Moutrose Pemocrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN MORTHERS PERL'A E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Moutrose, Thursday, March 8, 1855.

Mr. Wilmot and his Letter.

In last week's Republican Mr. Wilmon comes forward, in person, to defend himself against the just sense of public odium, which he evidently feels settling upon him, in consequence of his course of deception in pursuit of the United States Senator. The publication of his letter to General Cameron -- a letter disgraceful by reason of its fawning srcophancy, if for nothing else, to the high and manly character of a candidate for the Uni ted States Senate -especially of one so pi ous and scriptural as Mr. Wilmot assumes to be in his letter, has brought him out, has even caused him to so far forget the proprieties of his judicial position as to indulge in low and rulger epithets and denunciation.-To this we shall not attempt to reply, for everybody acquainted with Mr. Wilmot knows, that for violent epithets, and awful profanity, he has probably no equal in the country. We leave that field for him, -we have no disposition to enter it, it never looked inviting to our sight.

We will now proceed to notice the charges which Mr. Wilmot makes against us .-He says: "I now charge him with having violate the sanctity of private character." published over my name a garbled letter," &c. The following is the only paragraph which he claims was garbled:

word of discouragement or unkindness, ON agraph with the following remarkable sen-THE CONTRARY I HAVE REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE FOR YOU OVER ALL YOUR RIVALS, (Buchanan, Dawson, &c., &c., AND THIS WHEN IT MAKE AN ELECTION."

In the above paragraph, after the word "rivals," Mr. Wilmot claims should be inserted " of the old line Democracy," so that the sentence should read that he prefered Mr. Cameron over all his "rivals of the old line Democracy, Buchanan, Dawson &c., &c." For denounces us as a "villain," "falsifier," and sundry other delicate names peculiar to his style of language.

Now all we have to say on this point is this. We published the letter from what we believed to be a correct copy. We have not now 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 we 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 prefered Cameron over all his rivals, naming them, old line Democracy," as he terms them. We therefore can see no difference in the version as published, and the version which he gives himself, her have we found any impartial mind that can discover the difference. The position which Mr. Wilmot assumes is clearly seen. Feeling that for once he has been caught in his intrigues in a manner that admits of no justification, he siezes hold of these unimportant words to make a great noise, thinking that he can divert public attention from the real character of the letter, and thus permit him to do so.

We by no means admit that the unimportant words, which Mr. Wilmot claims were slavery question, instead of denouncing him that point, but thinks there was something Mr. Wilmot is his "volunteer rival!" How which he applies to us with reference to them. are as malignant as they show his own heart to have been when he applied them. We published what we had no reason to believe supposed that he had retained a copy of so awful record to the public ! important a letter himself, and besides that,

themselves of our intentions. ple. He is looked upon as a violent partizan, gress! controlled by the strong prejudices of his na- Again, Mr. Wilmot says that the letter to be despised. Wilmot seeks to preserve entirely unsequainted with Pennsylvania politics. went through. At 84 o'clock Sunday morn- Below is the vote:

he assumed to obtain the votes of the people. Call ye not this "bearing false witness?"even though it be committed by a Judge!the siz of moral perjury, and such will com-

Mr. Wilmot is profuse in his quotations of Scripture, and adds "that God will in time vindicate his high enactments." Does he really believe this! If so, does he not remember that God has enacted :- "Thou shalt exacted as an attonement from him, who so often has shocked the sensibilities of those not over sensitive, by his horrid blasphemy. and profane ebulitions, uttered upon the very and honorably too. We read the letter tosteps of the Bench from which he mocks the administration of Justice! Has not the Most and there it ended. Mr. Lathrop will not say High also enacted dreadful penalties against that we read it to him for the purpose of in-

Let those who think the above strong language to appear in print, remember that, in

By refering to Mr. Wilmot's letter to Cameron it will be seen that he is very particular to explain to Mr. C., how it is that he is a "In respect to yourself, I have expressed no candidate for the Senate, and closes the par-

" I have said this much because I do not wish you to feel that I stand towards you in WASSUPPOSED THE "PARTY" WOULD | the attitude of a volunteer rival, ready to sac-HAVE THE UNDISPUTED POWER TO rifice the kind relations of the past, reckless of gentlemen in Montrose, against our character honor, truth and friendship and intent only and integrity. If he really wishes to justi-

