

in short, all the old arguments of the old feudal system—her protection of domestic industry has not in the language of the gentleman from Indiana, "drawn her within her own shell," in the manner of the Chinese empire—has not restricted her intercourse with other nations, but the reverse. It has, in spite of the demoralizing influences and paralyzing effects of her feudal policy, made her a great and powerful nation. It was, sir, the industry of her people that created her exports, freighted her ships, built her navy, magnified her power, multiplied her resources, and extended her commerce and influence to the four corners of the globe.

The reasoning of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of cash duties appears to be conclusive and unanswerable. As he justly remarks, "the credit given to the importer operates as a loan." It therefore necessarily increased the disease, (the plethora of importations,) which has been shown, has "rallied the city of distress, almost of despair, from all parts of the country." The true policy of the Government requires the reduction of importations to the standard indicated by the amount of exportsations furnished our industry, as a skillful physician cures his patient by the removal of the original cause of the disease. No good reason can be assigned why we should be subjected to the expenses of collection, under the credit system, which the Secretary says are "enormous," nor to the loss of millions, by the bankruptcy of the importers and their sureties, an evil which would be greatly increased by the operation of our late bankrupt law. We desire to have a free list, comprising tea, sugar, (unless the sugar grower of the South desires protection; on which point as yet, they have not condescended to enlighten us), dyes, woods, iron, quicksilver, various drugs and medicines, and other articles confined within the rule indicated of general consumption, as necessary among the poorer classes of community, and not the growth and product of our own country.

It would detain the committee too long to go into the consideration of the items of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is defective in its details. Some articles are too high, some too low; and many which should be free are charged with duties. My views with respect to the details of the bill will sufficiently appear by the amendments I shall offer, and the votes I shall give, when the proper time arrives.



The People's Advocate.

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence, and unsubdued by gain.

MONROE, OCT. 1, 1846.
Edition, Tuesday Oct. 13, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. B. FOSTER, JR.
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT G. WHITE,
OF Tioga County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
DAVID THOMAS,
OF Susquehanna Co.,
SCHUYLER FASSETT,
OF Wyoming Co.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
NATHANIEL WEST,
OF Thomson.

FOR AUDITOR,
FRANCIS QUINN,
OF Chocoma.

Whig Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
DANIEL SEARLE,
OF Susquehanna Co.,
S. D. PHELPS,
OF Wyoming Co.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOEL LAMB,
OF Thomson.

FOR AUDITOR,
THOMAS NICHOLSON,
OF Springville.

Liberty Nominations.

For Congress,
GEO. F. HORTON, of Bradford Co.
For Representatives,
JOHN McKENNEY, of Great Bend.
IRA KINNEY, of Wyoming Co.

For Commissioner,
THOMPSON PECKENS, of Bridgewater.

For Auditor,
ABEL BOULES, of Rush.

For Canal Commissioner,
Wm. ELDER, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Our Patronage.

For the gratification of our friends, we impart the cheering intelligence, that we this week circulate among actual subscribers to "The People's Advocate" more than one thousand copies. Our legitimate circulation (including a limited exchange list,) is now not less than ten hundred and fifty copies. We have, in addition to our regular issue, published a few hundred extra-sheets for perusal, by those who do not feel able to subscribe and pay agreeably to our established terms. Though we arrogate no credit to ourselves, this extraordinary extent of patronage certainly tells well of the determination of an enlightened People, to sustain those who labor to maintain their rights.

LAONIC.—An up-town patron said to us to-day, "if it be true, that shallow water becomes muddy when ruffled, the Northern Democrat and Troy Banner may have the advantage of the People's Advocate."

Pennsylvania Democratic Tariff Candidates for Congress.

ROBERT G. WHITE, ESQ.,
OF TIOPA COUNTY.
It is indeed cheering to observe the enthusiasm with which the nomination of this eminent gentleman is hailed by the Democracy of old Susquehanna. Since the publication of our last, which contained the proceedings of the different Congressional Conferences in opposition to David Wilmot, our friends have taken courage, and are impatiently awaiting the opportunity to cast their votes in favor of one whom they recognize as the inflexible advocate of Pennsylvania interests. The People of this county, true to themselves, will roll up their hundreds of a majority for Mr. White, which will fully offset against any majority Mr. Wilmot may receive in Bradford.

