

Personal Explanation of the HON. D. WILMOT.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, February 7, 1848.

Leave being granted by general consent of the House.

Mr. WILMOT said he trusted that gentlemen would find that he was not disposed in any degree to abuse the courtesy or trespass far upon the indulgence which had been extended to him. It was the first time, since he had been a member of this House, that he had asked to have extended to him any indulgence of this character, and he should not now have made the request had it not been for the very extraordinary and peculiar character of an article which appeared in the "Union" of the 3d instant under its editorial head. As that is the second attack (said Mr. W.) which has been made upon me within the last few days, in the editorial columns of that paper, the "venerable" editor who presides over it might think I was wanting in personal respect unless I noticed them. It is not, sir, I assure you, because I feel the slightest degree of inconvenience or pain under the lash which he chooses to apply to me. I feel entirely confident that any efforts which that gentleman may make to injure me before my constituents will be idle and abortive. My principles were known to them before I left my home; they were always freely promulgated and when I choose to avow them from this floor, I claim the right to do so, and I am entirely indifferent what course the editor of the "Union" may see fit to take with reference to it. I will read the article to which I refer:

"Mr. D. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, is not content with the notoriety he has gained by his proviso. We must have the Wilmot proviso No. 2. He has proposed a scheme of direct taxation—to fall, we presume, heavily on the slaves of the South. Fortunately, this day it was rejected in the House, several of the Whigs voting against it.

"The administration does not ask such idle schemes and such mischievous allies. If this Representative from Pennsylvania is not content with consulting wiser counsellors, he had better set up a school of his own, and call it the Wilmot School. If he means, however, to cooperate with the Republican party, we advise him to consult and act with them. The Administration has laid down its platform. Parse its measures of finance, let them be honestly carried out, and we shall require no direct tax; but we will obtain what money we require on moderate terms."

"This, sir, it appears to me, is an article of the most extraordinary tone and character. In the first place, it denounces this 'scheme' (as it is pleased to call it) of direct taxation as a 'second proviso'; as 'another firebrand' thrown into the ranks of the Republican party, which he has introduced for the last year—may, more, ever since the introduction of the proviso which had the honor to introduce to exclude slavery from any territory to be acquired—through the editorial columns of that paper, that it was a firebrand thrown into the ranks of the Democratic party, which is likely to divide, and perhaps eventually to result in the defeat of that party. This has been the constant claim of the 'Union.' We now hear, from the same source, that this is 'Proviso No. 2.' A proposition which, as a Representative of the people, standing upon my own rights as a member of this House—and which, on my responsibility to my people, and to God under the oath I have taken here—I have proposed, for the purpose of drawing from the capital and wealth of the country some fair portion of the expenses and burdens of this Government, is denounced as a firebrand by the pretended organ of the Administration. I do not believe that any article of this character can procure the endorsement of the President or any prudent member of his Cabinet.

"This 'mischievous proposition' which I introduced—'A firebrand' says Mr. Ritchie. 'A second proviso'—a second attempt to invade the principles of the Republican party—'A second attempt to strike at that peculiar institution which this 'venerable' editor seems always to have in view, and at which he seems to see some blow struck in almost every movement that may be made here! Why, if a proposition is before Congress for the introduction of new territory into this Union, Mr. Ritchie sees nothing in it above and beyond the extension of slavery! If a proposition is introduced here for the purpose of raising money for the support of this Government in time of war, and for the payment of its debt, Mr. Ritchie, this far-seeing editor, sees nothing in that proposition but an effort to impose a tax upon a peculiar species of property. His vision is altogether unable to extend any further; and he seems to think that gentlemen are actuated by no other motives or objects, in whatever movement they may make here. I had no particular allusion to this species of property. If there had been no such property, I should have made the same proposition; I did not propose to exempt it; I do not know why a few thousand capitalists of the South, who hold a certain species of property, should be exempt from taxation; but my object was to call upon the capital generally in all sections of the country—North and South, East and West—wherever found, to bear its just proportion of the burdens of the government. This was my object; to this object my amendment was directed; and to this only. And this is a 'heresy' in the Republican creed! A new doctrine in the Democratic party, is it? Mr. Ritchie declares it to be a heresy; that it must be kicked out of doors; and 'fortunately,' he tells us 'it was; several of the Whigs voting against it.' Mr. Ritchie, then, was fortunate in having some Whigs; it was fortunate for him that some Whigs came to his aid and voted down this 'mischievous' principle, which charges me with attempting to interpolate into the creed of one of the Democratic party. Why, the language employed in this article, like every thing else about me, is calculated and intended to mislead public opinion, and to place me in a false position before the country and my constituents. To represent me as acting with the great body of the Whig party in support of a proposition, which goes to overthrow the principles of the Democratic party and that there was here and there a Whig who voted with the Democratic party, and thus defeated this 'mischievous' measure.

