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Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine, that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be-come acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest interests of our country.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

etition thereof. *Third.* We shall oppose the election or appoint-ment of any *foreign-born* citizen to any office of trust honor or emolument, under the Federal or State govcruments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; mainining, as we do, the opinion that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to -govern the land of their birth ; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life,

liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of our laws,

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption eign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever, under any and all circumstances.

religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Sixth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested

rights of all persons, of native or forcign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vestedrights.

and maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no polit-

hth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doe



KINSTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1856.

From the Washington Organ. The Richmond Enquirer.

VOL. II.

The Richmond Enquirer of Thursday, last, contains a libellous attack upon the AMERICAN ORGAN, under the head of "ONE is as follows, to-wit : OF THE FRAUDS," in which that press falsely attributes to the ORGAN "a fraudulent

garbling of the record." for the purpose foreigners, who are either paupers or cruminals, and to of showing that Mr. Buchanan had voted send back to the countries from which they come, all against the South on the 11th of January against the South on the 11th of January, 1838, in the Senate, upon a proposition such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes any government, which may send hither such classes amendment to Mr. Clav's amendment of one of the resolutions offered a few days and announcing the true doctrine in regard

1838, against which James Buchanan, of Pennsylva-

nia, voted : . Resolved, That any interference with the subject of slavery, in the Territories of the United States, ia which it may exist, is inhibited by all the consid-

erations in regard to the rights and interests of the of such an amended form of an oath to support the inhabitants of the said Territories, the security of Constitution of the United States, and to be adminis- the slaveholding States, and the danger to the Union, tered to all persons elected or appointed to any office which are mentioned in the preceeding resolution, as of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or forbidding any interference with, or action on the State governments, as will effectually exclude from subject of slavery in the District of Columbia ; and such offices all persons, who shall not directly and ex-religibly recognize the obligations and binding force of tories, when admitted into the Union as States; will the Constitution of the United States, as paramount be exclusively entitled to decide the question of the to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any for- existence of slavery within their respective limits for themselves." '

"Among those who voted for the resolution on a di-Fifth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any rect role, were John C. Calhoun, Alfred Cuthbert, "union of Church and State," no matter what class of Wilson Lumpkin, and Rives and Roane, of Virgin-

"James Buchanan voted against it on a direct vote. "Yet Mr. Buchanan is now supported by many Southern men, on the ground that he is a safer man for the South than Mr. Fillmore! Let them exam-Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all ine his record and purge themselves of such inconsist-abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi-

The Enquirer says of the above, thus :

"If the above article had appeared orig-

people thereof will be entitled to decide wherever slavery existed in any Territory that question exclusively for themselves." there the question of abolishing or contin-The second position taken by the Enquir- uing slavery should be decided by the citier, and resting upon the above resolution, zens of such Territory in framing their con-

lution submitted by Mr. Clay, reveals an-other interesting fact, viz : that in 1838, by recorded vote in the Senate, Mr. Buch-anan affirmed to principle that always for the Enquirer thus fall to the ground—the ANY TERRITORY shall be admitted in the interior and the Enquirer thus fall to the ground—the ANY TERRITORY shall be admitted in the Enquirer thus fall to the ground-the Union as a State, the people thereor shall same having been assumed either in consumdecide that question (slaver) exclusively mate ignorance, or in a total misconception for themselves"-thus early and thus distinctly repudiating squatter sovereignty,

er is, in its own language, as follows :

"Another interesting ciscumstance disclosed by the above resolution of Mr. Clay. is the fact that he and Mr. Buchanan, and every Senator who voted for the resolution, then and by that act discredited the sanctity and obligatory force of the Missouri restriction, by declaring that the people of EVERY TERRITORY POSSESS the EXCLUSIVE power of determining the slavery question for themselves."