public to answer if they can, why they sup- ny in their midnight "hells." Respectable, pose Mr. Wilmot did not want Cameron to God-fearing men cannot be found to say of feel that he was his "volunteer rival?" Why, us, that we habitually indulge in the most the omission of the above words, Mr. Wilmot if Mr. Wilmot is so very careful to guard blasphemous profanity in trifling conversation, the interests of freedom" as he pretends to and that at other times we put on a sanctibe, and if Cameron is the loathsome "pro- fled garb, and quote scripture like an angel slavery hack," who went to Washington last of purity. Our room at Hatch's Hotel was spring and aided to pass the Nebraska Bill, ever stenched with the fumes of rum nor as is here alledged, why with these facts were we ever called from a bed of debauch should Mr. Wilmot be so anxious to assure there to enter our Courts of Justice, promihim of his friendship, and that he was not nent in its administration. None of these his "volunteer rival?" Why should Mr. things can be said of us, and we are therefore Wilmot hesitate to be a "colunteer rival" very willing Mr. Wilmot should institute a against such a man, we ask, and who can rigid comparison of moral character, before answer! Will not the public say that it was this community if he chooses. We rather Mr. Wilmot's duty to be not only a volunteer invite that issue. rival against him, but even to go further and | We have been obliged to write this article Buchanan, Dawson &c., &c., and those rivals every other means in his power to defeat his further comments on Mr. Wilmot's manifesto. give us some advice or assistance. from pollution? Mr. Wilmot is a public man, Wilmot does not deny the grave and most and he held last summer that it was the bus- important charge against him,—that of beiness and duty of all public men to speak out longing to the Order of Know Nothings .boldly when an outrage was being perpetra. That must now be taken for granted, and we ted upon the temple of freedom. He held shall hereafter, in a respectful way, examine that Gov. Bigler should have spoken out his political course for the past six months, should even have went to Washington and extension. protested in person against its passage,against such an outrage upon the rights of freedom. But when a supporter of that Bill -even a borer for its passage, as Mr. Wilhide himself in the smoke. We shall not mot and his press claim Cameron to have been, is before the public for United States Senator, an office directly bearing upon the omitted, are in the original letter. He does as he did Bigler, he writes him pleasant letnot pretend to speak positively himself on ters, least General Cameron should feel that same that appeared in the Democrat last week "to that import" in the parenthesis. But wonderfully fearful is Mr. Wilmot under such Mr. I., we feel required to say that we can

this we do say, that the infamous epithets circumstances that he might injure General Cameron's prospects for election!! How fearful he is that Cameron will think him " reckless of honor, truth and friendship." How could he be reckless of "honor, truth and was not a true copy of the letter, and what friendship" towards General Cameron in this his own correction shows to have been a cor- matter, unless he had committed his honor, rect copy in all the essentials of correctness truth and friendship in some way to Cameviz: substance, meaning and sense. It is post from's success? Of course he could not, and sible that among the several copies taken, therefore we say that this single expression unintentionally a word or two might have shows that he supposed Cameron to underbeen passed over, and not discovered, for the stand him, from something which had previreason that it did not mar the sense. We onsly passed between them, as committed to could have had no object to serve by purpose- his election. How can Mr. Wilmot dodge ly omitting a single word, for we naturally this conclusion! How can he explain this But Mr. Wilmot save that we published following choice passage occurs: we knew that some of his friends had taken the letter to injure him because he would not copies of it at Harrisburg, and that therefore co-operate with us in a course of fraud and for the office, I do nevertheless believe, that