An examination of the vote shows that seventy-two Whigs voted against the proposition. This is 'several' of them with a vengeance! 'Several' to come up and sustain Mr. Ritchie's views in this matter! Let the old man beware; let him look to the company he keeps. While he denounces me as a 'mischievous ally' of the Administration, such an one as he did not want, he has taken into his bosom and confidence seventy-two 'allies' from the opposition party! So it would seem the denunciation of my proposition; they vote against it! Thomas Ritchie and they act together upon it!

There is another fact to which I wish to call the attention of the House. The honorable gentleman from Ohio, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. VINTON,] that respectable and able gentleman, one of the seventy-two Whig allies of Mr. Ritchie, is not content with giving a silent vote, but gives his reasons for the course which the "Union" so highly approves, and for pursuing the opposite side of which it so fit to visit me with so strong denunciations. When the proposition which I moved came before the House, the gentleman [Mr. VINTON] is reported as saying:—

"There existed in the country two opposing parties on the subject of taxation and of trade: the Free-trade party and the Protective party. The doctrines of the Free-trade party ended necessarily in direct taxation. Thither they tended, and there they ended of necessity. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was a free-trader, and so far his introduction of an amendment in favor of direct taxation was all quite consistent. Mr. VINTON was not a free-trader, and he never would agree to impose a direct tax while a system of indirect taxation would answer the purposes of Government."

"I differ with the gentleman from Ohio that the doctrine of free trade necessarily end in direct taxation to the extent which he lays down. The true free trade doctrine is, that the ordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace should be borne by an equitable system of duties on imports, but that all extraordinary demands upon the treasury should be met by direct taxation. The doctrine of the protectionists is, that no revenues shall be raised by direct taxes so long as the wants of the Government can possibly be met by loans or by indirect taxes.

Now, I would like to know what becomes of the free-trade principle, if you commence increasing duties to meet extraordinary demands on the treasury, like the present, and to avoid incurring a national debt, or to pay it off when contracted? Increase the duties in this way, and you have a protective tariff; you fall into the hands of the protectionists inevitably; and that is what the gentleman from Ohio and the whole Whig party seek; what they are endeavoring to accomplish by resisting direct taxation—by resisting this appeal to the great principles of the Republican party. They are seeking to force us back again upon the ground of protection, to bring upon us a high protective tariff; and Mr. Ritchie ought to know it, and does know it; and I charge him with cooperating with these high-tariff men—with abounding the doctrines of free trade. He is willing that a debt of one or two hundred millions should be accumulated, thus making it absolutely necessary that the principle of a low tariff should be abandoned and a high protective tariff resorted to, because there is no other way of meeting these extraordinary expenditures except by direct taxation, which he so loudly condemns. If you have brought your tariff down, in time of peace, to the lowest point demanded by an economical administration of the Government, how are you to meet extraordinary expenditures except by an increase of the tariff, or a resort to direct taxes? If the tariff is increased, do you not come upon the grounds of the protectionists? To avoid this, is the policy of the Republican party. The only alternative is a resort to direct taxation; and for bringing forward a proposition based on this principle I am denounced.

"Within a few days I have been assailed from the same source, charged with having abandoned the doctrine of the free-trade party. I have never abandoned them; I have held them from my youth. I adhere to them still. He charged me with deserting the tariff of 1846, and with laboring to defeat it in the last stages of its passage. This is not true, and I can bring 'Father Ritchie' himself to prove it. I never gave a vote the intention or the effect of which was to defeat the bill. My votes will be found consistent with each other and with the sentiments declared in my speech on that subject. Within the same hour in which I gave the vote of non-coercion with the amendment of the Senate, I voted twice against laying the bill on the table. But suppose it to be true that I did abandon the principles of free-trade, did I not come forward on the 1st of February with a proposition founded upon those principles, providing for raising by direct taxes revenue to meet the extraordinary expenditures incident to the war, and for the payment within a reasonable time of the debt necessarily incurred in its prosecution? No sooner was this done than I am denounced as a 'mischievous ally.' This is the consistency of Mr. Ritchie!