These THREE POSITIONS are all copied in the very words of the Richmond Enquirer, used in the editorial under consideration. That would indeed be an "interesting circumstance" stated above, as the Enquirer's third position, if it happened to be true ; but the "interesting circumstance," like the "interesting fact" stated as the second position of the Enquirer, had, in truth, No

EXISTENCE!

tions of the Enquirer rest.

slavery where it existed !" Does the youth

comprehend the distinctions? Will the

young man, in his sober moments, reaffiirm

his second position? Never. This posi-

The FIRST point made by the Enquirer

Cincinnati Convention has, however, declared it to be "legitimate," and we rejoice that its bachelor parent now recognises his offspring ! And for what end were those doctrines designed? stitutions-but slavery did not exist in any Mr. Yancey discloses the purpose, "the keeping of

"Mr. Buchanan's vote on the above reso- territory north of the Missouri line, and these Territories exclusively for the settlement of North-

Democracy in the Senate-Martin Van Buren, the tefore by Mr. Calhoun. The Enquirer copies the following from our daily of the 16th September, to-wit: "Bochawan's Vorg.—The following resolution was the Upited States Senate, on the 11th of Pannery, 1838, against which James Buchanan, of Pannery, 1838, against which James Buchanan (Pannery), 1838, against which James Buch

"Mr. Buchanan's position on slavery is impregnable," &c. In the meantime, in order that the youth of the Enquirer may understand the subject, and not com-mit any further blunders by misreading important mit any further blunders by misreading important hullabaloo about the restoration of the Missouri Commit any further blunders by misreading important hullabaloo abont the restoration of the Missouri Com-declarations and resolutions, we commend to his care-promise, but do they wish to reinstate that Compro-yet ardent lover of Peace-whilst he will zealously mise ?

By no means. They could not even be persuaded to do it. They understand, precisely as Buchanan, by the numerical preponderance of the former classes! North, how much more effectually the great end of Elect James Buchanan, as President, and establish the provisoists-the keeping these Territories exclu-sively for the settlement of northern immigrants- and although he is now sustained as the Southern and although he is now sustained as the Southern sectional candidate, we warn the South, that they will that the inhabitants of a Territory, while yet in a Ter-ritorial state, could prevent the immigration that of be sold, transferred and conveyed, "in fee simple," to the Kinderhook dynasty !

We will advert to the Enquirer's first position on

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS

2. If the subscribers order the discontinuance their papers, the publishers may continue to a them till all cash charges are paid.

them till all cash charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill, and ordered their paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent the former disection, they are held responsible.
6. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intertional fromd.

NO. 14.

fathers of this bastard child of Democracy ! The his good fortune, have given him the advantage of all others, and peculiarly fitted him for the part of mediator? Is it simply a superstitious imagination mediator? Is it simply a superstitious imagination to suppose that he has been kept and set apart for the sublime office of Pacificator? Would his restora-tion to the Presidency on the Platform of his charac-ter and career, wound the self respect of any true na-tional man in the country? Is not this common ground upon which all can meet in harmony? A parern immigrants ?? This opens to us the secret of the tizan of neither section, would not every good citizen, earnest support given to Mr. Buchanan now, by North or South, East or West, on the Atlantic or Paciffic ocean, feel that his rights and feelings would be respected and protected under the administration of Mr. Fillmore? Does he not know this to be so?

Churchill C. Cambreleng, the right-hand man of Van Buren under his administration—Col. Benton, Fillmore will do what he has doue? In believing too well known as the Free-soil champion of Northern that Mr. Fillmore will make a wise, virtuous, and in too well known as the Free-soil champion of Northern Democracy in the Senate—Martin Van Buren, the "Northern man with Southern principles"(?)—"Prince" that bar. I influere will make a wise, virtuous, and im-partial Chief Magistrate, he is not called to put faith in the professions of a candidate, or the promises of his friends, or the deceitful and treacherous virtues of a

