthless incumbrance in the hands of the P. M. We learn, that five subscribers have already ordered its discontinuance. It will not be seen in that section long. The Susquehanna folks are getting their "eyes open," and they will not walk in "by and forbidden paths" under the lead of so weak a guide as the self-styled Republican. The simple fact above stated is the best culogy upon the intelligence and good sense of Susquehanna that can be writ-

GRAHAN'S MAGAZINE.—We acknowledge the receipt of this beautiful monthly for Esh 1855. It contains, as usual, historical sketches, stories, poetry and in fact all kinds of choice, interesting and instructive reading. Terms, \$3,00 per annum. Address, Richard H. See & Co., 106 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

The New Indicial District. We stated in last week's paper that a proj- have the power, to force their ticket through, eet had been started to creet a New Judicial in secreey, keeping the unitiated, ignorant in District, of which our county is to form a respect to the men they support. In other part. Should this plan succeed and we cer- towns, where conspiracies are not quite so tainly see no serious reason why it will not, popular as here, and where the majority pre-(as the division of Luzerne county by the pres- fer fairness in day-light to treason under cov ent Legislature is a more than probable event | er of darkness, it is probable that it will be and will render such new District necessa- marked by imposition and fraud. They will ry) of course the election of a new Judge will uncet at midnight, prepare their licket, plactake place next fall; Mr. Wilmot retaining ing their own men upon it and as the people his place on the Bench in the Bradford Dis- are not permitted to know the dangerous trict. We are not disposed to speculate on character of those men, they may be held probabilities, for the discussion of this subject forth under a false banner, perhaps as "Remay be considered by many as premature, at publicans," and thus win support from men this time; yet the politicians, who are ever unconnected with the order! The honest, unon the alert when anything in the shape of initiated man may inquire, "What necessity an important election is in prospect are busy exists for filling the offices of Justice of the in canvassing the question on both sides and Peace and Constable with men chosen from looking around for available candidates. The this fraternity of good citizens?" and really friends of Judge Jessup, are confident of being such an inquiry is pertinent. Those men who able, by the aid of the Know Nothings, to waste the proper hours for sleep in devising elect him: but some of the fraternity who "ways and means" to fill these responsible have always been opposed to him object, and stations, out of the brotherhood, must overthreaten to "kick out of the traces" should flow with a peculiar kind of patriotism .he be selected as the candidate of their party. Surely they are making a terrible sacrifice Others are talking of Earl Wheeler, Esq., a of personal peace and happiness "pro bono Whig of Wayne Co. He is said to be an publico!" There is something brautiful in able lawyer, and would probably be the the idea that we have in our midst "public strongest man they could find in the ranks of benefactors" who, unasked, meet at midnight, those who formerly composed the Whig par- and arrange these little home affairs" for us, ty. For ourselves, notwithstanding the defeat telleving us of all necessity for taking part or of our party in this part of the State last fall, voice in the matter. Seriously, this method we are satisfied that it is destined again to of arranging and controlling affairs at the it was defeated is fast scattering its discord- a tresspass upon good mature. We adverted their folly in throwing themselves into the so contemplibly mean, and if unchecked, proarms of this new party, which is controlled ductive of results so fatal to our liberties by the Know Nothing lodges, the sworn al- "Good Lord deliver us." lies of the south, and are returning to the ancient fold. We did not intend in this short article to review the present position of political parties; but simply expressing our firm conviction, that the might of Democracy is Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of still unslinken, its arm unpalsied, its bulwarks passengers and several members of the Legis rooted in the hearts of the people, unmoved lature, were frozen up on the prairie in a sno by the storm which is temporaly beating the cars, and by robbing the cars of a con-

look to political standing alone, in the selec-

tion of Judicial officers. That is properly a

bar, is extremely limited compared to that of other officers selected from the whole people; but we are happy to know that in the pro-THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A. posed new District there are Democrats who are not only qualified for the responsible po-

probably he would. We have heard a num- monwealth. Mr. Little is well known to possess in an That matter is exciting considerable interest, the agent to order it discontinued, but this when made by a political gainbler? Have Read the correspondence of Judge eminent degree the qualifications requisite, and has had imparted to it, within a few days, He has never been a violent partizan, but is additional interest from the extraordinary letand then tell us if he has not sold himself for now firmly wedded to the Democratic party, ter of Hon. David Wilmor on the subject of and pay for it.(!)