Our news from Tioga, too, is of a most encouraging character. That Mr. White is respected at home, and that he is the choice of the county in which he resides, will be told by the flattering majority which will be there given to him at the ballot-box; a result which will be not only complimentary to him, but which will gladden the patriotic heart of every true Pennsylvania Democrat.

Let us, then, encouragedly rally around the standard of Pennsylvania rights, regardless of southern influence or home dictation.

Rotation in Office.

Has ever been considered a cardinal principle of Democracy. We elect Congressmen for the term of two years, and can elect for no less time, except in case of a vacancy. David Wilmot has been our Representative in Congress one year, for which he has received more than two thousand dollars—he has the next winter Session before him, (the last of his present term,) when he will receive not less than one thousand dollars, most probably. If Mr. White is elected, he will not take his seat before one year from December next.

Suppose Mr. Wilmot should be re-elected, how long before we would have a Representative in Congress from Susquehanna County? Seven years from next December! Suppose Mr. White is elected? We shall be entitled to a Congressman from this County, to be elected two years from this fall, and who would take his seat the fall after.

If the honor and emoluments of that office are worth having, pass them around! pass them around! So let us all say—we will all vote accordingly. All, did we say? Yes, we venture to say all, who have not sworn allegiance to a few desperate "rule or ruin" demagogues, who assume to farm out the minor offices to their liege subjects and secure to themselves those which are attended with most profit. The rotation principle is sound and democratic. It was recommended by Jefferson, by Jackson, and is approved by Polk. Let us adopt it, and all will be well.

A Tempest in a Tea-pot.

Since Robert G. White, Esq., has been brought into the field in opposition to Hon. David Wilmot, the Fire-proof has been in a perfect storm—clouds gather, dark and angry, which ever and anon emit thunderbolts, forged for purposes of political slaughter, but which, without exception, fall harmlessly at the feet of intended victims. Some of the Clique avow, that the current of opposition to Wilmot, is now irresistible—others encouragingly assert that some leading men who last Fall eschewed dictation and supported the "People's Ticket," acted dishonestly and selfishly—that convinced of their error, these once contemners of Fire-proof dictation, have confessed, and promised to return to their masters' fold. The more sensible among them, however, and who make some pretensions to political integrity, admit that their Candidate is in imminent danger of defeat—they fear that the better sense of the people will prevail; and that they will

—"Their rights maintain,
Unswayed by influence, and unsubdued by gain."

The aspect of our affairs with Mexico.

In our anticipation of a speedy determination of hostilities with that hapless country, late advices would seem to intimate our mistake. Gen. Santa Anna, has not yet even entered the City of Mexico, but lingers at his old country residence in Jalapa. It is also rumored, that it might be quite unsafe for him to enter the seat of Government; as a lingering regard for Paredes still obtains among the people there. All offers of reconciliation are disdainfully rejected by that Government, or by somebody, while it is difficult to ascertain who constitutes the real head of the nation. The rumor is also current, and probably correct; that some who rebelled, and struck for Santa Anna, have returned to the support of Paredes. That hypocritical hero, Gen. Santa Anna, may find it necessary, in order to personal safety and quiet, to return to the beautiful isle of Cuba, where he may with impunity and much self-delight, re-engage in his favorite amusement of Cock-fighting. Our Government, too, under the unskillful condition of that country, can do no more or less than prosecute the war in which it is embarked, with unremitting vigor. This mode of maintaining our honor or attaining our rights, is certainly attended with great expense, which circumstance renders it highly important that we should cautiously husband our resources.

FEVER AND AGUE is very prevalent along the Susquehanna river.

Suicide.

A melancholy case of temporary insanity, and consequent suicide occurred about seven miles from this Village, in the Township of Dimock, on Wednesday of last week. A Mr. James Sherman, who moved into this section of country last spring, from Orange county, N. Y. and took residence upon a farm which he purchased of Mr. Allen Upson, in the township referred to, went, on the day mentioned, deliberately from the field in which he was at work, to his house, procured a razor, and repaired to a swamp about three-fourths of a mile distant when he apparently, first inflicted two or three incisions upon his arm, with a view to blood-letting, then severed the jugular vein of his neck, which resulted in death. His circumstances in life were such, as reasonably to rattle the suspicion that pecuniary embarrassment impelled him to a commission of the fatal act. The fact that he left a wife and three children to mourn his loss, renders the event exceedingly deplorable.