But not only in the vexed questions between the North and the South, does the Conservative and lovnaintain the rights and honor of his country he will not lightly hazard its peace. Himself governed by a sense of self-respect and the great law of Justice, he to do it. They understand, precisely as Buchanan, Douglas, Cambreleng, Benton, and the Van Burens understand the cortain operation of "squatter sover-eignty," in giving them the power to fill up all the Territories with Germans, Irish and "Sharp's fiffe" New Englanders, by means of which classes of popu-lation, slaveholders and their property can be excluded, ca. Bringing thus to the conduct of our foreign relations—as he has brought in the past—a libera I spirit, and administering them with a firm, but even and gracious temper, our country would attract the good will and command the respect of every other people-and our coantrymen, at the same time, be exempt from the fever and ague existence-the ruinous paules and paralyzing uncertainty, which spring from a weak and fitful' or violent aggressive spirit in

of the language of Mr. Clay's resolution. We might here retaliate upon the Enquir

the first point made by the Enquirer, to wit, that doing those things to aid in the purpose of "keeping ful verusal, a letter written last spring, by Charles Irving, Esq., originally appointed one of the Democratic electors for Virginia, and who declined, and also a pamphlet lately re-issued, written by the Hon.

Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, now a Democratic elector for that State, and who in 1848, spoke after this fashion, to wit : (See page 8 of his pamphlet.) "To Mr. Buchanan therefore is due the credit for giving the first go-by to the Wilmot proviso, as a means of excluding slaveholders from our new Territories, but at the same time of pointing out to the could be obtained by advocating the new doctrine,

slave-holders !" "Lest this should startle the South, however, and The First point made by the Enquirer's first position on starte the South, however, and that he never devi-Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines. ated a hair's breadth from the straight line there Territories, Mr. Buchanan proposed to both of justice and constitutional duty." We the alarmed sections to unite on the Missouri Compromise-a compromise which admits the power of Congress over the matter, and derives all its stability have a good many letters and resolves to Niath. We shall maintain and defend the Constitu- introduction into the Senate, the resolution refer to on this FIRST point, which it will and force from an act of Congress!"

by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, violited, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by relig-invisits, or by the adherents or followers of either, or ence on any other proposition, and without any other class of persons.

of the States, without diminution as guaranteed therehy: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or ei- surprising that, in the absence of all explather of them.

tions to build up an " American party," whose maxim ing-the resolution. Fortunately, the repushall be .

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

Kentacky all Right.

F om this old State, the home of Clay, we continue t r ceive the most gratifying assurances of the unted prospect of her vote being cast for Fillmore Jonelson. We, yesterday, met a gentleman fresh m her soil, who begs us to assure our readers that i, safe for the national candidates of the country. and Donelson, beyond a doubt, and we are permitted. rough the kindness of a friend, to make the follow g extracts from business letters received within the few days.

Under date of Paris, Ky., Sept. 25, a writer says are working very hard in old "Kentuck," and vill cast her vote for Fillmore at all hazards; she ever faltered, and she is now more wide awake she has, been since the great campaign for old Another letter, under date of Frankfort, Ky, Sone 22d, says: "We are in the very best spirits here. is no doubt or possibility of a doubt but that hore will curry this State. The Locos are very w down Maine was worse to them than a poultiee of mashed ice. All are looking forward to the result of your October election. Beat the Buchanan party there, and the .Democrats won't have seed enough to plant next year. Tennessee is as certain as Kentucky.

Another gentleman writing from Clay Village, Xeatucky, Sept, 19, says, "Rodger Harrison, (Fillmore,) met Elijah Hise, (Buchanat) at Eminence on Tuesday last, when Hise actually and positively declined to divide the time with him and discuss our principles before the people. That is the tactics now of the Democratic speakers; they are thus declining at all their appointments, because they are always outmatched by the American speakers. Hise's course at Eminence resulted to our advantage decidedly, and at that meeting six Old Line Democrats declared themselves no longer for Buchanan, and came out publicly r Fillmore. Two Old Line Whigs also, who had been co-operating with the Buchanan party, publicly declared themselves for Fillmore. There are only two more Old Line Whigs in this county going for Buchanan, and they are wavering. These eight men left the Buchanan party on ground that if their speakers refused to sustain its principles on the stump, they were not worth adhearing to any longer."