an advocate, and in ripe business experience, at any time to sell his friends and his princihe stands, if not at the head, at least in the ples for the rewards of office. Several free up the better for them. front rank of Lawyers in Northern Pennia. soil Whigs have told me, since the appear-His talents are known beyond the limits of ance of the letter, that they had intended to his own county-are acknowledged and ap- vote for him previous to its appearance, but preciated by some of the most distinguished that now they would vote for him under no jurists of our State, with whom his practice circumstances whatever. They regard the compened to seek recoge in an old Sar line the Supreme Court has made him familiar. letter as a bid for their votes, and a bid which situated in a by-place. Nothing but a sintating to the party who shall be its candidate. he supposed that he could make the members We know that Mr. L. does not and will not of the Legislature believe that he has occuseek the nonnuation, but present indications pied any such position as he lays down in the

sonable plots. Should the events about which er. He shows by this course of conduct that we are speculating happen, we have no hesi- he is willing to profess any principles to ob-

ets for the coming township elections. They will not be able to preserve an organization that shall be efficient in the National campaign of '56, without straining every nerve to control the intermediate elections of every character: hence their present anxiety to concentrate their energies an I drill their forces, in different localities. The plan will probably be, in places like Montrose where they

triumph. The unnatural coalition by which ballot-box is an insult to our intelligence and ant elements. Democrats whose departure to the fact for the purpose of calling attention from the old faith was taken honestly, though to the course this order has marked out and regretfully, from a mistaken idea, that they is pursuing with a view to control the towncould not otherwise vote consistently with ship elections; let the people mark the attheir free soil principles, are beginning to see tempt and make it fruitless. From a course

Terrible Snow Storm.

CHICAGO Monday, Jan 29, 1855. We have had another fierce storm of snow and wind. The train on the Chicago and against them, we say to these gentlemen, they signment of oysters, preserved themselves need give themselves no uneasiness about the from starvation. By last accounts they are Judgeship. Whoever is elected will be a still there; relief, however, has been sent to Democrat. We are not among those who them on Saturday night.

Railroad Disaster.

PORTLAND, Mon. Jan. 29, 1855. who is possessed of them, will spuring a provide a specific duties for iron, to oppose the best in that all provisions of the constitution of that all provisions of the constitution of the specific duties for iron, to oppose the bill: unless the discharge of his publicial office. The number from whom choice is to be made, being confined to the placed upon the road.

Ames was instantly killed. The passengers of the Republican in this township, applied to an individual to combination, simply because it happens to be made, being confined to the placed upon the road.

Editorial Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1855.

probably be tendered and we do not believe of Pennsylvania understand his views too well, that he will shrink from its responsibilities. for they were too long prominent before the His determined opposition to the Know Noth- country, and caused them too much trouble, ings would bring upon him their most vio- to be easily forgotten. And when they now lent and furious opposition. But no demo- find Mr. Wilmot endeavoring to prove that cratic candidate can receive their support, he always was and has been a protective Tarbecause they will not give their votes to the lift advocate and supporter, they at once say, man, who is not with them in their treasonn- "we have no confidence in him now whatev-