Again, he advises me 'to consult wiser counsellors.' If by this he means to imply that in moving in this measure I have consulted with the opponents of this Administration, I pronounce the insinuation false. I consulted with no man; I took counsel of my own judgment, and acted as I thought duty to my constituents required. If, on the other hand, I am to understand it as an invitation to take counsel of him, I respectfully decline. I would regard it as unsafe. I think he has arrived at that period of life when his judgement, if he ever had any, is unbalanced and unguided. He has reached that period of old age known as 'second childhood,' more feeble and more helpless than the first. I trust I will be able to show before I sit down that his deviations from party principles and policy have been so wanton and so flagrant, that it would be unsafe for any Democrat to rely upon his counsels or follow his advice.

But the most extraordinary and significant part of the article is that which he informs me that the 'platform is laid down' on which I am to stand. Now I appeal to every gentleman, can language more grossly insolent be employed towards a member of this House?—It is substantially this: The platform is laid down; if you choose to stand upon it, well; but if you dare to depart from it, I hold in my hand a lash with which to pursue you. I am commanded to walk between two parallel lines, and if perchance I step over the anathemas of this man, he fulminated upon my head; this man who professes to be the organ of the great Republican party of the Union, and who has done more to weaken and divide that party, by his narrow and sectional views, and by his denunciations of sound and unwavering Democrats, than any other one hundred men; if the Republican party should be defeated, if its banners were laid in dust, this Mr. T. Ritchie will not for the first time be responsible for its overthrow by his assaults and denunciations of men who have stood with fidelity and entire consistency on the platform of the Republican party. Without arrogating to myself any particular merit, I claim to have stood there myself, and I defy him and those who use him to point out any act or vote of mine as a Representative upon this floor that conflicts in the least degree with the principles of the party to which I belong. Even if he chooses to persecute my district and inquire into my political conduct and history, I defy him to bring against me the first act of party unfaithfulness. This is a most novel, a most extraordinary charge preferred against me. I venture to say that you may search the records of the public prints of every party organ that has existed since the establishment of the Government, without finding its parallel. The principle here laid down is, that the Representative has no right to think or act for himself; that he has no right to consult the feelings or wishes of the constituency he represents, but that his highest duties are discharged when he follows blindly the path marked out for him by others—when he stands like a block upon the platform laid down for him. I have always understood that by the Constitution all revenue measures must originate in this House. Mr. Ritchie, it seems, interprets the Constitution differently. 'The platform is laid down;' 'the measures of finance are marked out;' and it is our duty to pursue them under the pains and penalties of excommunication. Who authorized 'Father Ritchie' to send in here his measures of finance? or who gave him the right to demand of us implicit obedience to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, or to hurl upon us denunciations?

What he thought the objects and purposes of my amendment, honestly and fairly considered? I have already stated that it was to reach the capital and wealth of the country. I am one of those who believe that a great public debt is a great calamity; one of the most paralyzing and unmitigated curses that can be inflicted upon labor, one of the most effectual means of binding down and keeping down the honest laborers of the land. Such have been its consequences in every Government, and if the same policy be pursued by us, I am anxious to provide for the extinguishment of the debt at an early day; and this, too, from the pockets of those who are best able to bear it. We are in the midst of a war—a war that must be prosecuted. In its prosecution a large debt has already been incurred, and if continued, it will be greatly increased. I hold that it is our duty that we should at this time provide means for its early extinguishment. We have no right to inflict upon posterity those burdens which properly belong to ourselves, and which we abundantly able to bear. What right have we to cast upon our children the curse of an onerous public debt? I hold that provision should be made for its early payment, at least within the life of the generation that creates it: This is my doctrine; and it is for entertaining such principles that I am denounced.