a detection of garbling would be certain deception. In this he does not write the my election would in some respects be fortushould it be attempted. Under such circum- truth. We published the letter to show that for further action the men who achieved the stances we leave a candid public to judge for he was carrying on a course of fraud and de- late signal victory in this State." ception himself,-to show that while he and A knowledge of the political character of As Mr. Wilmot assumes the perfection of his presses in this District, were inflaming those men who achieved this "signal victory" Truth, and charges us with the most wilful the people against Comeron denouncing him gives the public a pretty good idea of what falsehood, we desire here to remind him that as the scintilation of all vileness, and as a "my principles" are. We would not expect his own character-for Truth at all times, has "pro-slavery back," he was secretly writing to find a good democrat exerting himself to not been the purest in public estimation .- letters to Cameron in which he declares that "unite and cement for future action" his po-Does not Mr. Wilmot well recollect his sol- he had never "expressed a word of discour- litical enemies, for a man's sympathies are emn pledge in writing to the people of this agement or unkindness" towards him, but on generally with his friends; not is it natural and of course great allowance must be made on county when a candidate for Judge three the contrary prefered his election over a great for men to sacrifice themselves for the pur- account of the State line over which they had to vears ago last fall? Yes, he well recollects statesman, and a man of the spotless private pose of strengthening a power that is hostile, travel. Their visit here was an unfavorable one that. He knows that the Convention was character of James Buchanan, who at least to the policy that they believe to be just. composed of a majority who were against is as sound on the clavery question as Came- Now our candidate for U. S. Senator, who is him, and that their main objection was that ron was represented to be by Wilmot himself not in the field as a "volunteer," (?) is willon the Bench he would be constantly neglectin public. We published the letter to show, ing to bear the hardships of this menial statute were deceived and went away with a ting its business, and disgracing the position too, that with all his pretended love for "free tion, for the purpose of " uniting and cemen- very poor opinion of Susquehanna. That cannot by meddling in politics. And he knows well soil," privately he was willing to stand silent, ting the men who achieved, de," and for no be helped: they were here on very poor busithat then be made the strongest pledges in -to "express no word of discouragement" other. The natural conclusion, then, is that ness, and found in very miserable society willie writing to General Blanding and others, that at the election of a man whom he denomina- he sympathizes deeply with those men and here. The next time our pettifogger goes to he would abstain entirely from political mate ted "a pro-slavery back," and unworthy of con- their plans; that he is desirous of perpetual Binghamton for speakers, the speakers there will ters, save, of course, his right of suffrage, if fidence if he would even pledge himself in ting, in the hands of the thieves, the power they would nominate and elect him. If any the most solemn manner to "the interests, of they have stolen. If he is anxious to breathe one doubts this let them ask Gen. Blanding, freedom." These, Mr. Wilmot, are the rea- into the prostrate cause of whig policy new Mr. Streeter, G. A. Grow and others. And sons why we published the letter; and it is life and vigor, let him set about the work like how he has kept his Truth, let a defrauded because the letter shows this so palpably to a man and we make no complaint; let him people answer. Everything predicted by us the public that you are so much annoyed by boldly renounce the principles of the party in articles last fall on this subject, has already its publication. Governor Bigler was struck he professed to serve, and not skulk behind more than come to pass. He is deeper in po- down by Mr. Wilmot because he expressed equivocal statements and false professions to was invited here last fourth of July to deliver an mously agreed to. The bill requiring pre- Still no election. litical intrigue to-day than ever before, while no word of discouragement" on the Nebras- hide his deformity, and we shall then know oration. His address was well appreciated, and payment of postage after the 1st of January his conduct has drawn upon his administra- ka Bill, but this same Mr. Wilmot declares where to find him. It is the man who feartion of Justice the bitterest partiaen feelings that he has "expressed no word of discour- lessly proclaims his principles, conscious at that have ever been known in the District . agement" to the election of a U. S. Senator, least of his own integrity, that wins the re-All confidence in his impartiality here, on the who, his organs tell us, actually went to spect, if not the support of all. Such a man the odium of the society in which he was caught. Bench, is well-nigh obliterated from the peo- Washington to lobby that Bill through Con- carries with him a moral power that is valua- He has been in our town but a few months. Co

ture and political relations, whether on the was used by us at Harrisburg to win his the character of a democrat, while laboring He is a man very frank and hongest in his opinions, ing, there was not a quorum, and the Sergabout entirely by his own conduct by his essertion, we pronounce an unmitigated and hurled a patriot and statesman from place, to reckless disregard for those obligations which an abominable falsehood, come from whom it make way for an imbecile political gambler. may, and we challenge Mr. Wilmot, or any The men who are to be so handsomely ce one of his very numerous (five) friends at Har- mented by the election of Wilmot to the Can the wanton disregard of pledges given to risburg, to come forward and say, that we Senate are those who have been purchased obtain the suffrages of the people for a high ever asked them to support Cameron, or en- into the support of Cameron-the men who office, be ranked among the small offences, couraged them in any manner to do so, or at midnight, and away from the public eye even ever showed them the letter. We were are plotting the destruction of Northern anti-We say that it is the highest grade known to at Harrisburg attending to the business of a slavery sentiment and taking oaths hostile to client, in no way connected with the Senato- both our National and State Constitutions. rial question. The first we heard of Wilmot's letter was after the Republican in this place, as to claim the elections of last Fall, as resulwhich was regarded at Harrisburg as Wil- ting in an Anti-Nebraska triumph; all admit mot's peculiar organ, recently baptised as it to have been the work of conspirators; and such, had made an attack upon Cameron .- these are the men Wilmot's election is to ce-Then it was that we heard from some of Cam- ment. Would he be so anxious to unite these not take My name in vain." What kind of eron's friends about this letter from Wilmot. heard such a letter was in being. Soon af become hostile to the best provisions of our terwards an incident occurred by which we constitution. were enabled to get it in our possession .gether, expressed our opinions upon it freely those Judges who tarry long at strong drink, fluencing his vote for Cameron, and no other "Hear and tremble," says Mr. Wilmot, and person at Harrisburg will say that 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 this controversy, Mr. Wilmot was the first to purpose of aiding Cameron's election, a charge we procured through a friend a copy of the letter to be used in self-defence against the wicked charges of Mr. Wilmot and his friends. Mr. Wilmot may therefore blame his over

zealous friends, not his enemies for the publication of the letter. Mr. Wilmot is pleased to reiterate the stale insinuations, which have constituted the stock in trade for the past three years, of certain tute a comparison of moral character with The above sentence Mr. Wilmot does not us, we have no earthly objection. Gamblers retend is not correct. And now we ask the have never yet boasted of having our compa-

lection and preserve " the banner of freedom" One thing we ask the public to notice. Mr. when the Nebraska Bill was pending, with reference to that question and slavery