tation in saying that the true Democrats of tain high office. he is a free trade Democrat the district would rally in support of such a when that party is in power, and a high Tarnomination and elect him by an old fashion, iff Whig when that party is in power." Thus the pure sentiments of honest Freemen, it ed majority. We have also heard the name has he destroyed the confidence of the public, of our friend Strenger mentioned in connec- and made himself a laughing stock with the tion with the Bench. He has always been intelligent and sober-minded of all parties. a favorite of ours and of the party-a gentle- The Whigs respected him for his Tariff views man whom she is proud to own and delights before he wrote this letter, although they difto honor, as is demonstrated by the past .- fered with him. They respected him because Holding, however, as he does a more lucra- of the firmness and determination with which tive and less laborious office under the gen- he adhered to his principles. So did the eral government, we presume lie has no incli- country at large respect him for the same nation which would lead him to seek the reason, and in fact it was the singular and place. These gentlemen are known to be successful position which he assumed on that

warm friends of each other, and devoted to question in Congress, which gave him his the great principles of Democracy and there prominence in the country, and his strongis no danger of their becoming rivals, al- hold upon the affections of the masses of our though the Montrose Whigs and a few rene- District. But now he has explained that all ocrats are anxious to effect such a away, because Mr. Laporte tells him it will ate! Good Heavens! what a humiliating position! David Wilmor, sustained as he ty are busy in their lodges in preparing tick- was in his District by our pure-hearted Democracy, in opposition to the "protective Tariff principles of the Whigs, and finally

bringing the whole Democracy of the State to his side, -whose name was speken by the Tariff orators and presses of the State as next te the Devil incarnate,-who, from his position as "the lone star of Pennsylvania," in Congress on this question, attracted the admiring attention of a whole continent, and made himself a reputation for sagacity and integrity second to no man in the nation,after all this he comes down and says in effeet to the country, " Oe you did not understand me, I was a protective Tariff man though I voted against it, -- I only played the demagogue, and if you protective Tariff Whigs will but elect me to the Senate, I will undo all I did in Congress on that subject, and give you just such a Tariffas I have voted against and opposed all my days!" So ridieplous has he made himself, that he will now

sink into political contempt and oblivion with all parties. The Whigs will not touch him, for, they say, "how do we know that he will not cheat as in the end and come out a free trade man, or something else as soon as he shall have got our votes and been elected !" and he has "fallen down on tother side."-The people at home and abroad, will now be ompelled to admit his lack of principle and integrity. Before writing the letter he was gaining ground for Senator, and the prospect was that he might be elected. Now he will get three four votes from his immediate locality only. Democrats are astonished at his duplicity, and the Whigs despise him for

his recreancy to his former principles, and his attempt to deceive them to obtain their "To what mean use we come at last,"s the epitaph that all parties here unite in assigning as the fit and proper one for his

political tomb-stone. The same reason that Mr. Wilmot assigns for protecting the interests of Pennsylvania ly champion of a government by the governby a Tariff, will apply with equal force to eyery other State. Hence the principle of protection for protection's sake is acknowledged, the very principle which he fought with so out of it, when the Tariff question was before will be doing something worth noticing. the country, and which the people of his District have over and over again condemned by electing him upon that issue. What will the honest masses of Susquehanna now think of DAVID WILNOT? More anon.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. A new way of getting " New Sub-

Messre. Chase & Day :-You are no doubt aware that the Know-

subscribe for the Montrose paper; stating led by the men whom we have formerly petthat he took the Demogratic paper, also that seed, massing them and power and minutenee and strange to be took the shareholders with the shareholders with the shareholders by our votes. If they are willing to betray them a stands recorded with the shareholders wit plied that he intended to take the Democrat, the confidence we have placed in their integpiring in the Logislature. As yet no importupon which the agent kindly offered to send rity; willing to barter their pledges and mantant business has come before it, and judg- his name to the publishers as a subscriber hood, in the hope of making something by placed in it, to signalize and distinguish them- ing from present indications there will be the individual was to call at the office and the act, I suppose they can do so and there selves in the discharge of its functions. We nothing done by the Houses, in the way of pay for it on his first visit to town. He ac- is no statute to restrain them; they Henry Wilson, Know-Nothing, was do not know that the candidate of our party legislation, this winter, which will very maelected to the United States Senate on Wedwill certainly be taken from this county; terially affect the general interests of the Comand took a receipt for one year's payment.—
liance with us, but sell us, never! They may The election of United States Senator over, the Democrat, but also the Know-Nothing into their support by numerous professions