The able gentleman from North Carolina, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress, [Mr. McKAY,] when my proposition was introduced, made a speech in favor of resisting to direct taxation, if the present war is not speedily brought to a close. He, of course, comes in for a share of the denunciations of the 'Union.' I differ from that gentleman in this: he would resort to this mode of raising revenue only in the event of a prolonged continuance of the war. I would advocate its adoption if the war were to cease to-day. I look as well to the payment of the public debt as to the raising of money to supply the immediate wants of the treasury. If, after the extinguishment of the public debt, there should be a surplus of revenue beyond the ordinary wants of the Government, I would diminish the duties, and thus relieve the people from a portion of the burdens of taxation. Such, I undertake to say, are the doctrines of the free-trade party; and to such results my proposition was directed. Every man knows that the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring, toiling masses; and because they bear the load in silence, because they have no powerful press to utter their grievances, or to assail their rulers, therefore you would load them down until their very backs were broken. My proposition was to reach the capital of the country—to tax stocks, money at interest, and personal property. I could not go into detail as to the particular kinds of personal property on which I would have this tax imposed: This was the appropriate duty of the committee. Could I have gone into the details, I should have designated as the objects of taxation, gold and silver plate, pleasure carriages, watches and jewelry of all kinds, and household furniture exceeding in value a given amount.

These, sir, were some of the luxuries and extravagances of the rich that I particularly had in view. I have already said that I did not intend to exempt the capital of the South; and therefore the peculiar property in which the money of the planter is principally invested would have been embraced. I desired to exempt the humble laborer of the country from any portion of this tax. I believe that if the whole five millions proposed to be raised by my amendment were drawn from the large capitalists and more wealthy classes, still the largest proportion of the burdens of Government would fall upon the laboring classes.

I have said I regard Mr. Ritchie as an unsafe counsellor; I would not dare to follow his advice, even if I were disposed to seek it. In order to show how unsafe and how dangerous it would be to be guided by his counsels, I will read some of his violent attacks upon General Jackson, and also give the opinion which General Jackson entertained of him. I read extracts taken from the Richmond Enquirer at the time when General Jackson's name was before the country as a candidate of the Republican party:

"We cannot consent to lend a hand toward the election of such a man as Andrew Jackson." "We would deprecate his election as a curse upon our country." "One who, in any great crisis, would convert the whole country into one great camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law." "Compare him with Adams and Crawford, and how inferior he must be." "We can commend General Jackson's modesty in retiring from the Senate and the bench, when he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. Can we say as much for his modesty, when he is now aspiring to the highest office in this nation?" "He is too little of a statesman, too rash, too violent in his temper, his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the humble support of the editor of this paper."

"What kind of a President would this great citizen make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expression of one law, and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely military that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the civic courts, but by a court martial!" "These were the opinions entertained by Mr. Ritchie of General Jackson. Do you think, sir, that he would be a safe adviser for a Dem-

ocrat who has drawn largely from the opinions of that great man in the formation of his political creed? who looks upon his veto messages as a text-book to guide the republicans in the paths of safety? I shall not call upon him for his advice, but most respectfully decline to follow any he may offer. But General Jackson placed on record his estimate of Mr. Ritchie's character. I read from the letters of Judge Brackenridge:

"I have often heard him (Jackson) use these emphatic words; 'Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America.' And in one of those letters he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraven in letters of brass:— 'I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cooke, Whittam, and Williams, aided by that such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer think that to probe my conduct, I should have committed some great moral inpropriety.'"

We all know with what apprehension, nay with what fear General Jackson, in his last moments, contemplated the displacement of his old friends, Blair and Rives, and the removal of T. Ritchie to the seat of Government as the editor of the organ of the Republican party. He predicted that division in the party and disaster would follow. He demonstrated, he did all that a dying patriot could do to save us from such a calamity, to preserve the integrity and harmony of the Republican ranks. But the faithful and tried servants of the party, (Blair and Rives,) who had stood by us in our hour of peril, who had safely carried us through the most trying and eventful struggle in the annals of party warfare, were thrust aside. What were the reasons assigned for this? Did any one ever question their integrity as partisans or as men? Their ability and energy were never doubted; but it was said that they had assailed so roughly many Democrats as to make them obnoxious to a considerable portion of the party. True, they did assail with vigor, and justly, too, many professed and pretended Democrats. It was at a time when treason was rife in our ranks; when the Bank of the United States had openly entered the political arena, and was buying up, like cattle in the market, presses and the people's Representatives. At that time Blair and Rives, during the whole twelve years of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, never denounced half as many members of the party as has this querulous and waspish old man. They denounced for good cause; he, without reason or just foundation. Take the members of the last Congress, and of the one hundred and forty Democrats of which it was composed, and there cannot be found twenty whose skirts are free from the direct or indirect censures of this reviler of General Jackson. Those who sustained appropriations for internal improvements—embracing a large share of the Democratic representation in Congress—have been duly read out of the party, uncheered in its communion, and set over to the Whigs. In the 'Union' of December 16, 1847, all such are censured as co-operating with the Whigs 'to oppose the war; to compel the Administration to withdraw the army; to embarrass the Republican party, and elevate the Whig candidate to the Presidency.'