New-York & Erie Rail Road.

With feelings of no little surprise and impatience do we observe the unreasonable, restless and impolitic conduct of a few selfish spirits, in the "Southern Tier of Counties," respecting the introduction of this Road into Pennsylvania, at points where it is inexpedient to continue north of the State line. Their course is of "the dog in the manger" kind—they would disregard the great interests which the public are to derive from a completion of this work, and even "set them at naught," unless the Road should pass through their farms. Such disposition was clearly evinced at a late meeting in the village of Onondaga, where they threatened to apply to a Chancellor for an injunction to prevent the Company from proceeding to erect their Road within our borders. Their opposition must be a failure.

Hon. A. H. Read's Speech.

We this day publish, at the request of hundreds of our subscribers, the able speech of our late townsman, Hon. A. H. Read, deceased. We do this, because we know that the sentiments by him avowed on the floor of Congress in 1842, not only coincided with our views on that subject then, but because we believe the opinions of the democracy in this Congressional District have undergone no change since that time, in respect to the important topics upon which he so ably discoursed. His reasoning in advocacy of the protective policy, and in favor of raising ample revenue for governmental purposes, by an imposition of discriminating duties upon foreign fabrics, &c. was approved by his constituents in that year of general peace, 1842; how much more strongly applicable to the present emergency are his arguments, while our national debt is daily increasing, with a rapid growth, in consequence of an expensive war with a Foreign Nation. His conclusions are sound—adequate protection to American labor entitles them to our sanction—let us, then, follow the honest convictions of enlightened judgment, despite the croaking of dough-faced sticklers for Southern domination.

The Responsibility.

The "rule or ruin" Faction of this county seem to be resolved upon a destruction of the Democratic party. The outs, ins, and expectants of office, in their determination by intrigue, management and dictation, to select candidates for the people to support, in place of letting them say upon whom the mantle of office shall fall, have unquestionably endangered the success of the Democratic Candidates upon our ticket. At whose door, then, lies the fault? Why, at the door of the Fire-proof, whence all edicts and commands to the people emanate. The truth is, John Blanding, R. J. Niven, George Fuller, Wm. Hartley, F. B. Streeter and other lesser lights, evidently act under an impression that our party is so strong in this county, and under so good discipline, that, if by means fair or foul, they succeed in having men nominated favorable to their selfish purposes and interested schemes, they must be elected, of course—and this, although they nominate men known to be opposed to the best interests of all Northern Pennsylvania. This is emphatically the case with David Thomas and Schuyler Fasset. Though we have no objection to these gentlemen personally or politically; yet we know they would not have been nominated, and so would say a large majority of Democrats in this county. We tried them once, and they voted against our interests. Why the necessity, then, of placing them where they can again injure us; especially while we have hundreds in the district equally competent to represent us? If they should not be elected by a respectable majority, the responsibility must rest upon the desperate Faction, who, by most reprehensible means procured their nomination. These gentlemen are entitled to our support from one consideration only; and that is founded in principle—they are the only Democratic candidates in the field for the office of Representative.

No so with Congressman. We can support Robert G. White, with entire political consistency—we shall do so, with the ardor of true patriotism. He is pre-eminently worthy to receive the vote of every elector in this Congressional District; and, in the support which he will receive, an exalted destiny awaits him. Mark the prophecy!

The North Branch Canal.

As we are thankful for small favors, in relation to matters of encouragement touching the prospect of a completion of this impor-

tant and unfinished work within a reasonable time, it is extremely gratifying to learn, that this Congressional District, which is most vitally interested in its progress and ultimate accomplishment, by its vote on the 13th inst., does not give sanction to that "Bill of abominations," the British Tariff Law of 1846, by casting a majority of votes for Congress in favor of David Wilmot, the Snake of the Company will be speedily taken up; and the balance of work put, at once, under contract.

What say you, fellow electors? Shall we more care for our own interests or for those of a little Faction who declare that they can and will control our votes? Robert G. White, the One Term man, the champion of Pennsylvania rights, the candidate of the People—shall he not receive our votes for Congress? Answer in tones of Democratic thunder at the Polls on Tuesday the 13th, and silence the batteries of foes to our dearest interests. Our distant friends are indignant, that in these parts, the People, insidiously are moving in the order of self-protection!