> The publishers of the Republican of course good sense and judgment frowned upon the eral policy. A self-made man, he has by his the subject of his letter, among all classes and are not to blame in this instance, but it does fact? Have not those very pledges been own unaided exertion and honorable perset that is that he has now shown to the whole seem to me they might instruct their agents trampled upon and annualed by the maker? verance attained an enviable position at the country that what his evernies have always to be no more than honest, and not to atbar. In accurate legal knowledge in skill charged upon him is true to the letter, viz: tempt to impose upon people who do not dwindle into hopeless nothingness when exwant their paper. If it is necessary to force posed to the calm criticism of an intelligent

> > Yours respectfully. OUTSIDER.

> > Dimock, Feb. 5, 1855. Harrisburg Correspondence.

a means of crawling into consequence; but

to the scrupuously honest, who have little

time to waste in midnight scheming, who

delight in manly, open acts, it is a thing to

shun and to despise. It is rumored among

us that Judge Wilmot is connected with this

I remain truly yours,

[COMMUNICATED.]

I saw an article in your paper week before

unnoticed I take the liberty to mention it-

not however with a view to supplant "Rufe,

ed, he has carned a name in the battle-fields

of anti-slavery, which ought not to be slight-

ing course, and "departure from all the prib

appear in their view the very prodigy of pgr

ection, while they can see nothing in thein-

selves but i corruption and inconsistency."-

With what justice they must feel his scorch-

ng rebuke, when he charges them, in sub-

slavery from that State.

last signed "Rufe," in which he charges

DEMOCRAT.

order. Certain, it is, that his conduct of late HARRISBURO, Feb. 3, 1855. has been such as to warrant the suspicion.-DEAR SIRS :- Again I set myself down to Relying upon the past devotion that the Depen a few lines for the columns of your excel- morracy of this District has paid to him, it lent paper and for the information of your would not be strange if he should over-estimany intelligent readers. I intend no flat mate his power and imagine himself to be a tery when I tell you that of all country par much greater man than he really is. It may pers published in this State, yours is equal to be that we have nursed him into arrogance any in the promulgation of the great princi- and that he vainly supposes he can link the ples of Democracy. More fearless editorials fortunes of the Democracy of this District never read than you have put forth in the with whatever illegal combination he pleases columns of the Democrat. I had the pleas It is not an uncommon thing for politicians, ure of looking into a copy of an astray Re- after being elevated to high places, to turn publican the other day, and was considerably about and use the influence given them by unused with the position taken by its Edi- such elevation to injure and destroy the powtors upon the slavery question. They seem or to which they are indebted for what esto think that Know Nothingism is the only teem they posses, and it may be that our barrier that has been or can be raised against "pure incorruptible and unchanged" Judge the further extension of this great evil, -that is not exempt from this infirmity. At all it is a question that will not bear free discuss- events, we have seen enough to convince us ion, -that it should be discussed in secret, in that there is "something rotten" somewhere. the dead of night, when all people of honesty To make loud professions of zeal for the cause and true American principles imbibed in their of freedom, and at the same time further the hearts are asleep, that it should not have object of the slave-holder by your connecopen discussion, but be settled according to tions and acts is a striking evidence of the the views of those who are members of the fact. Awaiting further developments, Order. If these are the true principles of dur government, then I have been unable to unlerstand them until now, and God forbid that our institutions flourish. If we cannot be allowed to discuss the policy of the government and all questions pertaining to the advancement of its institutions, in the light of day and before the eyes of the people, -if Rule" in the Congress of 1845. it must be left to this mightly conclave of "Rufe" either did not know the whole his ibitious politicians to decide the kind of laws we shall have and hely they shall be enforced, then it is time that a more efficient means than words and ARGUMENTS should be used to drive from existence these nightly

conspirators. Let the free thinking people of or do injustice to the gentleman referred to America, like the citizens of Mooresburg. but merely to let the people know another sound the alarm and rally around the arms, fact connected with his votine at that perior 76." If one part of the citizens of this Republic cannot have the rights guarantied

them by the Constitution, it is time that we had a rebellion, and shouldered our muskets and was " off to the wars again," to fight for our altars and our fires," our institutions and the down-trolden of the land. "CLEAN THE DECKS" must be our motto, for the time for soft words has passed, and if men will play the traitor, brand them as such, so that all honest and free-thinking men will know with whom they have to deal. We must "clear the decks" and pass around the traitors to their party and organization.