These extracts afford but a sligh indication of the spirit and enthusiasm which is abroad throughout the whole State, and our friends will; without doubt, send up such a shout for the conservative candidates of the country, as will drive Mr. Buchanan out of the field. Courage friends every where, the day brightens on all sides, and the banner of victory is being rapidly moved

Aaron Vicarious Brown.

This devoted "son of a now sainted Father," said. in the Democrat Convention of 1852, which nominated Pierce, that if Buchanan were nominated there it would break up the Democratic party ! The Aaron was for his brother-in-law. GEN PILLOW. At Cincinnatti, he still thought the nomination of Buchanan would be fatal to his party. He was then for hum-

He is now boasting on the stump that old Line Whigs, and among them. Rufus Choate, are out for Buchanan. He knows that Choat goes for Buchan-an becouse he is a stronger Abolitionists than Fillmore! We have before us Mr. Brown's Athens Speech in 1845, when he was a candidate for Governer, and published by himself in a volume of 600 pages.

called for a guarantee. The amendment gave it in express words, as plain as the English language could framing a State constitution, and therefore it was of no practical utility, and was rightly repealed. 2nd. Slavery is a moral evil and the Democratic party are in favor of using all constitutional means for prohibiting the extension of the same. ande and above party; and he was supported in their maintenance, by the distinguished leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties alike, without regard make it. It gave a broader and better guarantee by Mr. Calhoun at the same session, and ting for the foregoing resolution of Mr. does not belong socially to a degraded race. than Mr. Foster had given to himself It was but for which amendment of Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan voted, to-wit: Buchanan voted, the silt buchanan voted, the buscori confidence and the rescard, the silt buchanan voted voted servanat of thereal voted servanat of thereal vo delusion of the brain that induced him to think or to imagine that he thought he could see an abolitionist in Walker's amendment. Hender nor Johnson, nor Merrick could see it. Crittenden looked, and told Mr. Foster that there was nothing in it. Mr. Sena-tor Choate of Massachusetts, HIMSELF AN ABO-LITIONIST, was called upon to examine it careful-ly. He did so examine it, and shaked his head at Mr. Foster said, "there is no abolitionist there. Mr. Fos-ter. I wish there was I would then vote for it. But I see slavery there—all over Texas—worse than in your own resolutions." So Mr. Choate votes against he amendment because he sees a great big negro in it, whilst Mr. Foster votes against it because he sees a red hot Alolitionist in it. What wonderful discre-pancy between these two great Whig Senators!-Mr. Choate might well cry out to Mr. Foster. and because, when any such Territory shall sistent, and in conformaty with the spirit Walker !!!" and because, when any such Territory shall sistent, and in conformaty with the spirit Walker !!!" sistent, and in conformaty with the spirit Walker !!!" be admitted into the Union as a State, the of the Missouri Compromise, to wit: that Buchanan and Walker then are jointly the putative not his virtues and services, yet that circumstances, pecasion.-Organ. "He must have optics keen, I ween, Who sees what is not to be seen." the protote at some the second this such that such the second the second and the the Contract state at another Extents and in the Coldinant of the Using alternate of and rote for, such preferences we have an every to a finance i and rote for, such preferences we have an every to a finance i and rote for, such preferences we have a finance i and rote for and rote for a such as a finance i and rote for a construction of the finance i and rote for a finance i and rote i a finance i and rote for a finance i a fina Wingel's Pages and Engelses. I done of the painters are need that the second second the second s

surprise. In the isolation in which it is presented, with no connexion or dependany narration of the circumstances of its

tion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights looks as if it should have commanded the require much space to publish, and as the votes of all conservative men. It is not er of them. Touth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exer-to censure Mr. Buchanan for not supportgestive of fraud, that suspicion attaches to

all its statements. | So incredible a story is well associated with such unreliable authorwe desired in the second second

The Enquirer, in the first line of the above comment, asserts and untruth by implication-for the resolution of Mr. Rives was found by us in an Augusta, Georgia, papar, precisely as we copied it, without the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun or the amendments of Mr. Clay attached thereto, and the ORGAN therefore garbled no part of the record in this connexion, as the Enquirer has charged in another portion of its editorial. But the Enquirer would fain drag down the AMERICAN ORGAN to a level with itself, by the utterance of the foul calumny that "the reputation of the ORGAN is so suggestive of fraud, that suspicion attaches to all its statements." If by this wholesale abuse of the ORGAN, the youth of the Enquirer expects to change our relative positions in any respect whatever, he may learn, when he is older, that the plea if Congress should "attempt to abolish of "set off," 's not always allowable.