Mr. Lathrop. The Pennsylvanian has been publishing series of strong articles of late in reference to the Senatorial question, and the prominent actors therein. Among the rest it has singled out the member from this county, on account of the note written by him to General Cameron. We have perused that note,—the sailing a man's motives and character. He simply desired, if we can read it aright, to say to Gen. Cameron that while he was politically opposed to him, he would not permit was simply courteous and manly. In saving this we by no means intend to vindicate some of Mr. L's acts since the organization of the House. That of course is a matter of his own choosing.

"How very Fortunate (?)" In Wilmots recent letter to Laporte, the

While I claim no eminent qualifications nate; especially so in uniting and cementing

Beach or the stump. And this is brought friends over to the support of Cameron. This to "cement" for future action, the men who and I must believe him sincere when he said, after-

To-day no man is so obstinate or deluded: men " for future action," if he were not bound

[CONNUNICATED.] To the Know Nothings of Susque

hanna County. evening, and do something for our country, but the pesky boys kept dogging us the whole night. After transacting our usual interesting business, we proceeded to dispose of the question, which you know has perplexed us so much-- I mean in regard to using goose-quills to write with, it being a well known fact that the goose family are

of foreign extraction. Several substitutes were proposed, but none of them seemed to suit, and the discussion was protracted until a late hour, when the High Dictator arose and said, that as the Owl was a bird of exclusively native origin, and on account of its well known and much admired nocturnal habits. he thought -but here the boys set up such an awful racket that nothing could be heard, it was therefore thought best to disperse. We tried all sorts of ways to escape unseen; some of us even erawled out of the back window, and ran off across the fields, but it was of no arail. They as they know better.

But worst of all! O horror of horrors! In the confusion of escaping we forgot our cross, and they got into the room and found it with the Bible; took it and nailed it (the cross) up in

name is on the list." Now, Brothers, what are we to do? We cannot submit to these repeated insults, and we dare not resent them. Would to Heaven we could do with them as we do with the cross-Won't the law interpose to protect us? If it

Yours, faithfully, A BROTHER. Dimoek, March 3, 1855.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messes. Chase & Day: what was done may not be amiss.

art from Binghamton, and other popular speak- until noon of the fourth of March.the Hotel, expectations awake to find an enthu. Iran out, and the Senate sat in informal session the streets that Messrs. Stuart and Balcom were Mr. Douglas reported a bill authorizing the on hand. Well, theyewere there, and so was their audience. Some six or eight men were in and apply for admission at the next session and in the room adjoining about the same number Mr. Wilson, of Mass., also objected; and finalothers to use that opposition to avenge their if the speeches were over, I learned that the table, which was done-27 to 11. During private grievances, Gen. Cameron never hav- meeting was about to organize. Thinking my- the debate on this bill the Civil and Diploing given him cause to become the vilifier of seif in luck once more for being in time, I seated matic Appropriation bill cause into the Senhis private character. In this aspect the note | myself with the rest where vacant chairs were at a with 148 amendments from the House. plenty. As I went into the room I thought it not The Senate agreed to 104; the House receded present and count the flock. They numbered ten, speakers and all. The formality of naming persons for President, Vice Presidents, and Secfrom the bar-room, much to the detriment of the ed sine die. Jeweler's trading. Mesers. Stuart and Balcom Wilmot and Mr. Cameron were personal and political friends, or at least such was known to be the professions of Mr. Wilmot in his letter to Stuart and Balcum were here to make speeches, to them. They were doubtless brought here ted them had selfish motives of his own, and they doubtless thought him some pumpkins here,

do well to inquire who sent him. Had Messra. Balcom and Stuart come here to address our citizens upon any other subject, or been invited by any of our respectable citizens, they might have highly spoken of. We hope to be favored with

similar addresses from him in future. Respecting the person who acted as President. it is but fairness to him that he be excused from

wards, " if he had known what kind of a scrape he was getting into, he would not have been found officiating at that meeting."

The resolutions as first read was a fair specimen of Know Nothingism. Such a bombastic jingling together of names, epithets and words without sense or meaning, has scarcely been equalled by the riginarole of the clown, Dan Rice. And those finally adopted was a specimen of the ability of the wag who offered them. If our Senfor such a call, or obey the dictates of such

meeting, then are our institutions in danger. Yours.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT. March 5th, 1855. Messrs. Editors: - A party of nineteen men resolute, and all declare their intention to vote to make Kansas a free State. One of their number has been to Kansas and return ed a month or two ago for his family. They We K. N's in Dimock have had a rather hard part of Wayne county. A party of such men humor. time of it lately. We met in the Academy last will do something when they get there benight, and of course intended to spend a pleasant, sides talk and bluster. Their motto is action.

