

THE TIoga COUNTY AGITATOR

From the Monroe Republican.
LETTER FROM JUDGE WILMOT.

TOWANDA, FEB'y, 24, 1855.

To the Editors of the Republican.

GENTLEMEN—I have just read, in the Monday Evening Postscript of the 23d last, a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Cameron.

The letter, as published, is scurrilous, and FALSE, "in that part blazoned in capitals, there is a most material omission."

(Mr. Chase is in insane desire to do all he can to injure the administration party, which, as a body, has been and must be pro-slavery in its sympathies, over work under such a constituted?

There is something written nearer than December.

It is well known that for more than a year before the present Legislature was elected, and when there was every prospect that the administration party would retain its ascendancy in this State, that the names of Dawson, Forney, Hurst and Buchanan, and others of that party, had been from time to time spoken of as candidates for United States Senator. After the election last fall, when the administration party was so signally overthrown, all of the previously talked of "old-line democratic" candidates, except Mr. Cameron, retired at once from the field. The decided anti-slavery character of the Legislature, precluded and they ceased to be spoken of as candidates, as it was supposed, the probability of their election; and were no longer before the public as such. These, and others of this class, were the men over whom, I had repeatedly expressed a preference for Mr. Cameron; and it follows of necessity, that such expression was made, when they were understood to be candidates or "alive" for the office Mr. Cameron was seeking.

I have said enough to show the infamous means employed by Mr. Chase, to make me the victim of his falsehood and misrepresentation. A word as to the reasons and motives of his conduct:

I would not consent to co-operate with him in a systematic course of fraud and deception. I would be a party to no shame. I would not display the banner of Freedom to betray it. I would not make hypocritical professions of attachment to the principles of Freedom, for the purpose of leading the masses into the support of slavery propagandism. In short I would not become a co-partner in his infamy, in presenting Gov. Bigler before the people, as the candidate and friend of Freedom, when I, and he, and every intelligent man in the State and County, knew that he stood as the candidate of the National Administration, and the representative of its principles and measures.

If I had earned for myself a portrait, drawn in the same colors, as that presented of him by a leading Bigler paper, Mr. Chase to-day, would have been my friend; and instead of devoting almost his entire paper to misrepresentations and falsehoods aimed at me, would have been extolling me as a model of political consistency and integrity.

The motive for the perpetration of his audacious villainy at this juncture, is too plain to be mistaken. It was intended for effect upon the Legislature, and to influence the result to come off on Tuesday next, the 27th inst. For this reason it was held back until it was thought too late to expose and counteract the fraud. I heard two weeks ago through a letter written by Mr. Lopis to E. O. Goodrich, that Mr. Chase—in Harrisburg—was showing a letter from me to Mr. Cameron containing expressions of kindness and personal regard, with a view to influence my friends to the support of that gentleman. When informed of this by Mr. Goodrich, I remarked at once, that I cared nothing about it beyond the fact, that Mr. Cameron had allowed so unscrupulous and unprincipled a man as Mr. Chase, to have possession of the letter. The result has demonstrated, that this remark was not without foundation. The letter was not written for exhibition or publication; and yet if Mr. Cameron chose to make use of it, I carried not a straw if it were published in every paper in the Commonwealth, and read by all her citizens. I thought, that it was trenching upon the point of honor and gentlemanly intercourse, to place the letter in the hands of a known unscrupulous enemy. This act justly shames Mr. Cameron responsible; and a sharer in the infamy which attaches to the use that has been made of it. The only apology he can offer for placing the letter in the hands of Mr. Chase, is that he wished it to be used in the manner, and for the purpose that it has been used; and that there was no man in the State, Mr. Chase excepted, who would stoop to an act so shameful and base.

But to the letter, and the motives for its scurrilous publication at this time. So little thought did I give the subject, and so little did I care about it, when I learned that Mr. Chase was showing the letter in Harrisburg, that I did not even write to my friend Lopis upon the subject. I well knew that it contained nothing of the least importance, and that it could not fairly be used to influence the action of any one.

The first use made of my letter, was to see if the tone of personal kindness that prevailed it, could not be used to win over some of my friends to the support of Gen. Cameron. Mr. Chase is the agent employed for this (comparatively honorable) work. This was a failure. The letter, even in Mr. Chase's hands, did not prove me zealous enough in behalf of Mr. Cameron, to induce any of my friends to come to his support. The next use made of it, is to present it garbled publication, on the eve of commencing again the ballottings for Senator, with a view to prevent the opponents of Mr. Cameron uniting upon me. Mr. Cameron's friends in the Legislature are compact and organized, and within a few votes, number the figure required for an election. It is otherwise with his opponents—they are broken and divided between rival candidates, and agreeing only in one thing—opposition to the election of Mr. Cameron. If they can only be kept divided, it is easy to see that the disciplined forces of Mr. Cameron, most in the end prevail. I had received more votes on the second and last ballot against Gen. Cameron than had been given to any other candidate. Mr. Buckley, especially, whose election his friends do not count upon or expect. It was feared that the opponents of Gen. Cameron (not including the members who voted for Buckley), might concentrate upon me, and thus prevent the strength of an united body in opposition to his election. Mr. Chase evidently feared this, and contemplated with dismay the possibility of my success. What was best calculated to prevent a union upon me, among a class of men whose bond of cement in action, was

two other oxen had wandered off. There was nothing about the oxen to indicate who they were, and nothing more is known about them than was accidentally communicated to them during their brief stay at Oxford.