Next came those who in the late Congress opposed a tax upon tea and coffee. All will remember the severity with which the anathemas of the 'Union' were poured out upon the heads of this class of sinners. At one time, there was no redemption or salvation for those who opposed the principles of free trade; and, last, but in no wise the least, are heard the thunders of this organ against those who support this policy, and honestly seek to carry it out by a resort to direct taxation to meet the heavy expenditures of a foreign war.

But the editor of the Union has other and deeper sins to answer for than any I have yet charged upon him. He labored to destroy the administration of Mr. Van Buren in the crisis of his fate. He opposed that greatest and most wholesome of all measures that engaged the attention and elicited the support of the Republican party of modern times, the Independent Treasury, recommended by Mr. Van Buren, whose Administration reflects the highest honor on the Democratic party, and will constitute a bright page in the history of the Republic. I read again from the Richmond Enquirer:

"This scheme [the Independent Treasury] is wicked, because it can only be said to be a wanton experiment to discredit the present State banks, and would essentially aid Mr. Biddle and his bank in breaking them down." "Let it once get foothold, and all the restraints of the Constitution will be broken down, with the liberties of the people."

The institution and establishment of sub-treasuries at all the necessary and commercial points in the United States would cost the Government several millions of dollars. Strong houses, with vaults, chests, bars, bolts, and locks, would be necessary, with a regular corps of watchmen and an additional set of officers. To bind the public, the scheme might be commenced with very few new officers, but they would soon be increased to any number actually necessary."

"We have objected to the sub-treasury system, so called, that in the first place, it will enlarge the Executive power, ALREADY too GREAT for a Republic; secondly, that it contributes to endanger the security of the public funds; and, thirdly, that it is calculated to produce two currencies—a baser one for the people and a better one for the Government." "We opposed the sub-treasury system, so denominated, in 1834; we maintain the same ground in 1837."

Where will you find more gross and outrageous assaults upon this measure, should you search the most violent Whig papers of the time? This is the man who shortly after was upon his knees, a suppliant for mercy, imploring forgiveness for himself and his fellow-traitors, Rives and Tallmadge, and begging to be received once more into the party. This is the man who now denounces and reads Democrats out of the party by the score. Then, he was anxious to be taken in upon any terms, even a trial; now, he has grown so arrogant and presuming as to erect a platform on which all must stand.

A FRIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.—A man near Mendon, Illinois, is charged with starving his own mother to death. The man's name is Jesse R. Hull, and the statement is for some cause, supposed to be merely to release himself of the burden of keeping her, he shut his mother up in a cold room, and kept her without food until she literally starved to death—having first gnawed the paper from the walls.

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Susquehanna County, convened at the Court House in Montrose, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15th, for the purpose of making a public expression in favor of such an alteration of the Charter of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, as would enable the Company to complete their road to Binghamton at least a year or two earlier than otherwise.

On motion, Hon. M. C. TYLER was chosen President, HENRY DAVISON, GEORGE L. COVING, S. S. McLOVRY, ELISHA GRIZZLE, and W. L. POST, Vice Presidents, and James W. Chapman Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by Geo. Fuller Esq. who offered a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which he enforced by some appropriate remarks. The meeting was also addressed by Wm. J. Turrell and S. B. Mulford Esqs., upon the selfish and illiberal spirit manifested by some of the capitalists of Philadelphia &c. in opposing any and every privilege asked of our Legislature for the benefit of Northern Pennsylvania, for no other apparent motive than that of defeating or delaying the completion of any improvement not intended for the exclusive benefit of that city. The following Preamble and Resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

Whereas, An application on the part of the N. York & Erie Rail Road Co. for permission to make a slight alteration in the location of their road so as to allow them to cross the Delaware river above the Glass House Rocks into the county of Pike, about one and a half miles above the point at which they are required by the present law to cross, is now understood to be pending before the Legislature of this State.