We shall now, without further personal allusion, endeavor to grapple fairly and openly with the Richmond Enquirer, on THREE POINTS assumed by it, in the article above referred to, and, unless we overrate the force of truth, and greatly over-estimate sur-ability to copy plain language, the young man will not hereafter say to us, "WE ENTREAT THE AMERICAN ORGAN TO TRY ITS HAND AGAIN."

Omitting less important, and easily controverted positions found in the Enquirer's themselves." article now under review, we copy the following propositions therein assumed, first :

"Mr. Buchanan's position on slavery is impregnable. He never deviated a hair's of the true doctrine, that the people of the with Cass, gave up the idea of using the power of breadth from the straight line of justice Territories are to decide their domestic institutions at the time they form their conand constitutional duty."

This position is boldly taken by the En- stitutions, but this recognition of the right, quirer, and deserves to be boldly met, and to have slavery or not, applied, in the resshall be met by Buchanan's own declara- olution before us, to such Territory only tions, made on various occasions.

Thus said Mr. Yancey in 1848. We hope that General Cass, who claims the patersecond and third positions' will be more nity of the "squatter sovereignty" doctrine, will wait briefly disposed of, we will, with the leave till after the Presidential election, before he denies Mr. of our readers, discuss these second and Buchanan's claim to be its author, as it is thus disthird points first. And here we ask a RE- tinctly declared by the Hon. Mr. Yancey, who, hithtation of the AMERICAN ORGAN is so sug- PERUSAL of the above resolution of Mr. erto as an insider, now a friend and advocate of Mr. Clay, for which Mr. Buchanan voted, and Buchanan, has thrown much light on the subject of on which vote the second and third posi- the movements of Cass, Buchanan, and Company, to alone have made it my grateful duty to have complibring about the establishment of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty." That resolution says, that "any attempt

We readily acknowledge that down to the time we of Congress TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN ANY TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES" no idea that any other man but Lewis Cass had any WHICH IT EXISTS." "WOULD CREATE." &c. share in the authorship of "sountter sovereignty."-&c., and thereupon the Enquirer says, that on the contrary, the reiterated appeals of Mr. Buchby an affirmative vote on this resolution. mise, had led us to the belief, that he never counte-Mr. Buchanan affirmed the principle that nanced "squatter sovereignty," until that infamous when any Territory shall be admitted into doctrine was incorporated in the Cincinnati platform. the Union as a State, the people shall de- when he ignominiously surrendered his own identity, and abandoned his long-cherished policy of maintaincide the question of slavery exclusively for themselves," &c. Now here is indeed ing the principles of the Missouri Compromise! Mr. Yancey, however, (and he is good authority.) in his a discovery! or, we should rather say, it is pamphlet, published in 1848, at pages nine and ten, the vote of Tennessee, by a majority of ten thousand, the lack of a discovery-for the young man failed to discover, that this resolution had been going on for some time, between the Democracy no relation whatever to any Territory but of the North and South, on the question of slavery in himself in a minority at his own door, and vindicate that in which "slavery exists !" The affirm-ative vote of Mr. Buchanan was, not that Cass, Buchanan, Walker, and "the majority of the Democracy of the North," in the following very inter- in devotion to conservative sentiments, have seen Congress should refuse to exclude slavery esting statements, which we hope our young assailant from territory then free, but that it "would will carefully examine. create serious alarm and just apprehension"

Mr. Yancey says :