Francis Quinn.

This gentleman, a resident of Silver Lake, is the Democratic candidate for Auditor, upon the ticket, formed on Monday evening of last Court-week. It will not be forgotten that he was eulogized, on that occasion, by Dr. Lee, for having last fall declined being a candidate on the "People's Ticket," for the same office—and this, after he had consented that his name should be placed there. The *Smart-Sheet*, down-town, reiterates this note of praise. Will our fellow Democrats who voted the "People's Ticket" be thus insolently taunted? If under the impolitic course adopted by the clique, Thomas Nicholson, of Springville, should be elected to that office, no blame can be attributed to—the fault will rest with the disorganizers of the Fire-proof Faction, and not with the People, who have endured the arrogance of political dictators until forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

We notice, in looking over the foreign news, that England is all one holiday of rejoicing and gladness at the passage of M'Kay's bill. Can it be that we are legislating for a foreign land? True, we have had much good advice from across the water, and British nabobs have sent us thousands of free trade papers and pamphlets, but the old keystone state has ever met them, as in revolutionary days, in the forefront of battle. She has ever cherished her coal to make pleasant the hearthstones of her friends, and her iron to glitter cold in the face of her enemies. Her sons have ever stood, side by side, in solid phalanx, until at the last session of Congress, David Wilmot, like another Arnold, went "solitary and alone" to sit among the "gentlemen from South Carolina." Woe to the man, who, in her time of need, forgets the country that gave him birth, and loves another better than his own—it is a bloody love!

Never had our State presented a sight more grateful and cheering to the patriot statesman, than she did under the beneficent action of the tariff of 1842. Under its influence she was destined to have become the "garden and workshop of the Union." Since its passage our population and wealth had increased at a rate that soon would have made us the empire state of the confederacy. The farmer was beginning to see a better time in the sure reward of his labor. The wool-grower knew that he had a certain market for his burdened fleeces, and far down in the bowels of the earth was heard the cheerful song of the miner, and the forge and furnace and workshop was thronging like a hive of bees. Then why not let well enough alone? Aye, the busy hum of Northern industry was no better than "one dread horrid grid" to southern ears, and David Wilmot, to gain a bad notoriety we fear, united with the enemies of his native state, to wreck her prosperity, and force her once more into repudiation, poverty and debt. Had he thrust from his memory the reiterated advice of Washington, and Jefferson, and the unequivocal talk of Jackson, that he should "do this thing!" Had he no care for the councils and wisdom of the fathers of the old keystone state? Had he forgotten that the Secretary of the Treasury of every Democratic Administration since the formation of our government until the present, had recommended the protection of our home industry? But enough—self-protection is an instinct of our nature, and once more we can fight the battles of our independence. We had free trade with a vengeance, when but the stripping colonies of Great Britain, and now, hardened as we are in the bone and muscle of a democratic manhood, shall we place ourselves in the same category with Canada and other British provinces? Why, he who runneth can read a lesson of dread experience, in the condition of poor, bleeding, Ireland—God bless her—that he may beware of trusting his country to the tender mercies of the iron and coal men and manufacturers of England.

The protective principle, as it gave life and breath to the tariff of '42, is good Pennsylvania doctrine. We, wherever others may go, must stand by the principles of our fathers. We, with all due deference for Mr. Wilmot, may not forsake our first love. And as the democratic heart is sound at the core, so its glad pulsations may not always beat for a man, who, cradled among the free hills of the North, would sell his birthright for a piece of postage. The champion of a southern free trade demagogue, let him die the death!

Let no man mistake us. We stand by our country, and the democratic cause. We say, that in laying a scale of duties, the protection of home industry is called for by the public good—that we need discrimination for protection, and not for revenue alone; we assert, with Thos. Jefferson, that foreign producers have the power and the will to prevent the steady growth of our own industry, but by protection and even prohibition they must not be permitted to do so; we maintain, with Andrew Jackson, that a horizontal tariff is not a judicious tariff; we believe, with Simon Cameron, that the tariff bill of 1846 is blighting, deadly, and ruinous to the best interests of Pennsylvania—conceived in the hot-bed of nullification and beneficial to England alone. Then, with heart and hope, we say, let repeal be our watchword—write it upon every vote—shout it along our hills and valleys—tell it in every workshop of the Union—to the minter, mechanic and farmer—wherever the hum of industry and contented labor is heard, that M'Kay's Tariff bill must be repealed!