And Whereas, We are informed from the most reliable and disinterested sources, that if the Road is required to be made on its present location at the point which cannot be done without cutting through the Glass House Rocks for a mile and a half, which rise to a perpendicular height of from 100 feet to 200 feet from the water's edge of the river—the connection between Binghamton and New York, by this Road will in all probability be retarded from one to three years.

And Whereas, We believe that if this most reasonable request of the Company is complied with, the Road from the Hudson to Binghamton will be completed in the course of the present year.

And Whereas, We are unable to discover that either the public or individual interests will suffer to any extent by granting the privilege asked for—on the contrary, we are of opinion from a fair presentation of all the facts in the case, that the interests of Northern Pennsylvania will be greatly promoted by it.

And Whereas We are surprised to see the great interest felt in, and the violent opposition to, the measure in the city of Philadelphia, just as it is a mile and a half Rail Road leading to N. Y. through the rocks and woods of Pike County, a half mile distant from this or the other side of a given line should not affect the interests and business of her citizens; or that it should be deemed an occasion fit to elicit the sympathies in behalf of the northern counties of the State!

Resolved, That we deem an early completion of the New York and Erie Road a matter of great importance to all Northern Pennsylvania, and that any reasonable accommodation calculated to facilitate that result, and not injuriously affecting the public interests, ought to be granted;—therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of permitting the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Co. to locate their road so as to cross the Delaware river at or near Bolton's Basin instead of below the Glass House Rocks, as now required by law.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature be requested to use all proper efforts to secure the passage of the Bill now pending, granting to the said Co. this privilege.

On motion of Wm. J. Turrell Esq., Resolved, That we view the narrow and illiberal opposition of some of the interested capitalists of Philadelphia to any and all public improvements calculated to benefit Northern Pennsylvania, as an outrage upon our just and equal rights; and that it ought to be promptly met and indignantly repelled.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the papers of Montrose and Honesdale, and that a copy be sent to our Senator and Representatives at Harrisburg.

(Signed by the officers.)

Donation Visit. The friends of Rev. A. Brooks in this place and vicinity, are respectfully invited to pay him a Donation visit on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, February 23d.

DIED. In Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., on the 7th inst. O. R. TYLER, (formerly of this county, but more recently of Towanda,) in the 53th year of his age.

The following is a duplicate of the proceedings of the Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Bethlehem, of which fraternity he was a member: KEYSTONE LODGE, No. 78, I. O. O. F. Bethlehem, Febr. 7, 1848.

A meeting of the members of Keystone Lodge No. 78, of I. O. O. F. was convened this evening in the Lodge room, when P. G. C. Thornhill was called to the chair, and P. G. J. E. Krauss appointed Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, in order to announce to the members the decease of Bro. O. R. Tyler, a member of Bradford Lodge No. 167, who expired this morning after a lingering illness of a pious character—at the Hydropathic Institute, near this place, whither he had repaired in search of health about the month of June.

The following Resolutions were adopted as the sense of the Lodge, viz: Resolved, That this meeting learn with sincere regret the decease of Bro. O. R. Tyler, and deeply sympathize with his afflicted relatives and friends in their bereavement, and with our brethren of Bradford Lodge No. 167, who in Bro. Tyler have lost a worthy member of the Order—while we rejoice in the hope that he has entered the blissful 'Lodge' above, where sorrow and disease will assail him no more.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to superintend the funeral of our deceased Brother, and we will attend in a body as mourners upon the occasion.

Temperance Meeting. There will be a meeting of the Montrose and Bridgeport Washington Temperance Society at the Presbyterian Church in this village on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at 7 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is requested. Wm. J. MULFORD, Sec.

MARRIAGES. In Auburn, on the 9th inst., by Rev. H. S. Low, Mr. JAMES TYLER, to Miss MARY HAVENRY, both of Auburn. In Springville, on the 10th inst., by Albert Boardley, Esq., Mr. SUSAN A. HARRIS, of Montrose, and Miss SARAH A. BREWSTER, of Bridgeport.

