

From Washington. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 12, 1858.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor & Publisher. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Mar. 12, 1858.

The House was very full at an early hour to-day, in anticipation of the contest upon Mr. Harris's motion.

The President said last evening that if the Opposition carried their point to-day, the defeat of Leocompton would be certain.

Before 2 o'clock Mr. Harris's appeal was taken up. The Speaker reaffirmed his decision, which Mr. Harris spoke with much force against, on the ground that when the majority of the Committee failed to do their duty, the minority have the right to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. Stevens replied, denying that there was any precedent for such a step on the part of the minority; denying, also, that the remissness of the Committee is a question of privilege, and denouncing the motion as revolutionary.

Mr. Grow argued that the Committee was instructed to inquire into the facts about Kansas, and had not done so; had, in point of fact, refused to attend to the matter referred to them.

The Speaker interrupted him, saying that the matter referred to the Committee was the President's Message.

Mr. Grow replied that there was a difference of opinion on that point. He considered that the matter referred to an investigation into the facts in Kansas. The Committee was packed, and would not investigate.

The majority of the Committee was appointed from those hostile to its objects.

Mr. Grow was called to order while speaking on this point, and the Speaker decided that reflections upon the appointment of the Committee were not in order.

Mr. Grow replied that he thought the official acts of officers of the House proper subjects of discussion.

Mr. Grow was vehemently interrupted while speaking, and repeatedly called to order by Mr. Stevens and others on the Leocompton side, by whom much ill-feeling was manifested.

Mr. English, of Indiana, disapproved of the way in which the Committee had been appointed. He proposed, however, to postpone the question and allow the majority and minority reports to be made and printed.

For this he asked the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, objected. Messrs. Harris, of Maryland, and Underwood, of Kentucky, Americans proposed to postpone the matter till Tuesday or Wednesday.

Objection was made on all sides. Mr. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, suggested to his colleague to modify his motion, so far as to call only for the printing of the official Journal of the Committee.

Mr. Stevens said that there was no such journal.

Mr. Harris contradicted him. He had himself, as Chairman, kept a most regular and careful journal which he had signed, and which is the official Journal.

Mr. Stevens replied that the majority of the Committee knew nothing of it.

Various propositions were then made to allow the Committee to report, but they were all objected to, there being an apprehension on the opposition side that advantage would be taken of the opportunity to report a joint resolution for the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution.

The House was in great uproar, while voting by Yeas and Nays, on the motion to lay Mr. Harris's appeal on the table, the Speaker having decided such motion in order. The vote stood: Yeas 109; Nays 111.

Mr. Harris of Illinois rose and said that in compliance with the views of some of his friends who desired to have the question presented in a simpler and more direct form, he would vary his mode of action, and accordingly withdrew his appeal.

The House immediately adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1858. Judge Douglas has been confined to his house for several days by severe sickness, but will resume his place in the Senate some time this week. He pronounces the reports as to an intention to resign his seat totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged to the end; that he will not be driven from his position by the threats or frowns of power, nor moved from the purposes to which his life has been devoted by inducement proffered from any quarter. He says that with him it is a matter of principle which he will maintain at all hazards.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator Davis, and the partial loss of his eyesight is feared by his friends.

FROM HARRISBURG. TUESDAY, March 9, 1858.

SENATE.—PETITIONS &c., PRESENTED. Mr. MYER, a remonstrance signed by seventeen attorneys of Susquehanna county, against the abolition of Judge Wilmot's judicial district.

Also, seven from citizens of the district generally of Susquehanna county, of similar tenor.

Also, nine of similar tenor from citizens of Bradford county, without distinction of party.

Messrs. SCOFFIELD, GREGG, GAZZAM, HARRIS, FRANCIS and SOUTHER, each three of similar tenor.

Mr. STEELE, three remonstrances signed by seventy-four citizens of Luzerne county, against attaching any part of said county to Carbon county.

Mr. SOUTHER, a remonstrance from Warsaw and Warren townships, Jefferson county, against making a new township out of said townships.

Also, two petitions from Clearfield county, against floating loose logs in the Susquehanna and its tributaries.

An editor, writing from Frankfort, Ky., says that the Legislature of that State is composed of fine-looking, well-dressed and well-dressed and well-behaved men; and that among the whole number, there are but five drunkards, and only some eight or ten fools—a smaller number than was ever counted in any previous General Assembly.