to high and responsible positions. He must Gov. Pollock has been almost bored death, by thousands of patriotic American office seekers, since he took the Executive chair, and to gain a little repose he has decided to make no more appointments until after the election of United States Senator. which, by the way, is exciting considerable interest hereabout. Letters from all parts of His "vaulting ambition has oer-leaped itself," the State are being received by our Representatives, and I have very particularly noticed envelopes lying around the streets and "livways," mailed at Towanda, Brad. Co., Pa.-But it is no use, his doom is sented, and he cannot "come in." It has been hinted that neither of the men named for that important office will be elected, but that the Know Nothings will find a new man and "ride him in rough shod," But how true it is I will not attempt to say. It remains entirely for the Know Nothing lodges throughout the State to decide. We live in a world of uncertainties, in a land of know nothing. But there is a brighter day coming, when the great engine of America, Democracy, will burst its fetters, dispel the gloom that now overlangs it, and again be the great and on-

The Legislature is idle, or nearly so, doing nothing scarcely, only working over broken Banks and bankrupt corporations, and but much eloquence and energy in Congress and little at that; but by my next perhaps they Yours, Jonathan.

[COMMUNICATED.] Rusn, Feb. 5th, 1855. Messrs. Editors :-- The position of your paper upon all the important questions of the John Tyler's administration) a resolution day and especially that of Know Nothingism ples it maintains, while those who have been ministration.) When a joint resolution on enough as long as fair and honest means are of the danger that threatens the country from from Connecticut made a motion, that the used; but when deception is resorted to, the the existence of an "underground" organiza- said resolution be recommitted to the comdary to the important qualities peculiarly and Augusta, ran off the track this morning, public should know it, in order to rightly tion, plotting in darkness measures of doubt- mittee on Territories, with instructions to additionally and Augusta, ran off the track this morning, public should know it, in order to rightly tion, plotting in darkness measures of doubt-

Texhs, or prevent her annexation. If his vote and influence had been with the north, who knows what the result might have been !lound at this time ! He not only voted against this proviso, but

is voted for the annexation of the State of Texas with her Slave Constitution, with a donearly equal in extent to Europe. face, before a body of intelligent men, a few

upon the democracy of the north, for aiding the south in the annexation of Texas "with force its friends to a more liberal regard for her vast slave territory." He followed these remarks, by claiming to the embodyment of true democracy, and to make the interests of our State secure. Inthe unchangable and spotless democrat of deed so anxious was I to bring about this rethe north, who has retained the true demo-

ratic principles of the Fathers of our Repub-

evenings since, he poured unmeasured abuse

Immaculate and "unchangable" min!when thou shalt go bence, like the friends of and trying hour of its fate. The charge is Job, all wisdom and virtue will pass from the untrue-I gave the vote in the hope of forcearth, leaving behind thee a bright example of purity, and an imperishable name, which shall out hime all thy contemporaries, and even equal the brilliancy, and unchangible purity, of the Fathers of our Republic. Great Bend, Feb. 5, 1855.

Interesting Correspondence. House of Representatives, /

Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1855. Legislature in connection with the office of marshaled their forces, we could in my judg-United States Senator. The main objection urged against you arises out of an impression intertained by many that you are unfriendly o the great interests of our State. We should be glad to see you here,

you cannot visit Harrisburg before the dection, please give us in a letter the history of your course in Congress, on the Tariff question, as there seems to be a misapprehenproperly understood them.