Yours,

Congress Saturday and Sunday. SENATE, March 3-The General Appropriation bill was the first buisness under consider ation. There was a great deal of noise and confusion, so much that not one in a dozen of the members knew anything of what was going forward. All manner of appropriations were crowded in in the shape of amendments. and millions of money was voted away in the most blind and reckless fashion. Among the amendments were provisions adding five Inspectors and twenty Weighers and Guagers to the New York Custom-House, force, and increasing the salaries of Weighers, Measurrefs and Inspectors; another directing that onv refined bars should be transferred from New York to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage. The amendment appropriating large sums of money for Custom-Houses and Post-Offices in New York, Philadelphia and Bosfound most of us out, and would you believe it, ton was defeated. The Post Route bill was actually put down a list of our names, and go passed, an attempt to establish a welly mail, about telling who we are. And people really between the Mississippi River and the Pacifieve them, so that if we lie ever so much, and ic being words down. An appropriation of say we were not there, they laugh at us and tell | \$25,000 to Hiram Powers for statuary to be executed was agreed to. The Florida Claims Appropiation bill was rejected. Early on Sunday morning the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. The Naval propriation bill was then taken up, and the Seven Sloops amendment rejected. The Cola conspicuous place, in order to tantalize and in- lin's amendment to the Ocean Mail Steamer sult us. When any of us chance to come about | bill, which had just been vetoed, was brought they point to it and ask if we have ever seen that up an I altered by striking out the clause rebefore, and when we deny it, we can hear the pealing the power to give notice of discontin- Daugherty, Dunning, Edinger, Fry, Johnson, wretches whisper, "I saw you there, or his uance of the extra allowance, and was then M'Clean, Maxwell, Orr, Thompson, & Wright attached as an amendment to the Naval Appropiation bill, and unanimously passed .-In the evening the Fortification bill came back from the House; the Senate receded from its amendment and passed it. The House bill denying the right of the Legislature of Minesota, to incorporate a Railroad write public letters denouncing him, and use in the most hurried manner, and must pass won't, something else must. Wo'nt somebody Company in that territory, was brought up with the report of the Senate Territorial Commitee opposing the action of the House .-An attempt was made to get that through by attaching it to some private bill, whereupon a sharp discussion upon the rules of order ensued, and finally the Senate refused to concur It is a rare thing that a meeting of ten or a with the House. The second Committee of dozen of our citizens gives occasion for com- Conference of both Houses on the Army Apment in the public print, but so ridiculous a propiation bill, then made a report, which the farce was transacted in our town at Benson's Senate concurred in. The Conference Com-Hotel last Friday evening, under the name of a mittee on the Post Office Appropriation bill Republican meeting, that a true statement of reported an agreement of the two Houses, and the bill passed! The bill for the erection of Some days previous a "Republican Meeting" public buildings in Kansas and Nebraska was was announced by notices tacked to every Bar- was made to further Legislation, on the coom door, and other places where most likely to ground that Congress had legally expired.

attract attention, announcing that William Stu-The Chair decided that the Senate could sit ers would be in attendance. The evening came, The extra compensation of pages and others and had advanced past the hour of 8 o'clock, when employed about the capital, was taken up curiosity to see and hear induced me to call at and passed. About 21 o'clock the quorum sisstic audience and eloquence in abundance, for for a while—then held an Executive session, it had been announced in the stores and through after which the Civil and Diplomatic bill people of Oregon to form a State Constitution, the bar-room, bantering with a Jewelry Peddler, The Southern Senators generally opposed it; of persons were quietly seated. Upon inquiring ly Mr. Douglas moved to lay the bill on the ll-manners to cast an eye around, to see who was The bills signed by the officers of the respective Houses were then received, detaining the Senate until 111 o'clock on Sunday morning when word came from the President that he retaries, was got along with by calling on all in had no further buisness to suggest, and, at the room who would serve, and coaxing some in ten minutes before noon, the Senate adjourn-