All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention. We cannot publish anonymous communications.

A communication from our friend, J. B. N. will receive attention next week, probably. Another by favor of M. H. B. has reached us, but we have not yet examined it. Be patient.

We publish quite a stirring chapter of proceedings in Congress which are interesting only so far as they serve to show the determination of the Leocomptonites to carry their points.

The weather is delightful. The snow is disappearing under a sweating process, not very favorable to the interests of lumbermen, though not unpleasant to us-folk, cooped up in hot, close offices. Under foot it is not so delightful. Mud, mud, mud.

J. A. H.—Your rhymes part with the satire intended in their too near approach to innuendo. Besides this, you do not give your name. Try some other subject.

RUBY.—A general application of cold water will remove the difficulty. Try it.

Mr. F. A. ALLEN has retired from the McKean Citizen and is succeeded by Mr. L. ROZEAS. Mr. Rogers promises to make the Citizen an outspoken Republican paper. That's right. Allen had too much business in the primary department to attend properly to the paper. We wish him an abundant success.

We have not learned of the projection of any improvements by our citizens to be made during the coming season, but presume to say that, notwithstanding the hard times, as much will be done in that direction as was done in 1857. In the borough, important improvements in the matter of dwellings were made. Beginning on Main-st., Mr. J. Gray has erected a comfortable dwelling on the west side, while the Norris house, nearly opposite and owned by Mr. M. M. Converse, has been so thoroughly renovated that no one familiar with the premises one year ago would suspect that any portion of the old house yet remained. At the foot of Main-st., west side, Mr. S. R. Smith has erected one of the most tastefully dwellings of which the village can boast, being at once snug, convenient and pretty.

But that part of Wellsboro lying on the State Road and known as "Gibsonville," has fully kept pace with the rest of the village in the March of Improvement. Three snug cottages grace the south side of the street, occupied, respectively, by Messrs. L. A. Sears, G. W. Nevil and Samuel Coles. Mr. Coles commenced putting up his dwelling late last fall, but, owing to the unusually mild winter, has been enabled to make it quite snug and comfortable. These dwellings are situated on the pleasantest street in the village.

Outside the borough limits, on the Coudersport road, our German population has mainly settled, and under its unflagging industry the ample lots are in a fair way of becoming gardens. With characteristic forethought these people are building in strict accordance with their means, to add to and beautify from time to time, as they become enriched. In a few years this portion of Wellsboro will become one of its finest suburbs.

Mr. A. B. Root has purchased the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bache, removed it to a vacant lot on Pearl-st., and is fitting it up in order to take possession about the 1st of April.

THE "INFORMAL" CONVENTION. An inexperienced man may once build upon sand, but the wise man will not build upon a sandy foundation a second time. Men are supposed to possess souls; corporations are said to lack that immortal spark. As a rule, every individual has a heart to feel and brains to think, reason and plan; but an aggregation of individuals, called a party, is not always endowed with these organs which are supposed to markedly distinguish the human individual from the mere animal. We infer that the miscalled democratic party exhibited its lack of heart and brains in the passage of the Nebraska bill, in its Kansas policy, in endorsing the Dred Scott Decision and in endorsing the infamous Leocompton Constitution. That party had warning from the very first that it could not violate compact and sign away the liberties of the people with impunity. It refused to hear reason, and so was struck with death in 1854. It rejected the warning of that eventful year; and, relying upon its prestige, proceeded to new aggressions. That a show of its power will remain to it in 1860, seems unlikely. Some miracle must be wrought in its midst to save it from utter ruin.

But we did not purpose to devote this article to the sins of the enemy. There are sins nearer home—errors of judgment, rather—which deserve attention and call for rebuke. Judging by its past, the Republican party is to be as unmindful of the warnings which its past policy affords as is its older opponent. Thrice has it split on the rock of Indecision, nor did the consequences of the first false step deter it from venturing the second. (We allude to the policy of the Republican party in this State.) It began by temporizing in 1855. It continued by faltering late in the campaign of 1856. It opened the campaign of 1857, in a timid, hesitant spirit, and it promises to open the campaign of 1858 with a sacrifice of principle to which all former sacrifices shall seem trifling. We protested against such trifling with principle in '55, again in '56, in '57 and we join with The Erie Constitution in protesting against the meditated sacrifice in 1858. We not only protest against the damaging policy foreshadowed in the proceedings of the Harrisburg informal Convention, held on the 22d ult., and which proceedings we published last week, but repudiate, utterly and unreservedly all action that may be taken hereafter in accordance with the timid, hesitant, half-and-half policy which dictated those milk-and-water resolutions. Not that we suppose that either our protest or repudiation, or both, will weigh one grain with the State Republican Committee; nor yet that we are assured of countenance and support in this protest, except from our better judgment, for we have no such assurance; but because we know that the protest is right, and therefore EXPEDIENT.