Truly yours,

Montrose, January 22d, 1855. last evening. I do not think I shall be at could get. They however, were pledged to Harrisburg. The week vacation between my the tariff of '42, and it was easier to stand by Courts would be mostly occupied in the jour- their pledges, than to explain to their conney, leaving me but little time to make the stituents the reasons for a departure from acquaintance of gentlemen now assembled at them, however good their reasons night have the Capitol. Again, if no difficulties were in been. I was pledged; to a modification of Harrisburg at this time. Not that I am in- effort to secure the interests of our State, different to the issue of the Senatorial electredeemed that pledge; declaring at the time tion; but I do not wish to appear as a selfish I did so, that if the bill depended on my rote, and ambitious aspirant for the place. I have I would withhold it until a larger measure of certain gentleman with voting for " the 21st not, as you well know, been eager for Sena Justice was meeted out to our State. torial honors, nor have I in any way whater- I have given a full and truthful history, of entlean in during that session, er been instrumental in making myself a my action on the tariff in 1846, and of the or has reserved another important fact for a candidate. The connection of my name with future occasion; but fearing it may pass by

the office of Senator is the result of the late duct. The record will sustain this statement signal revolution in the politics of this State, and of my well known position on one at burr at this time would subject me to suspicion, and to the charge of sinister and selfdiselaim. people. If his claims can be justly sanction

Edo 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 ly appreciated by patriotic men; and if his sliould hope, if elected, to be of some service interests of my native State. charges upon the democratic party are true, the democrats of this county, and of the nor- to the country, and to the cause of sound hern States will shrink with disgust at theinflications for the office, I do. nevertheless, selves, when they compare their own deviatbelieve that my election would, in some respects, be fortunate, especially so, in uniting and cementing for future action, the men iples of democracy" with the Straight-forwho achieved the late signal victory in this ward and undeviating course of the gentleman since they raised him from their ranks You say that the main objection urged

against me arises put of an impression enter-

tained by many, that I am unfriendly 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 profiless and obstinate support of the tariff the day, I deem it advisable to address you, of 1842. It was apparent, weeks before the hoping that you will give, at your earliest tools of the South,—that they have left all late tariff bill was passed, that the act of convenience, your knowledge concerning his the Jeffersonian principles of democracy, and '42 could not stand. I was in favor of its views upon the Tariff, as well as other questions. revision and modification, and in doing this, tions of public interest. them to claim that they have any anti-sla- was zealously anxious to preserve for the ample sceurity,; and to this end, I labored He says he has never changed on the sub- industriously and perseveringly .- On the ject of Slavery. Does this correspond with floor of the House, I urged the laying of the facts, Judging from the record I If voting specific instead of ad valorem duties upon iron, and to an extent that should give secu for "the 21st Rule," which prohibited the rity to our interests against ruinous foreign right of petition on the subject of slavery is competition. I entered into an argument to not sufficient to establish the fact that he prove the propriety and advantage of speciwas a pro-slavery man in 1845 and voted the over ad valorem duties, in respect to variwith the South, the one hereafter mentioned our articles, and especially in regard to iron; Hon. David Wilmor, of my district, on the must prove it beyond all doubt. Since then, sition, as well in respect to the interest of the the has acted with the anti-slavery freesoil revenue, as also to that of the consumer and party of the north. Whether he has really manufacturer, that every interest would be that the people of our district will share my changed at heart, is to be judged of by his promoted by laying specific duties on iron. open professions, and character for truth.interests of our State, claiming for it a nation-The standard of a man's character for truth al respect and consideration, insisting that is both morally and legally established by the iron interest was justly entitled to stand his general reputation for truth; and it sev- upon higher ground than any other branch and efforts while the tariff bill was pending, eral of the states his general infamous chard of manufacturing business, claiming for it in ,46; but, so far as the letter coveys an inacter may be proved to impeach his veracity. ement of national defence, and entitled there-Bear in mind that he has "never changed". fore to the especial and most favorable regard Turn to the journals of the House of Repre- of the nation. I insisted that the same rule sentatives of 1815, and you will see that he should not be applied to an interest of this not only voted for "the 21st Rule," but he magnitude, that was applied to the manufacture of thread, tape, pins, buttons, &c., &c. also voted with the South on the admission These are no new doctrines, put forth to meet