House, March 3-The Senate bill to give did the best they knew how for the occasion, the' \$191,000 to improve Savannah River was showing themselves quite ignorant of our poli- passed. A discussion sprung up on the Artics and the men of whom they spoke. It was my Appropiation bill, when Col. Benton faucied he heard Mr. Faukner say something istic principles of Wilmot and Cameron, and the disrespectful of Coul. Fremont, and a small istic principles of Wilmot and Cameron, and the stern fidelity of the former and his opposition to the latter, while the fact was known that Mr. that he had mistaken the facts, and the storm passed over. The St. Clair Flats and St. Mary's River improvement bills went through, but were with others, vetoed by the President. Mr. Cameron, in which he arsures him of his The President's veto of the Collins Approprifriendship and expresses his preference for Mr. ation now came up, and caused intense ex-Cameron over all other candidates. But Messral citement, some of the members crying for impeachment, others denouncing the veto power, and others still moving for adjournment. An attempt to pass the measures over the veto, was a failure, the vote being Yeas 98, Navs 70. The next move was the tumbling upon the table of an immense heap of manuscripts, said to be copies of letters and documents connected with the Ostend Congress of American Diplomats. Nobody looked at the stuff. The Civil and diplomatic Appropriation bill came back from the Senate. that body having agreed to a great portion of the House amendments. The House disposed of the bill in Committee, and then took a recess. At 7, P. M., business was resumed, and an amendment granting \$250, 000 to furnish the city of Washington with pure water, was voted in. This caused great rejoicing in the galleries.

At half past one o'clock on Sunday mornexpected a crowded house. Never before has a ing, the House agreed with the Senate in stripublic meeting been called in this place for any king out the Tariff modification, the vote be- Maynard 6, Jones 6, Conrad 7, Wilmet 5,

key-punch. At 9 o'clock, the required number of members was present, when the report Bowman, Chamberlin, Christ, Clapp, Eding-of the Committee of Conference on the Na-et, Fearon, Foster, Foust, Franklin, Fry, val Appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate had hitched the Collins Appropriation of extra pay, and in this form it went through Orr, Page, Pennypacker, Powell, Simpson, as a part of the bill. The House then agreed Smith (of Philadelphia,) Steel, Stewart, Thorn, ators and Representatives must resign their seats to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and the bill Waterhouse, Wickersham, Witmer, and to increase the compensation of Registers and Wright-60. Receivers under the Land Graduation act of last year. The rules were now suspended and Benton objected to voting on the ground that the Thirty-third Congress had legally expired, and he was no longer a member. It was bound for Kansas took the cars at this sta- now half-past eleven Sunday morning. Some a vindication then does he suppose will be Mr. Lathrop also informed us that he had to them by the same oaths, by which they tion to-day. They looked rugged, able and personal explanations followed; the minutes were approved the President sent word that he had nothing to communicate; Speaker Boyd gave a brief valedictory, and at noon on Sunday the House adjourned without day -the members cordially shaking hands, and are principally mechanics from the northern turning their faces homeward in the best of

> The Joint Convention. Tuesday was a day of great excitement in Harrisburg, The town was crowded with strangers assembled from all parts of the State to witness the election, or attempt at election, of U. S. Senator by the Legislature. There was a universal interest folt in the trial of strength to be made between the forces of Cameron and the cohorts of the opposition. There was an immense muster of outside adherents upon both sides, and from an early hour in the morning boring and counter boring engaged the carnest attention of all who

the side of Cameron. At 12 meridian the joint Convention re-assembled in the Hall of the House and proceeded to ballot for Senator. That our readers may see how each member voted, we give the exact ballots in full:

supposed they had influence with the mem-

bers. The external pressure was greatly on

For Simon Cameron-Messrs, Crabb, Creswell, Frazer, Fry, Haldeman, Hendricks, Hoge, Killinger, Piatt, Quiggle, Sellers, and Shuman of the Senate, and Messrs. Barry, Boal, Caldwell, Carlisle, Clover, Crawford, Criswell, Cummings of Philadelphia, Cummins of Somerset, Donaldson, Eyster, Fletcher, Frailey, Free, Gross, Guy, Haines, Habbs, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, McConkey, McConnell, Morrison, Muse, North, Palmer, Reese, Rittenhouse, Rutter, Sallade, Sherer Smith of Allegheny, Smith of Blair, Stehley Stockdale, Sturdevant, Weddell, Wood, Yorks, Zeigler, and Strong of the House-55.

For Charles R. Buckalew-Messrs. Brown Goodwin, Hamlin, Jamison, M'Clintock, Sager, Walton, Wherry, and Heister of the Senate, and Messrs. Baker, Bush, Christ, Craig, of the House-23.

For Thomas Williams -- Messrs. Darsie Frick, Price, and Skinner of the Senate, and Messrs. Chamberlin, and Witmer of the House

For Joseph Buffington-Messrs. Ball, Clapp, Foster, M'Combs, Megill, and Stewart of the House-6. For David Wilmot-Messrs, Baldwin, Hol-

of the House-5. For James Veech-Mr. Ferguson of the Senate, and Messrs, Franklin, Herr, McCul-

Lowe, of the House-5. For R. T. Conrad-Messrs, Gwinner, Smith of Phila, Steel, and Thorne, of the House-4. · For J. Pringle Jones-Mr. Taggart of the

Senate, and Messrs. Harrison, Linderman, and Mengle of the House 1. For Wm. H. Irwin-Mr. Lewis of the enate, and Messrs. Hodgson, Maddock, and Pennypacker of the House-4.