Perhaps the timid gentlemen who controlled that Convention are grown wiser by this time. They have seen how Mr. Forney is so bitterly opposed to the National Administration that he gives his support to candidates nominated in a Convention which banished James Buchanan and his Kansas policy with the same and avowed of fulsome laudation. If any Republican looked to Mr. Forney for aid we pity that over credulous man. We expect nothing but opposition to Republicanism from Mr. Forney. He was just as near to the Republican party in '54 as he has been at any time since, or is now. Whatever his faults may be, (and they are many) inconsistency is not among them. He set out with the declaration that Freedom and Slavery are tenants in common, under the Constitution, and he persists in that monstrous moral lie to this day. He is a

man of consummate audacity and unequalled talent and tact as a leader, less to be feared as an open foe than as a pretended friend. Yet some have thought this man favorable to the cause of Freedom!

But our informal Convention suggests an appeal to all those opposed to the Kansas policy of the Administration. Does it propose an appeal to the side-door party? That party is deeper in the mire of subservience, if possible, than doughface democracy. Does it urge an appeal to Douglas-Forney democracy? See Forney listen to the support of the nominees for State offices, standing, as they do, on a straight-out Leocompton platform! To what party, or portion of the people of this Commonwealth, then, apart from the Republican party, do Messrs. John A. Fisher & Co., urge an appeal? Gentlemen, if you desire the triumph of Buchananism you are on the right road; but if you desire the triumph of Freedom you are cutting the throat of honest and earnest endeavor. We will have neither lot nor part in the murder. We wash our hands of such proceedings now and forever; and if any Convention of Republicans put men in nomination upon so flimsy a platform as is hinted at in the proceedings of the "Informal Convention," they shall enlist neither vote nor voice of ours. Never.

Do men fear temporary defeat? Until they rise superior to such timid emotions there can be no truly important victory of Right. Would they accomplish the utter defeat of the race of doughfaces? Then write on the Republican flag: "No more Slave States!" and nail that flag to the mast; and stand by it to the last day of life, it victory wait so long; and if life close before the victory is won, bequeath the battle to your children as the richest legacy ever bequeathed. We have no tears to shed over defeat in a good cause. If it come, it is well. We can afford to suffer a hundred defeats if we make the battle on principle; but if we made the battle on expediency, defeat would be terrible indeed! But we do not make, nor shall any Committee make the battle for us, upon expediency. If follow Republicans are ready to work shoulder to shoulder with us, deeming nothing expedient that is not right, so much the pleasanter; but if they choose compromise, then our paths separate. The weapons of warfare in the battle of life are various, but our unhesitating choice is, a sturdy blade to which there is no scabbard.

We most respectfully deny that there was a drop of rage in our remarks upon the attempt to annihilate Judge Wilmot's Judicial district, as our good natured friend of the Wayne Co., Herald declares. We were as cool as a cucumber during the process, and smiled amiably as we chanced to think of the probable rebuke we might receive from our affectionate friend, Beardlee. He says that David Wilmot is our "abolition godfather," and that the Agitator "has went [?] off half-cooked." Now we aren't going to stand any such wholesale charges against our integrity. The Agitator never gets half-cooked, or half anything else. It goes the entire porker, or nothing. Therefore our friend will see that such a thing as "venting" of half-cooked is not possible in our case. He must take that unkind charge back, or hustle up the rocks to repair damages. Perhaps he thinks we have no "phen-links," any more than a Buchanan editor. In the affecting language of "Seth Pecksniff, Architect," we have "feelings as warm" be another like the "young princes in the Tower, because they are "growing up; and the more we press the bolter on "can the more they look around the corner of it."