of Texas, against a "Proviso" to shut out In the session of 1844 (the last year of volumes of debites. I not only spoke in behalf of the interests of our State, but I worked carnestly, in the on the ground of principle. He showed that passed Congress to treat with Texas for her House, and out of it, to give to that interest is highly satisfactory to the people of this admission into the Union; and in pursuance an adequate and permanent security. I besection. Its fearless exposition of the corrupt of this, she formed a constitution and asked lieved then, and I believe now, if a part even and dangerous schemes of a secret order is to be admitted as a State in the session of of the Democratic delegation in Congress daily winning new adherents to the princi- 1845; (the first year of James K. Polk's adinterests could have been abundantly secured. "halting between two opinions," and uncer- this subject was being debated in the House If a majority of the Democrats from this State receiving new subscribers. This is well tain what path to pursue are being convinced of Representatives Mr. Rockwell, a Whip would have agreed to support the bill, they far as Pennsylvania's interests were concerned. We met once or twice in caucus, to see if Julgo the party who mainly support the new ful wisdom, pregnant, it may be with "farthe following "Proviso:" "Provided that on which we would support the hill. In distance before he can bring them together
the following "Proviso:" "Provided that on which we would support the hill. In distance before he can bring them together
the following "Proviso:" "Provided that on which we would support the hill. In and legal learning. These qualities are above an embankment into a small stream, carrying paper. An instance, showing how the thing reaching consequences and dire ruin." We slavery and involuntary servitude (except for these consultations I expressed an embankment into a small stream, carrying paper. an embankment into a small stream, carrying paper. An insumee, showing how the thing reaching consequences and dire ruin. We slavery and involuntary servitude (except for these consultations I expressed an earnest death to this country, and pay a duty of thirty proper to the engineer, Mr. Small, and the engineer, Mr. Small, and the fireman, Mr. is nossessed of them, will source any observation lately, are a plain people, having little sympathy crimes) be prohibited in the State by these sires to sharpe my action as to protect the to this country, and pay a duty of thirty property in these consultations I expressed an earnest death to this country, and pay a duty of thirty property in the engineer, Mr. Small, and the fireman, Mr. is done, came under my observation lately, are a plain people, having little sympathy crimes) be prohibited in the State by these sires to sharpe my action as to protect the to this country, and pay a duty of thirty property in these consultations I expressed an earnest death to this country, and pay a duty of thirty property in these consultations I expressed an earnest death to this country, and pay a duty of thirty property in the engineer. Mr. Small, and the fireman, Mr. is done, came under my observation lately, are a plain people, having little sympathy crimes) be prohibited in the State by these size so to sharpe my action as to sharpe my action as the consultations of the consultations are a plain people, having little sympathy crimes) be prohibited in the State by these size so to sharpe my action as the consultations are a plain people, having little sympathy crimes) be prohibited in the State by these size so to sharpe my action as the consultation of the consultations are a plain people, having little sympathy crimes) be prohibited in the State by these size so to sharpe my action as the consultation of the consultati who is possessed of them, will spurn anything Ames, with it. Mr. Small was fastened be and thinking it too good to be lost just now, like prejudice, or bias in the discharge of his neath the engine and was drowned, while Mr. I had leave to lay the facts before vote many thing and the facts before vote many the facts before vote many thing and the facts before vote many the facts b

This provise was lost by only six votes; plan, but a large unajority would agree to and strange to behold! the vote of the gen- nothing. They would stand by the tariff, of thern delegation voted to sustain it. Three they would not vote for any change whatevvotes with his was all that was wanted to er, even if in the new bill, the duties on iron carry this proviso, and shut slavery out of and coal were allowed to stand, or raised above the rates provided in the act of '42. Such in fact was the position of many in the delegation.