—Mr. STEPHEN MILROY, Dean of Oxford, says a man brought in the "Wreathes" of David, conducted by ex-Speaker Chase, containing some papers to the letter written by Judge Field, to his son-in-law, Mr. Chase, was held some two weeks since, stating that it was the "confidential" or private letter of Judge Wilmot, as he exhibited it to one at least of our Northern Delegates, in order to induce us to vote for Simon Cameron. Yet Mr. Chase claims to be an anti-Cameron man! That letter was afterwards handed about in the caucus, and Major Bulwer was informed of it, and told him to copy it. I have just seen that note; it corresponds with my recollection of the contents of the original, and proves the copy published by Chase to be a mutilated one. Here is the sentence, just as it appeared in the Democratic Capitalities, bracketed and all:

"*With respect to yourself I have expressed no word of disengagement or unkindness.*"

ON THE CONTRARY I HAVE REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE FOR YOU OVER ALL YOUR RIVALS.

(Buchanan, Dawson, &c., &c.)

AND THIS WHEN IT WAS SUPPOSED THE PARTY WOULD HAVE THE UNDISPUTED POWER TO MAKE AN ELECTION.

Below is the true copy taken by Major Stewart:

"In respect to yourself I have expressed no word of disengagement or unkindness. On the contrary I have frequently expressed a preference for you over all your rivals of the old line Democracy." Buchanan, Forsey, Hurst, Dawson, &c., &c., and this when it was supposed the party would have the undisputed power to make an election."

It will be readily noticed that the impression of the qualifying phrase, "of the old line democracy," changes the meaning of the sentence, and makes it an expression of absolute preference for Cameron over everybody else, instead of a mere preference for him over the old line, who have done so much to "debauch public sentiment" in this State on the question of slavery, extension and division. So far as the conduct of Mr. Chase, in this matter, is concerned, comment is unnecessary. How shall we excuse the violation of confidence and friendship shown in the act of placing a private letter in the hands of a hired and unscrupulous enemy of its author to be used as he might see fit? "Call you this backing your friends? I have no ambition to appear in the papers, but the above explanation seems due to Judge Wilmot and his public."

B. LAROCHE.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTMENT.—A few nights ago, a little boy of rare intelligence, named Fillmore, son of George Fisher, residing in Rensselaer, (Baltimore county,) about the midnight hour, awoke his mother and informed her that he was going to die. He told his father the same thing, and when told that he was dreaming, replied that he was awake and knew he was going to die. The parents thought nothing more about it, and the child slept comfortably until morning. When he awoke in the morning he repeated his presentiment to his parents; and as soon as breakfast was over he insisted on being allowed to go and tell Mrs. Walters, a neighbor, that he was going to die.

His mother told him he had better go and see his grandmother, if he was going to die.

She accompanied him to his grandmother's house, and also to Mrs. Walters, after which he returned to his home. During the afternoon of the same day his mother was called out of the house for a few minutes, she found the little fellow awfully burned by his clothes, having taken fire. As soon as the fire was extinguished he said to his mother, "I told you I was going to die." A physician was called in who dressed his injuries, telling him that he would soon be well. He said, "No, Fillmore is going to die;" and during the night the little boy breathed his last. This was a most extraordinary presentment and during the whole day he had spoken of dying, though he had enjoyed excellent health.—*Half-Past*.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.—TEN PERSONS BURSTED IN THE PRACTICE.

We are furnished by a gentleman from La Fayette, Ind., with the details of a rumor current in that city on Thursday, which fill the mind with horror, in view of the sufferings of this party, to whom it refers. We only hope that the rumor may prove an exaggeration, if not unfounded. It is possible that, recently, a highly-seasoned "rehash" of the account of the loss of a family between this city and Galesburg, published in *The Press* of the 10th inst. On the Saturday preceding the memorable storm of the 21st of January, two families, numbering ten persons, (knowing from Southern Indiana to Northern Illinois, arrived at Oxford, the county seat of Benton County, Ind., about forty miles northwest of La Fayette, with two or less, and well provided with necessities for the road. They remained there through the storm, and on Monday morning, destined their horses. Last Tuesday morning a man passing over a prairie, about half a mile from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled him with horror. The carcass of six oxen, from which the viscera had been removed, lay upon the ground. Inside of one of them were the frozen corpse of the mother with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes, in which the iron of the wagons showed that the party had broken them up, and burned everything they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from the spot was found the body of the other members of the party, partly concealed in a snow drift, and near her one of them. Two other men had not been found. It is probable that the party became ineffectually involved in the snow-drifts on the bleak prairies, and lost their presence of mind. After burning up their wagons, it would seem that the members of the party had sought a shelter to have found it, them, and then, accompanied by one woman, vastly overburdened to reach the town they had left, and procure aid to rescue their companions. The

two other men had not been found.

We have read the article No. 308

of *Proctor's Part Water Disease*, "Friends," "How to be Well," &c., in among its General articles. No family should be without this and the

first edition of the *Practical Travelling Guide*.

Know something, it is to be noted upon 45

means to retrieve the failing fortunes of the democratic party. It will fail, signally. For how can

a man, to be profligate in principle, if not in practice, fail to identify themselves with an abolition and anti-slavery society? Not for any good purpose, certainly. There are some who men pretend with the most frank and sincere, who are absolutely ignorant of the true cause. Let the true men look to the interests of their fellowmen, and those look to their masters.

—*Friend's Journal*, Boston & Wells, 308 Broadway.—We have read the article No. 308

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"How to be Well," &c., in among its General articles. No family should be without this and the

first edition of the *Practical Travelling Guide*.

Ordered that the Secretary be requested to endeavor to have the proceedings published.

J. P. DONALDSON, Secy.

To write a book, requires no great amount of effort or talent. But to compose a good one, the deepest thought, the most intense study, and the most severe labor are absolutely necessary. Hence, the small number of modern works that are actually worth a perusal.

The Chinese have obtained a

large number of books, and these are

now in circulation throughout the world.

They have obtained the same advantages

as the United States.