If it will comfort Beardlee in the least to know that we were well aware whom and what we denounced, just as well then as at this present writing, we offer him that consolation. We likewise repeat that those "men of learning and character," are making very great asses of themselves; and are not likely to carry much character out of the scrape, however much they carried in. Some of them are good lawyers, doubtless, and then more are "shysters." All are in dirty business, and that's the long and short of it.

Under the head of "Vain Confidence," Neighbor Jones, of the Vedette, queries as to the grounds of our confidence in Gov. PACKER, as follows: "Now we would like to know upon what ground friend Cobb bases his confidence in Gov. Packer. From all that we have ever learned of that gentleman we believe that no effort will be wanting on his part to effect the proposed removal, [of Wilmot] on the occasion required. For our part, we have no doubt that Judge Wilmot is doomed as far as the Locofoco party have the power to execute their malice upon him, but we are gratified to know that in abolishing his Judicial district they cannot abolish the schools and the general intelligence of the inhabitants."

Our grounds of confidence in Gov. Packer are general rather than special. What he might stoop to do as a private citizen we do not pretend to say, since our knowledge of the man is not great; but as Governor of this Commonwealth we do not for a moment believe him capable of aiding or abetting the malice of Ward, Pilette & Co. He knows, moreover, that the proposed annihilation of that Judicial district is unconstitutional.

OUTSPOKEN.—The following is the 9th resolution in the platform of the mulatto-democratic Convention held at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.: "Resolved, therefore, THAT WE UNRESISTINGLY NO APPROVE OF THE MEASURES OF MR. BUCHANAN IN HIS KANSAS POLICY, AND ARE READY AND WILLING TO SUSTAIN HIM IN ALL OTHER MEASURES OF HIS ADMINISTRATION THIS FARE DISCLOSED; AND WE ENTERTAIN THE BELIEF THAT HE WILL NOT ABANDON AN ARTICLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CRED."

There's no shuffling about that. Swinkie didn't control that Committee on Resolutions, no, nor did Forney. That places Pennsylvania democracy fairly and squarely upon the Leocompton side of the fence. Our democratic friends had but to walk up and vote for the nominees of that Convention and then they may become orthodox democrats. Dough-faces can creep through this hole right into the bosom of the great and powerful democratic party. Who struck Billy Petherson? Who snatched John Forney? "I!" says Old Buck, "I had the good luck, To snub John Forney!"

Godley's Lady's Book.—The embellishments in the April No., especially the very fine line engraving entitled "The Fishing Party," are worthy of the unequalled reputation of this Magazine. The editor complains that exchanges do not reciprocate favors. That does not hit us. We do not miss a notice twice a year.

WANTED.—The Washington States gives an account of the first reception of the season at the White House, from which we extract the following: "The sons of the forest, 'painted and plumed in battle array,' were ranged along one side of the room, and gazed with stoical apathy at the novel sight. They were evidently very vain of the attention shown them by many of the ladies; and one old fellow very finely painted, confidentially remarked to his interpreter, when one blooming lady was introduced: 'I give 'em three horses for squaw, very nice squaw!'"

Monroe Stewart, who was convicted of murder, at Pittsburgh, and pardoned by Gov. Packer, died, of small pox, on Tuesday.

FROM THE ERIC CONSTITUTION. Principle vs. Policy.—The Late "Union" Convention.

We gave place last week in our columns to the resolutions adopted at the Republican, or Union, State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 22d ult. We now propose to consider briefly the plan of action indicated in these resolutions. While we are willing to do all in our power to unite all honest men on the broad and liberal platform of Republicanism, we will not consent to abandon that platform either temporarily or permanently to meet half way, and conciliate and coalesce with, any faction or body of men that profess to be opposed to the extension of slavery. We have had enough of such bargains and concessions, and the sooner the Republican Party of Pennsylvania declares emphatically that it will abide its time and stand firmly by its glorious principles the better will it be for the cause of Human Freedom. Without presuming to question the honesty or patriotism of the gentlemen who were most active in the recent State Convention, we take the liberty to disagree with them in toto, as to the plan of action for the campaign.