"1. Mr. Wilmot, and his co-adjutors, had sought to obtain the aid of Congress to establish this principle, viz : 'that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitade in any Territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired or an-

tion was taken under, an obvious miscon-ception of the reading and meaning of the the House of Representatives at the first session of the 29th Congress, and Gen. Cass and 'every Northern Democratic Senator had agreed to vote for it,' but 'very much' to the regret of Gen. Cass, he was deprived of the privilege, by Mr. Davis speaking out last moments of the Senate. "3. The South, without distinction of party, through think and call it) in their country be vindicated, and

her primary meetings, and in the legislatures of the States, took firm, united, and concentrated action' cide the question (slavery) exclusively for against the 'proviso,' and declared our Territories to Of that sacred cause, so near and dear to our hearts. be common property, in which the citizens of each

and faithful exponent and noble champion. As between the North and South he is the conservative of the country. Not only oraters, Whig and Democratic, in their enthusiasm, but grave and pious men, have

thought and said, that it seemed to them that Mr. Fillmore had been raised up by Providence to save us from the troubles through which the conn-Territories, but took too new positions, showing how try has so recently passed. I will not venture to in-terpret the will of Deity, but it seems to me as clear the end could be more surely attained, to wit :

"1st. The Mexican law, abolishing slavery, will remain in force until repealed by Congress.

olution before us, to such Territory only acquire will have the right 'to regulate their internal as that in which slavery then existed !! concerns in their own way,' and as 'the colored race

tions, and prove this position of the Enquirer to untrue.

Hon. Geo. S. Bryan's Letter. CHABLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1, 1856.

Gentleman :--- Your letter, as ocommittee of the Fill more Club of Knoxville, informing me that the friends of Mr. Fillmore in that vicinity contemplated holding a "grand Mass Meeting, on the 4th of the present month," and expressing that hope that I would find it convenient to be among the number of those who would address them, on that occasion, was received in due course of mail. If other motives were wanting, the very kind and too flattering terms in which the committee have urged their request, would alone have made it my grateful duty to have compli-ed with their wish—were it possible for me, consis-tently with other duties to leave Charleston at the present time. Suffer me to add, that to no audience in this country would I prefer to address myself, if read Mr. Yancey's pamphlet, (a week since,) we had called on to vindicate the right, or to urge wholesome, sound, conservative views, than to my countrymen of Tennesse. An honest speaker-is most happy-and whatever the result-content, when he can find an auon the contrary, the reiterated appeals of Mr. Buch-anan in favor of adhering to the Missouri Compro-to speak for the truth, when he can speak to hearts which love it, and have the courage and fidelity to aphold and maintain it. The history of the people of Tennessee have proved them, in remote and recent times, fearless and faithful; heroic defenders of what they esteemed right; of an independence not to be moved or shaken by man. Thus, in these later days, in our own generation, though identified with the great renown of Jackson, the country has seen Tennesseans reject his favorite, and in spite of him, cast discloses the "results" of the contest which had then been going on for some time, between the Democracy man of iron will, was dictatory to the nation, meet that will with a will as throng, but the great dictator them record their suffrage for Henry Clay, against their own immediate countryman, James K. Polk, when the country made him President. Gladly indeed, Gentlemen-and most refreshing would it have been to me-to have met my fellow country men of Tennessee, and to have mingled feelings and exchanged views with those, who like myself, still fondly cling to the faith and country of Washington; who, in spite of present disastrous omens, still believe in the triumph of that country, and in the prevalence of the past rule of a constitutional Union; who in brief and simple words, do not despair for their country, nor of their countrymen, but live in the conviction and upon it, that the great cause of National conservatism, which Washington inculcated with a religious zeal and solemnity, which Jackson defended in the crisis of its fate; and for which Clay lived and diedwill yet be victorious over all its enemies, and their weak and credulous faith (if so some shall sincerely

their abiding coulidence, in their countrymen justified.