Quite Amusing.

Two extraordinary personages, no less than O. G. Hempstead and G. A. Green, "men of might," discouraged, with the prospects at home, yesterday "pulled out," and went over to East Smithfield in Bradford county to stir up the people in support of a man who has proved himself unworthy of their suffrages by his anti-Pennsylvania voting at the last session of Congress! Probably these worthy young men expect the opportunity of making speeches to the good people of East Smithfield, in "Durley's long Hall" of memorable notoriety—the dining room of a seven by nine tavern house. Well, Dr. Salisbury should be compensated for this getting up of a mass meeting, by being elected Sergeant-at-arms for the next U. S. Senate; and those twin squibs from Susquehanna, should, together, be made a future Congressmen.

Mr. Wilmot.

Since the intelligent, sterling democracy of old Tioga have dropped Mr. Wilmot, and proclaimed in numerous Conventions with the enlightened authority of sovereign people, we will have no more of him, he is staid to appear extremely chop-fallen. We understand he has applied his powers at endeavoring to reconcile the electors of Tioga to his anti-Pennsylvania course, but it was no go—his efforts convinced them that he was unsound. We now advise him to *tick about*, come into this county and do likewise. We will then warrant him to be handsomely defeated in the district.

Bradford Settler.

We have received a prospectus for the publication of a new weekly paper at Towanda, in Bradford county. It promises, under the title of "Bradford Settler," in politics, to be democratic and to support such measures as will best sustain the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and in doing so, necessarily to oppose the Tariff of 1846. Terms one dollar and fifty cents, or one dollar, if paid within three months after receipt of the first number.

We know not what extent of patronage a paper of this description may receive in those districts, but that its existence would be really favorable to the continued ascendancy of purely democratic principles in that county, we are fully aware. Though unacquainted with the firm of J. G. Patton & Co. who are to be the publishers, we recognize in the name of Patton, literally a host—and if this new paper is to be conducted under the auspices of Gen. Patton's high and well merited popularity in the ranks of sterling democracy, it has a sure guaranty for its success.

The Tariff of 1842, compared with that of 1846.

It has been falsely, and even rabidly asserted by some of our half-fledged Tariff orators, that the farming interests are not prejudiced by the Tariff act of last winter. Are they not? Almost every interest in the United States is injuriously affected by that execrable bill. The following table has been carefully made, by able and accurate comparers, which clearly indicates that the Tariff of 1842, is decidedly more favorable to the producer than the bill of 1846. Read and judge:

By the Tariff of 1842 the duties upon the articles below, are as follows:

Beef & Pork	2 cts per pound
Hams & Bacon	2 "
Butter	5 "
Wheat	25 " bushel
Rye	15 "
Oats	10 "
Wheat flour	70 " 112 lbs
Indian meal	20 "
Potatoes	10 " bushel
Corn	10 "

By the Tariff of 1846, the duties on the same articles are as follows:

Beef & Pork	20 pr ct. ad val. about 2 cent
Hams & Bacon	1 cent per lb.
Butter	2 "
Wheat	16 cts pr bush.
Rye	6 "
Oats	3 "
Wheat flour	22 cts pr 112 lb.
Indian meal	15 "
Potatoes	5 cts pr bush.
Corn	5 "

We should advertise the uncallected Letters this week, but the list is not handed in. Ramo says, the Clique have subscribed for three or four hundred copies of the Northern Democrat for two weeks, to cheat us out of the advertising by thus extending the circulation of that paper. (Done under the advice of a certain it is presumed!) What an outrage upon common honesty! Can such measures prevail?

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF TIOPA COUNTY!