The Republicans of this State have, for the last three years, been willing to enter into any honorable arrangement to unite all who professed to oppose the Slave Democracy, and in every instance they have been betrayed. Their principles are right. Every honest opponent of the National Administration must admit this. The question to be settled now is, shall the Republicans of Pennsylvania, for the sake of temporary success, abandon their organization during the present campaign, and form a component part of a heterogeneous and anomalous combination of factions to oppose Buchanan's administration? This is a clear statement of the question, when the resolutions are stripped of their specious wording and ambiguous meaning. Every man understands this who is conversant with the politics of the State. For one we are not in favor of a mere party of "opposition." Our party has principles which have been proclaimed to the world—it is not simply the negative pole of the battery—but positively affirms its devotion to the doctrines of "Freedom, Justice and Right." The "Democratic" opponents of the Leocompton swindle know this, and if they are honest and sincerely hostile "to political despotism and the extension of human slavery," they will act with us—if not sincere, they will betray us, no matter what their pledges or promises may be. The real contest is between Southern and official Despotism and Republican Freedom. Either the one must be successfully resisted and overthrown, or the other must be degraded and humiliated.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania must act independently, systematically and firmly, if they would win the fight. They must listen no longer to the siren pleadings of time servers and professional politicians who are always willing to sacrifice principle to expediency. They should be warned in time to have nothing more to do with "Union Tickets," or "Opinion Conventions." No more compromises—no more bargains at the expense of principles—no more Slave States, should be their motto.

Governor Reeder's Escape from Kansas.

The editor of the Herald of Freedom, in Kansas, is publishing, some remarkable incidents in the history of the Territory—among which we find an account of Gov. Reeder's flight during the excitement between the two hostile parties. The Governor being unprotected, and the United States Government, in its Executive and Judiciary departments, arrayed against him, determined to leave the Territory. Finding it unsafe to remain longer with the Investigating Committee, he retired to a friend's house near Lawrence, where he remained but a short time. His enemies not finding him as they expected, with the Committee immediately sent to Leavenworth and Kansas City, to watch the steamboats. Guards were stationed on the roads and also at the steamboat landing, as far down as Lexington, to search the boats and prevent his escape. He, however, succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and with the friendly assistance of Mr. Jenkins, succeeded in arriving safely at Kansas City. Here he was taken charge of by Col. Eldridge and secreted in the American Hotel. G. W. Brown, (editor of the Herald of Freedom) who was at that time quite as obnoxious to the Border Ruffians as Gov. Reeder, happened to arrive from Alton just as this inopportune moment, and forthwith the hotel was surrounded by an infuriated mob, threatening forcible search and seizure. This greatly added to the danger of Gov. Reeder. But the courage and address of Col. Eldridge saved his hotel from search; and the Governor from seizure and probable death.

Steamboats were so vigorously guarded, and the search so strictly made, that it was considered unsafe to attempt to get on one at Kansas City; and as it was almost equally unsafe to longer remain in his concealment, a new expedient was resorted to. The Governor shaved off his fine whiskers and moustache, frowned his hair, dressed himself up in the clothes of an Irish laborer, and with his coarse shoes and stockings his pantaloons too short at top and bottom, his coarse shirt and jacket, a pipe in his mouth, an axe on his shoulder, and a bundle in his hand, he was seen sauntering around during the evening, apparently unobserved and unobserving. As soon as it had become sufficiently dark, and the crowd had retired from the landing, Mr. Edward Eldridge, brother of the Colonel, and his wife, came in a skiff to the landing, and Gov. Reeder stepped in. They rowed during the night twenty-eight miles to Liberty, where they landed. Here they remained till a steamboat came along bound down the river, when the Governor went on board, took a deck passage with the laborers and boat hands, and in due time landed safely at St. Charles, from which he made his passage across the country to Illinois.

A girl named Morris, thirteen years of age, was playing about a plaster-mill in Dexter, Jefferson county, last week, when her hair was caught by the shaft, her head drawn in and crushed, and her body whirled about the shaft, killing her instantly. The girl's father was killed in a precisely similar manner, about a year since in the same village.—Corning Journal.

FROM UTAH. The Mormons will Fight.—They are Making Cannon and Revolvers.

St. Louis, Friday, March 12, 1858. The Council Bluffs Bugle of the 3d says that Mr. Wingate has just arrived from Salt Lake, Jan. 25, and reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little in the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, through the mountains by which only horsemen in single file can pass. The army has not discovered any trace of it. The route passes through perpendicular rocks for 13 miles, is in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rock.

Mr. Wingate says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks and telescopic sights, which will carry a two pound ball with much more certainty than a common rifle one hundred and twenty yards. They are also making five hundred revolvers a week and manufacturing a coarse kind of gunpowder for mining purposes.