I was pledged to a modification of the act Was his heart with the North and for free- of '42; yet was intensely, anxious that our interests should not be put in jeoparly. I said and did all in my power to protect those interests. 1 made no concealment or disguise whatever of my anxiety in this respect. and repeatedly declared to the friends of the main, as she then claimed her boundaries, bill, that if I held its fate in my hands, if should not pass until a more just and libe-Yet with this record staring him in the ral protection was afforded 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

our great interests. I did not wish the defeat of the bill of this there was no danger, but to compel its friends so to change it, as sult, that I voted against concurring in a Senate amendment of trifling importance, It is because of this vote, that the Washington Union and Pennsylvanian have charged me with a desire to defeat the bill in the final ing the bill 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 interests of our State.

I am of the firm belief, if six democrats from Pennsylvania would have acted with me, instead of adhering immoveably to the act of '42, that our State would have obtained all that reasonably could have been asked, and her great interests placed on a satisfactory and permanent basis. in the early stages friend here will bring your name before the of the bill, before its friends had counted and ment, have secured adequate specific duties. In this I may be mistaken, but I 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 certain without any of our votes, so anxious were its friends to secure Pennsylvania support (from party considerations) that M'Kay. who had the charge of the bill as chairman sion fibroad in regard to your viewsept I have of the committee of Ways and Means, offered

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 My Dean Sin :- Your favor came to hand our men would not make sure of all they the act of '42, and after exhausting every

in all matters where the record can speak.

The Congressional Globe or rather 'Apleast, of the important issues upon which that pendix'-for 1846, must be in the State Lirevolution turned; and not through any van- drary, and there you will find my speech upity or scheming of my own. To visit Harris- on this subject. The latter part of it relates to our own State interests.

You are of course at liberty to make such h motives, which I wholly and emphatically use of this letter as you please. There is nothing in it but what is true, and nothing that I desire to keep from the public. I wish you would preserve this letter, or a copy of it, so that there cannot hereafter be any dispute #5 to its contents I hope it will satisfy all, that place for any selfish or personal ends. I I am not now, and never was hostile to the

D. WILMOT.

Hon, B. LAPORTE. Patriot Office, Feb. Ist, 1855.

My DEAR SIR: You are aware that the Hon. David Wil-Mor, of your District, is an aspirant for the U. S. Senatorship, and that he has, recently given a letter which purports to express his views upon the Tariff question-a measure in which a large class of the citizens of Pennsylvania are deeply interested. Knowing that you are familiar with the position of Judge WILMOT upon the leading political topics of

AND'W HOPKINS.

Hon, E. B. CHASE.

BUEHLER'S HOTEL Harrisburg, Feb. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR :- I have your note of yesterday and though I came here with no intention of mingling in the Senatorial canvass, still I cannot well avoid replying to your courteous inquiries in refference to the revent letter of

I had supposed myself familiar with his views on that question, and I may safely say I appealed to the house on behalf of the iron and mark his labored attempt to make himtection." I do not say that he has not given in his letter, a truthful account of his position, a truly national character, as a necessary el- pression that such has been his position since the passage of the bill, and that such is his position now, I must, in truth, say that his intimate friends will have great reason to doubt its sincerity.

When he came before the district for reelection, and met the issue which his vote had made, although Is heard many of his the occasion, but the doctrines placed on the speeches, I do not recollect to have heard him records of Congress, and easily found in its assign any such reasons for his vote as and contained in his recent letter. On the contrary, he plend a full justification of the voto the duty on any article came from the consumers in the end, and that, therefore, on coa especially, which enters so largely into the necessary consumption of the poorer classes of the people, the duty should be light—that shivering poverty and agricultural interests should not be taxed for the support of the great monied interest which chose investments in coal operations. And in refference to the iron interests, he argued the sufficiency of the present duly from premises like these: Phrope, the manufacturer of iron generally must transport his our, lime and coal, a great