-national conservatism-Mr. Fillmore is the fall

virtuous and honest labors, protected by equal laws. The Stars and Stripes, our meteor flag, so terrible in War, will wave on eery sea, and Ensign of Peace, and bear to every shore, under the sun, the glad assurance of justice and good will.— The beneficent cause of Peace, will bestrengthened by our example, and in her train, like some younger and dependent sister, will follow Commerce. merce, the present necessity and friend of the laborer and producer in whatever clime or country his lot may be cast, and whether he be planter, or farmer, mechanic or manufacturer, artizan or artist-whether he dig Coal and Iron in Pennsylvania, blast granite. or pile ice in Massachusetts, spin calicoes or shiritings, in Connecticut, preserve lard or pack bacon, in Ohio. fashioning of its products by the skill of his hands. what the printing press is to the author and the crea-tures of mind-the universal distributor, which has made the world the market, for the product of every man, who spins, or plants, or digs. Yes, the planter on this side of the water is but the silent partner of the manufacturer on the other side-the world is their common market. and Peace alone can keep safe the great highway, to that universal mart and allow the merchant to pass to and fro between them, in security, and Commerce to do its perfect work. Looking then to the past administration of the Government by Mr. Fillmore, may not his countrymen, confide safely on the assurance, that the peace of the country would not be hghtly bazarded or sacrificed, and that Pence as a sentiment, the arts of Peace, and Peace as a Policy for its blessed fruits, will be properly appreci-ated, cherished and guarded? And here again may we not ask the question, whether he will not do what he has done, and his future, will it not be like his past? And finally gentlemen, in whatever aspect, I regard the question, which we are all called to solve for ourselves-in whatever quarter I look-or by whatever policy or motive I could be governed, my duty is clear

and my preference decided. My conviction is abso-lute, that Mr. Fillmore is the man for the great work before us. I have faith to believe that this truth, will be recognized by the people of the North and the South, and will be the faith of the nation, before the great day in November. I rejoice in the bellef, that is the faith of Teanessee to-day, and as she voted for him (Mr. Fillmore) for Vice President she will perfect the bright record and vote for him for President. Her sons will thank her for it-they will honor her for the suffrage, she will cast for the good, wise and faithful servant of his country. She nor they will ever regret it-no more, than the bright page on her annals, on which it is written, that she cast her suffrage, for the immortal man who was thrice the Saviour of his country. They were true to him and themselves—they will be true to his friend, and the friend of that Union, which he loved better than his

I am gentlemen, most truly your friend and fell w-countryman

GEO. S. BRYAN. To Messrs. Rolfe S. Saunders. Jno. M. Flemming, Wm. B. Reese, jr., R. R. Bearden, R. H. Arm-strong, A. M. Piper, Committee.

All Right of Course.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin State Journal: over the initials "Wm. C. McM.," dated at Viroqua, Wisconsin, September 12th, and published by the Journal, September 23d, says that Wm. H. Tucker, Esq., of Lacrosse, appeared at the court-house in-Viroqua on the evening of the 10th instant (Septem bitter sectional strifes, not only his pure elevated character, virtuous and present position, his recent strong Albany declarations in behalf of the right; not only the fidelity and success, but the GOOD ber) to advocate the cause of Buchanan and in defence

Before stating the 2d and 3d positions taken by the enquirer, we copy from it, the following resolution, (as finally perfected,) This resolution of Mr. Clay, for which ner or form refer to other Territory than "1st That the Missouri Compromise was a repeal-able law, and subject to be defeated by the people of any Territory under the operation of that law, when, On page 199, he says : offered by Mr. Clay in the Senate in Jann-ary, 1838, as an amendment to one offered by Mr. Calhoun at the same session, and "To sum up the whole on this point, Mr. Foster

resolution,-that resolution certainly reads, that, "when any such territory," (that is, any Territory "in which slavery exists,") shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to de-

and every State can reside, with his property, as long as such Territories remain under the jurisdiction Of course here is a plain repudation of 'squatter sovereignty" by the recognition of the United States.

as the light, that a train of circumstances have conspired to fit him peculiarly and above all men in the "2d. The inhabitants of the Territories we may United States, to play the part of MEDIATOR in our

"These results may be thus briefly summed up :