At an immense meeting of the Democratic party of Tioga county, opposed to the Tariff of 1846, held at the Court-house in Wellsboro, on Thursday evening the 24th inst., the Hon. Daniel L. Sherwood, was chosen President, Joseph Aiken, of Tioga, Oliver Elliott of Richmond, James Lowrey, of Wellsboro, Isaac Drake of Mansfield, Francis Wetherbee of Covington, Samuel Dickinson of Delmar, David Hays of Corning, Vice Presidents, and Dr. Herman Temple of Knoxville, Daniel Holiday of Middleburg, and J. F. Donaldson of Wellsboro, Secretaries.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by R. G. White Esq. of Tioga county, Gen. William Patton of Bradford county, and the Hon. Daniel L. Sherwood of Tioga county, setting forth the defects of the Tariff of 1846, and its injurious effects upon the farming and other interests of Pennsylvania, who were responded to with enthusiastic applause. After which the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the true principles of Democracy can never be inconsistent with the true interests of the people; and the object of all legislation being to promote these interests. Therefore Resolved, That there is always an implied understanding, equivalent to a contract, between the nominating power, and the nominee of the party for legislative offices, that the nominee solemnly obligates himself to sustain the interests of his constituents, and that being the consideration of such implied contract, if he violates his obligation to the people, the consideration has failed, and we hold that, in politics, as in law, a failure of consideration vitiate all contracts, and releases the people who are one of the contracting parties, from all obligation to fulfill on their part, and that too, at any time, whenever they may discover to their satisfaction, such delinquency and failure of consideration.

Resolved, That on examining into the course pursued by our present Representative in Congress, the Hon. David Wilmot, we have to our great regret discovered it to be opposed to our best interests as an integral portion of Pennsylvania, and that he has declared his intentions to pursue the same course if re-elected.

Resolved, That under such circumstances we can no longer recognize the Hon. David Wilmot as the legitimate candidate of the Democratic party for Congress.

Resolved, That Robert G. White, Esq., of Tioga county, a sound Tariff Democrat, having been placed in nomination by Democratic conferees, representing the several counties of this Congressional District, we hereby pledge ourselves to his support, fearless of denunciation from free trade demagogues of any party.

Resolved, That the denunciation of Gen. Patton, one of the patriarchs of Democracy, in Bradford county, and other Democrats, comes with a bad grace from the Hon. David Wilmot, who was once the riveler of that noblest and greatest of Heroes and Statesmen, Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That whatever may be the views of others respecting the one term principle, Mr. Wilmot ought not to complain of its application to him, when he remembers the attempts made by him through means, by no means creditable to him to reduce two of his predecessors in Congress, the Hon. Samuel W. Morris of Tioga county, and the Hon. Almon H. Read of Susquehanna county, down to the one term, and that if he should be operated upon by the same medicine he attempted to administer to others, he has nothing to complain of, but retributive justice.

Resolved, That the course pursued in relation to the Tariff by our Democratic Senators the Hon. Simon Cameron, and the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, and all the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania, except David Wilmot, meets our hearty approbation.

Resolved, that we regard the faction of this county who are supporting the Tariff of 1846, as traitors to the best interests of our commonwealth and as enemies to the great democratic party of the State.

Resolved, That the fact of the Hon. David Wilmot not being able to command the services of such men as William Ebbel, Ephraim W. Baird, David F. Barstow, Esquires, and Gen. Patton, Democrats of his own borough, and in their stead accepting the aid of speakers from New York, whose interests it is to cheapen our Coal and Iron, speaks volumes against his fidelity to the interests of his own constituents.

Resolved, That we recommend to the patronage of the friends of Pennsylvania interests in this Congressional district, and to the settlers whose interests it proposes to advocate, the newspaper about to be established at Towanda, to be called the Bradford Settler.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the democratic papers in this Congressional district.

DANIEL L. SHERWOOD, President.
Vice President,
Joseph Aiken, Oliver Elliot,
James Lowrey, Isaac Drake,
Francis Wetherbee, Samuel Dickinson,
Edwin Dyer, William Rexford.
Secretaries,
Herman Temple, Daniel Holiday, Jr.,
J. F. Donaldson.

To Our Tariff Friends in Smithfield and Townships Adjoining:

GENTLEMEN:—Beware of extravagant assertions and baseless promises, which we have reason to suspect, were made at the political gathering in East Smithfield, touching the prospects of Mr. Wilmot in Susquehanna county. We are told that the Factionists of this place, in rank hostility to the People and their Candidate for Congress, have commissioned emissaries to circulate there, privately or privately, the unfounded declaration that Wilmot will receive a majority over White here. He not deceived. The electors of Susquehanna County will never give sanction to such an assertion at the ballot-box. We confidently expect a majority of from four to six hundred in this county. Mark the prediction.