For Thaddaus Stevens-Mr. Mellinger of the Senate, and Mr. Downing of the House-

For E. Jou Morris-Mr. Pratt of the Senite, and Mr. Waterhouse of the House-2. For John W. Howe-Messrs. Lott and Powell of the House—2. For John S. Littell-Messrs Bowman and Simpson of the House—2.

For J. S. Black-Mr. Buckalew of the For J. C. Kunkel-Mr. Begstresser of the House-1.

Senate-1. Absent-Messrs, Allegood, Lathrop, and

Ross, of the House-. Number of votes polled, 130. Necessary to a choice, 66.

Messrs. Hoge, Piatt, Quiggle and Stocklale, who voted as above stated, for Cameron, ron, Foster, Leas, Mengle, Steel, and Waterhouse, Know Nothings, who had previously more than the anti-slavery party in diaguise gone for Cameron, voted against him.

stituents, or those who had been most instrumental in effecting his election, as to induce him now to cast his vote for Simon Came-

lot, the vote being the same as before, with the following exceptions: to Joseph Buffington. Mr. Allegood of the House, who was ab-

sent, appeared and voted for Cameron. R. T. Conrad. Mr. Chamberlin from Williams to Buffing-

Mr. Foust from Todd to Conrad. Mr. Franklin from Vegch to Stevens. Mr. Lane from Cameron, to Buffington, Mr. Morris from Fuller to Conrad.

Mr. Simpson from Little to Jones. Mr. Thorne from Conrad to Jones. Mr. Waterhouse from Morris to Littell. Mr. Witmer from Williams to John J. Pearson.

131 votes were polled, and the vote then Cameron 54, Buckalew 23, Buffington 9,

Mr. Wood from Cameron to Maynard.

ra pay to pages and other persons employ- yeas 63, nays 66. The original motion was

Yens-Brown, Buckalew, Darsie, Ferguson eant went off to drum up recruits, some of the Flenniken, Frick, Goodwin, Hamlin, Jamimembers requesting that breakfast be brought son, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, in, and Mike Walsh vociferating for a whise Sellers, Skinner, Taggart, Walton, Wherry, Avery, Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Bergstresser, Gwiner, Harrison, Herr, Hodgson, Holcom Hubbs, Laporte, Leas, Linderman, Lott, to this bill, leaving the Government the right Lowe, M'Calmont, M'Clean, M'Combs, M'to give six months notice of the suspension Culloch, Maddock, Magill, Mengle, Morris,

Nays-Crabb, Creswell, Frazer, Fry, Haldman, Hendricks Hoge, Killinger, M'Clintoch bills were rushed through with railroad speed. Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Shuman, Hiester, During the calling of Yeas and Nays, Mr. Spenker, Allegood, Barry, Boal, Bush, Caldwell, Carlisle, Clever, Craig, Crawford, Criswell, Cummings Phila, Cummins Somerset, Daugherty, Donaldson, Downing, Dunning, Eyster, Fletcher, Frailey, Free, Gross, Guy, Haines, Johnson, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, M'Conkey, M'Connell, Maxwell, Morrison, Muse, North, Palmer, Reese, Rittenhouse, Rutter, Salade, Sherer, Smith (Allegheny) Smith (Blair,) Stehley, Stockdale, Sturdevant, Thompson, Weddell, Wood, Yorks, Zeigler, Strong, Speaker, of the House

So the Convention was adjourged till the 2nd day of October next, which is alleged to be equivalent to an adjournment sine die. Pittsburg Union.

The Freight Accommodation Train oming South, yesterday, met with a serious ceident near Montrose Depot. When arived within about a mile from the Station. the Train with the exception of the Engine and three cars, was precipitated down a steep embankment, some 60 feet, overturning Freight, Passengers and all, several times in their descent, scattering the valuables, and

severely injuring a number of persons. From the best means of information we can rather, it would appear that the result was aused by a damaged rail, which had become loosened from its place by the excessive strain. We have not heard the names of any of the passengers injured; but there are mone danerously hurt. The Conductor, Isaac Puteroaugh received more injury than any other person. His head is cut in several places, and his side is severely injured. It is feared that he may have received internal injuries. The extent of the damage sustained by the Company, must be somewhere near \$3.000. This is the first accident which ever occured on the road, involving the injury of passengers; and this seems to have been from a cause which could not have been prevented. Scranton Herald

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer. Interesting Historical Relics.