A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picket guard of the Army, in which two of the former were killed, and and it was reported that four of the latter were slain.

Mr. Wingate says that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory, and enter upon their duties, but that if the army attempts to enter the valley it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January Brigham Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when Young said, "All in favor of giving the troops hell to rise."

A letter from Captain Marcy at Taos, January 24, says that he was fifty-seven days in making the trip from Fort Bridger. For two hundred miles the party encountered snow two to five feet deep. They made out thirty miles in ten days, and for eleven days lived on starved mules. One man perished on the way, and many were badly frozen. Forty-four out of the sixty-six mules with which he started died.

A Year of Buchananism. The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 4th of March has the following excellent remarks on the Administration of the unfaithful Buchanan:—

The promised panacea for all the ills of the Pierce Administration was the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency. The panacea has been working for exactly a year to-day, and it is worth while to ask what are the good results, and in what respect we are better off than we were under the reign of Franklin the First of blessed memory.

A year ago we had an overflowing treasury; now the revenue has been diminished, while the expenses of government have been so heavily increased, that money has to be raised on Treasury notes to keep things going. A year ago we had a reasonable prospect of settling the Utah rebels in the course of a few months. Now, through delay and mismanagement, there is a prospect of another year being required to crush the rebellion of the Mormons, while, to accomplish the result, a large increase of the army and a heavy addition to the public debt are declared to be necessary. A year ago it was promised, in solemn words uttered by the President, just before taking the official oath, that he would, in reference to Kansas, execute the duty of Government, which was "to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." Now the President repudiates this language of his Inaugural Address, and declares that the people shall not exercise such right, and shall submit to a constitution not referred to their votes. He is using all the power and patronage of his office to force it upon them, and is ready to sacrifice, not only his own pledges, but the principles of republican government, the rights of the people, and the peace of the country, to accomplish this purpose.

The second year of President Buchanan's administration opens more gloomily than any year that we remember. The people of Kansas, sensible of the wrong contemplated against them, are determined to resist it, and they have sympathies of a large portion of the people of the other States. If the Leocompton Constitution is fastened upon Kansas, we cannot see how civil war is to be avoided, and civil in one state or territory must spread into other states. With civil war in Utah, a civil war in Kansas, a diminished commerce, and an increased public debt, in what condition may we expect to be, on the 4th of March, 1859, when James Buchanan shall have completed the second year of his term of office!

Judge Wilmot.

If any evidence were wanting of the sterling integrity, ability and moral worth of Judge Wilmot, it is abundantly furnished by the strenuous effort which is made by certain individuals to pass a bill entitled AN ACT relative to the courts of Bradford and Susquehanna counties. The bill provides for the annexation of Bradford county to the 26th and Susquehanna to the 11th judicial district of this commonwealth. It was fittingly introduced by Dr. Smith, a gentleman somewhat famous as the "foot of party tricksters." It was found, however, that his advocacy added to that of his employers was not sufficient, hence the aid of no less a person than E. B. Chase, of Wilkesbarre, was told, was invoked. The base and foul charges sneakily brought forward now against Mr. Wilmot, are analogous to those which in an evil hour, this Mr. Chase on a former occasion gave utterance to, and from which he had to beat an ignominious retreat. The same fate awaits him and his comrades now. It is not very probable that a Legislature, however corrupt, will pass a measure at once so absurd and impracticable, simply to avenge the wrath of those who hate Judge Wilmot for his honesty, and envy him for his popularity. The fact is, no plausible reason can be brought forward in support of the measure. The courts of this county have more than they can do with, as it is, and the terms of Judge Wilmot's Courts are found to be of too short a duration to transact all the business brought before them. This attempt to break up Wilmot's judicial district is simply ridiculous, and every right minded person of whatever party will treat it as such.—Pittston Gazette.

The Reaction.