In Auburn, on the 29th ult., by M. Deane, Esq., Mr. WM. R. CARTER, to Miss MARY D. DEVINE, both of Auburn. In Auburn, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. R. Boswell, Mr. LA FAYETTE SARTON, to Miss SAMANTHA ROSSILL.

New Advertisements. G. Z. DIMOCK, Physician and Surgeon, Montrose, Pa.—Office over R. Searle & Co's Store, in the room formerly occupied by Park & Dimock.

NEW CHEAP GOODS. JUST received from New York and will be sold from 10 to 30 per cent less than ever before offered in this market. Grateful for past favors, I hope by fair dealing and low prices to merit the patronage of those who buy goods in this market. H. J. WEBB, Montrose, Feb. 16, 1848.

DISSOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between E. S. PARK & G. Z. DIMOCK in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts are in the hands of G. Z. Dimock for collection. All who are indebted to the firm of Park & Dimock will please call and settle immediately. E. S. PARK, G. Z. DIMOCK, Montrose, Feb. 9, 1848.

CAUTION. THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two promissory Notes made payable to Lyman Tyler or bearer, one of them for \$50, the other for \$35, dated Nov. 1847, due six months from date, having received no check for said notes. I shall not pay them unless compensated by E. S. PARK, G. Z. DIMOCK, Clifton, Feb. 10, 1848.

1848. FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS. DIRECT FROM THE CITY, VIA N. Y. & E. RAIL ROAD.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public generally that they have this day received a complete assortment of NEW GOODS, which were bought exclusively for Cash, at the lowest prices in market, and will be sold correspondingly cheap for Cash. Butter, Lard, Tallow, Suet, &c. &c. To our customers we tender our thanks for their liberal patronage and prompt payments during the past year, and hope for a continuance of the same 'till '48, assuring them that Goods can be bought of us as low as at any other establishment in this county, or even Binghamton.

BENTLEY & READ, Montrose, Jan. 1848.

PROCLAMATION. Isabella Haynes, by her next friend and Father, Archibald Browning Libellant, Against James Sidney Haynes Respondent.

James Sidney Haynes the respondent above named, is hereby required to appear before the Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for the county of Susquehanna, at Montrose, on Monday the 17th day of April next, there and then to answer the complaint of the libellant in the above entitled cause.

N. C. SWARNER, Sheriff, Jan. 25th 1848.

SALAMANDER, FIRE & THIEF PROOF CHESTS. Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Stores, Seal and Letter-carrying Presses, Patent State-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Patent portable Water-Closets, intended for the sick and infirm.

EVANS & WATSON, 76 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (OPPOSITE THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.)

MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above articles, together with their Patent Improved Salamander, Fire Proof Safes, which are so constructed as to resist all manner of fire, and that they will resist the fire of any building. The outside cases of these Safes are made of boiler iron, the inside case of soapstone, and between the outer case and inner case is an space of some three inches thick, and is filled with indestructible material, so as to make it an impossibility to burn any of the contents inside of this Chest. These Safes we also continue to manufacture a large assortment of our Patent Air-tight Fire-proof Safes, of which there are over 800 now in use, and in every instance they have given entire satisfaction to the purchasers of which we will refer the public to a few gentlemen who have been in use. Hayswood & Snyder, Potomac, Md.; Joseph G. Lawton, Potomac; Mr. William Carr, Dock-station, Pa.; N. & G. Taylor, 129 South 4th St. A. Wright & Nephew, Vine St. Market, Alexandria, Carol.; Conveyance, corner of Filbert and 9th Sts.; John M. Ford, 35 North 9th St.; Myers Bush, 20 North 3d St.; James M. Paul, 101 South 4th St.; Dr. David Jayne, 8 South 3d St.; Matthew T. Miller, 30 South 3d St.; and we would name some hundreds of others if it was necessary. Now we invite the attention of the public, and particularly those in want of Fire-proof Safes, to call at our store before purchasing elsewhere, and we can satisfy them that they can get a better and cheaper article at our store than at any other establishment in the city.

We also manufacture the ordinary Fire Proof Chests, at very low prices, cheaper than they can be bought at any other store in Philadelphia. DAVID EVANS, JOHANNES WATSON, Feb. 9, 1848.