We have been favored with the subjoined etters to an esteemed friend from distinguished sources at the North, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers. We wish to disabuse the public mind of the montrous impressions which Mr. Wise and the Junta press are, with almost frantic efforts. striving to make upon the public mind relative to the American party; and we feel an additional satisfaction in publishing these letters at the present time, inasmuch as the archagitator, Seward, has just been elected for another term to the United States Senate. This result was not unexpected to us, as we ignified ir. our last. His success was a triumph of fanaticism which every patriot must lament. But the Know-Nothings came out of the struggle with clean hands. They did all they could to defeat him, but they could For J. W., Maynard-Mr. Jordan of the not overcome the obstacles that were in the Senate, Messrs. Avery, Fearon, Leas, and way. They "foughts a good fight;" they "kept the faith." But they have not "finished their course." Frustrated in their gallant exertions by an enemy who was in the field with all his forces before the new combatants could gather sufficient strength for the encounter, they are not disheartened, but are determined to continue the war, and dispute every inch of ground, until they retrieve the fortunes of the day, and crush the legions of abolitionism. With a confidence unshaken, and a courage undaunted, they will fight on in the great cause they have enlisted in. We have not time or room for further com-

> speak for themselves: No. 6 BROAD-ST. NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

ments at present, and will now let them

Dear Sir-Your favor of the 15th is before me. I can assure our friends in Virginia that we are fully alive to the importance of defeating Gov. Seward, and we are exerting ourselves to the utmost to secure a victory. Our friends should remember that our Senate. For James Todd-Mr. Foust of the House | which has equal voice with the Assembly was elected one year ago last November, and For Henry M. Fuller-Mr. Morris of the that in that body Mr. Seward started with a clear majority of 7 out of 32. It is very dif-For John P. Brady-Mr. Flenniken of the ficult to overcome such a majority in so small Truly yours, &c.
DANIEL ULLMANN. a body.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

Dear Sir-I have just received your letter had at the previous ballotings voted for Buck- of the 30th ult. stating that " the effort is now alew. This was a gain of four Democrats for being made by Mr. Wise, in all his harangues Simon. On the other hand, Bowman, Fea- before the people, to create the impression that the Know Nothing Order is nothing and asking my views on the subject. I has Mr. Stockdale, before voting, rose and said ten to reply, although I thereby deprive mythat he had, at the previous ballotings, voted | self of the opportunity to discuss this unwarfor Buckalew, but that since that time he ranted aspersion of a great and patriotic had received such instructions from his-con- movement as fully as the occasion demands. From an early and intimate association with the American party, I can safely pronounce the charge of abolitionism against the Organization in the North to be utlerly The Convention proceeded to a fourth bal- and entirely false. I do not know what may have been said by the Rev. Mr. Clark. of Boston, in the sermon alluded to, nor do I know Mr. Ferguson changed from James Veech | whether he is recognized as a member in good standing of any American organization but Isam well aware that political abolitionists, ed, " Master, is it lawful that we give tribute unto Casar or no?" degrade their holy calling by mingling in party strife, have attached themselves in some instances to the American party, as they have to the Democratic or Whig parties, to secure their own unballowed purposes. That our organization itself. however, is pure, both in principle and practice, from any such heresy to the Constitution and Union, I proudly and definitly assert. The men who have adopted the Farewell Address of George Washington as their political text-book, can never be traitors to their country nor to any portion of it. I need scarcely call your attention to the

fact that the most prominent abolition newspapers in this State, such as the Albany purpose, but there has been ten times the number ing 86 to 80. The usual vote of thanks to Irwin 4, Stevens 4, Williams 4, Howe 2, Bra- Journal, and the N. Y. Tribune, are arraypresent that attended that meeting. Mr. Stuart | the Speaker was proposed and almost unanidy, 1, Black 1, Morris 1, Kunkle 1, Pearson 1. ed in deadly hostility to the so-called Order of Know Nothings, and that the impossibili-After some motions and voting thereon, ty of using the Order to promote the political ext, was adopted by concurring in the Sen- another ballot was taken, in which Cameron views of their Magnus Apollo, William H. ite's amendments. The bill to prevent the received 55 votes—Mr. Lane having gone Seward, has given rise to a spurious organizalanding af foreign paupers and criminals was back to him after voting once for Buffington. tion, which, though regarded by us as a taken up, and after a wrangle about Know A motion was made to adjourn till the first small potato affair, created for a time, among Nothingism, was tabled, or killed—67 to 53. Tuesday of October next. An amendment to our friends abroad, serious apprehensions of a Then came the annual swindle in the form of adjourn till 11 o'clock next day was lost—split in New York. If Mr. Seward is beaten extra pay to pages and other parents ampley. ble, while the cringing demagogue lives only ing from another State, he acknowledged himself ed in and around the Capitol, which, of course, then put and carried by a majority of one. feat will be dwing to the efforts of the Orthon put and carried by a majority of one. feat will be dwing to the efforts of the Orthon put and carried by a majority of one. der; and I venture to predict that if any