Within the last few weeks there has been a powerful reaction in the public mind in favor of the President's Kansas policy. Hundreds of Democrats who were led astray by misrepresentations and the constantly reiterated cry that the majority of the people of Kansas were deprived of the right to determine their own domestic institutions, have discovered the utter falsity of these assertions. They now see the destructive shoals into which faction at the helm would steer the good Democratic ship, and they have lost confidence in and abandoned the maddened and reckless political pilots. The reaction is already felt throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. Public opinion in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution is daily gaining in volume and strength. The special message of Mr. Buchanan, the report of Senator Green, and the powerful and eloquent report of Mr. Buckalew, have opposed solid, incontrovertible arguments to the fervent rhetorical flourishes about the will of the majority, which have been held out as false lights to allure Democrats from the straight path of duty. And they tell upon the public mind with powerful effect; the fruits of which are visible on all hands. The lead of the few Democratic counties, which, under the influence of temporary excitement, passed resolutions inimical to the President, has not been followed up or endorsed by the sober intelligence of the counties that make Pennsylvania what it is—Democratic. Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Dauphin, and Lancaster, the old Tenth Legion, and other counties, have nobly turned the tide which at one time threatened to set in against Mr. Buchanan and his wise and just Kansas policy. The position these counties have taken renders it no longer doubtful what the position the fourth of March Convention will take. The demand from the people is general, that the Convention shall endorse the President fully and unreservedly, so as to strengthen his hands against malcontents, and aid him in inducing the immediate admission and consequent pacification of Kansas. The cause of the President's enemies is daily becoming more desperate and hopeless; the factious stimulants, lately so powerful, are losing their effect, although the doses are increased and the potations made stronger and stronger. The prospect of the success of his policy and the conviction of its absolute legality and justice, is day by day gaining ground, in proportion as his enemies are obliged to recede. The reaction is making rapid progress. The fourth of March Convention will declare the position of Pennsylvania, and she will stand where she always has stood, on the side of the President of her choice, and supporting the regular Democratic organization.—Harrisburg Patriot & Union, 3d.

The Slave Trade.

The Richmond Whig is out in an editorial article in favor of re-establishing the African slave trade; and as an excuse for it, urges the "great complaints from various quarters of Virginia of the scarcity of labor," produced by "the immense draft made upon the labor of the State during the last twelve months, by the southern demand," which has carried off a number equal to the natural increase of the blacks. On this subject the Whig indulges in the subjoined speculations:—

"And this result was effected in the face of an immense domestic competition, which was enabled to sustain itself by the high price of tobacco and wheat. What will be the case at the end of another year, if wheat and tobacco should be depressed, and cotton high, requires no great genius for calculation to divine. The continuance of that state of things for a few years, i. e., low priced tobacco and high priced cotton, will strip the State of half its adult slave population. From what we hear, there is not enough slave labor here to make, even with favorable seasons, an average crop of tobacco."

"The consequences, social and political, of this process, continued without interruption, for a few decades, are palpable and inevitable. The character of the population will undergo an entire change. The few negroes remaining will be found in the hands of a few rich men—and some hungry demagogue, like Wise, will not be wanting to raise the cry of aristocrats, and the whole institution will be swept from the statute book. In the meantime, the abstraction of labor will be followed by diminished products; and in the transition from negroes to Yankees, the whole real property of the commonwealth will experience a disastrous depreciation."

The Whig goes on to say that France having just reopened the slave trade, and also just agreed to a steamship intercourse with Virginia, the importation of slaves from Africa, under French auspices will form a good basis of commerce. Thus we see how this spirit is gradually overspreading the South. A short time ago it was advocated only by the most ultra fanatics. Now it is carried forward by conservative papers like the Richmond Whig.

A CURIOUS FACT.—We are informed that Miss T. Claffin, a girl about 12 years of age, is astonishing the citizens of Williamsport Pa., by her extraordinary clairvoyant powers. She is visited daily by many who are anxious to convince themselves of her apparent supernatural powers. She gives any information requested, and answers all questions with singular accuracy.

To test her supernatural claim many have asked her the question, "how much money have I in my pocket," and received in all cases correct answers to the astonishment of all present. She communicates with perfect ease. Gives intelligence of friends, both absent and present. Gives the age of the questioner, or of his relations, with the number of brothers and sisters, with their residences, names, &c. Can tell the contents of pocket or carpet bags with astonishing accuracy. In fact, she seems to have supernatural sight and power of knowledge.

It is observed that always the first question put by the young ladies is, "when am I to be married, and to whom."—Elmira Advertiser.

A jury in Chardon, Ohio, have found a verdict of \$10,000 damages against John Sumner, who courted Susannah Garret for 14 years, had the marriage day appointed three several times, and then came to this State and carried home another wife.