etur, Ala., on the 26th of July, 1856:

"If we turn from the party to the candidate they have nominated there is still nothing to relieve the shifting, time-serving, double dealing policy that distinguishes alike the one and the other. In 1816 Mr. Buchanan made a speech in which he denounced the war of 1812, and the Administration of James Madison, and lauded high terms a Bank of the United States. In 7 he wrote a letter to Gen. W. Jones, in he admitted the use of the language imputed to him, but said that he was then a very young man, and that he very soon after regretted and recalled it. What he means by very soon afterwards, he does not condescend to inform us, but the records of the country supply the infor-mation he is disposed to withhold. In 1820 (five years afterwards) he was elected to Congress as a rederalist. In 1822 he was re-elected as the candidate of the Federal party. Here then is a period of years during which he certainly had not regretted his youthful indiscretion; and it

strikes me that is not repenting very soon.

In 1828 he was elected to Congress as a Jackson man, but his old Federal partialities clung to him, and he voted for the tariff of that year which drove South Carolina into nullificatio and almost into revolution. In 1819 he participated in a public meeting in Lancaster, Penn. and was one of the committee who prepared the following resolutions:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that as the Legislature of this State will shortly be in session, it will be highly deserving their wisdom and natriotism to take into their early and most serious consideration the propriety of instructing our Representatives in the National Legislature the most zealous and strenuous exertions to inhibit the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may hereafter be created by Congress; and that the members of Assembly from this county be requested to embrace the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject before the Houses of the Legislature.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the members of Congress who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery in the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity. JAMES HOPKINS.

WILLIAM JENKINS, JAMES BUCHANAN.

In 1847 he recented these opinions, and wrote a letter to Berks county, Penn., urging the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific. In 1856 be takes that back also and plants himself upon Squatter Sovreignty.

In 1844 he made a speech upon the annexa-tion of Texas, in which he declared that he had only been brought to favor the measure from the conviction that it would be the means of limiting instead of enlarging the area of slavery. He presented petitions again and again for the abo-ulition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions recorded his name in favor of the religious agitation of the tional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. In his letter to Mr. Sandford, he deliberately asserted the exclusive power of Congress over the subject of slavery in he Territories, or in other words, that Congress had the power to establish, prohibit, or abolish it. And now he has placed himself upon the Cincinnate platform—says that he is mum from this day forth—that he is no longer James Bugreat questions which divide the country other than they have seen fit to express for him.

Contrast with him the candidate of the American party, Millard Fillmore, Look at his re-Look at the man! There he stands, a light and landmark for future generations. Commencing his career a poor boy, friendless and penniless, he worked his way up, slowly and labo-riously, to the highest offices and the highest honors. His is no mushroom greatness-no acciat a time when the vild storm of faction was raging through the land, he discarded the prejudices of a life-time-forgot party-forgot sections, and gave himself up wholly to his country.— Driving from him with a lofty scorn the narrowtninded counsellors who sought to sway his acation to their own selfish ends, he took to his boof Peace once more spread its wings over a distracted land. And when his work was done. without a murmur, without one repining thought, he left the splendid mansion of the Executive for the humble home of the citizen. Time rolled on. and another cloud gathered in the horizon. Like the old Romans, when a great calamity had come upon them, the American party turned from the politicians to the walks of private life for a man fit to be their leader. They found him, not indeed like Cincinnatus, at the plow, but far away from the din, and strife, and trickery of parties; adding to the intellectual lore he had already gathered, and learning, in the shadow of thrones, to love still more deeply the free soil on which his infancy was rocked. Asking no question but whether his country needed his services, he came to assume a leader-ship which looked gloomily enough at the time, but which, thank God! has been brightening every hour, and now promises to end in a glorious triumph.

"Not his the heart the Phrygian victor bore: Not his the brand that gleamed on Granic's shore Not his the race all-conquering Julius ran ; Not his the star that led the Corsican : His country called him-called in wild despair.

The patriot came, and all his soul was there." From the first moment he landed on our shores his heart has been in his hand. He has sought no votes by slippery evasions or unworthy concealments. Firmly as a man, and horestly as a patriot, he has given utterance to his sentiments. Seeking no shelter behind the resolutions of an irresponsible convention, he tells you he would despise himself if he could conceal h's opinions. Listen to what he says at Albany. After denouncing Northern agitators in terms no other andidate has dared to use, he says:

"I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject; for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it.-I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading on the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to break forth and overwhelm the nation. I might by soft words hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes; but I can never consent to be one thing to the North, and another to the South. I should despise myself if I could be guilty of such evasion. For my conscience would still ask with the dramatic poet-

"Is there not some secret curse-Some hidden thunder red with immortal wrath-To blast the wretch who owes his greatness To his country's ruin?"

"In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—I had rather be right than President." And this is the man you are asked to abandon because his enemies say that he has no chance to be more than base to desert such a man in such a crisis. It is the coward's plea at lest. What would you think of the soldier who on the eve of battle told you that he had no doubt his own regiment would discharge its duty manfully and well, but another regiment on the left would run away, or be overwhelmed by the enemy, and citizen who sbrinks from the manful assertion of his political principles because he is afraid he may be defeated. It was not so our fathers answered in the days of the old revolution. If they bad, the chains of British tyranny would even the immortal Travis suswered when urged to abandon the Alamo. When told that if he re-

ton of Texas. Let us imitate the example of those who have gone before us. Discarding all weak, unmanly doubts, let each one do his duty in his own sphere, with his whole soul, and I answer for it, a crowning glory awaits you in No-

VOTING FOR MR. BUCHANAN WILL NOT DEFEAT MR. FREMONT!

There is point in the following extract from a speech of C. C. Henderson, published by authoristy of the American Executive Committee of Ouachita, and we commend it to our readers: . . An insidious argument has been indus-

triously urged in favor of the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, which, though false, as it is unfairly presented, deserves a reply.

We are called upon to vote for James Buchanan for the purpose of defeating Fremont, the candidate of the Republican party. We are urged to do this on the assumed ground that Millard Fillmore cannot be elected; and the appeal is made to us, as Southern men, to present an undivided Southern front against the North

by uniting on Buchanan!

In the first place, the argument is purely a sectional one, and calculated rather to aggravate than avert the evils impending the country. We intend to defeat Fremont, but it shall be done by a National vote. 'Whoever is for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, is not of our political faith. This is the sentiment of our great leader, Millard Fillmore, and it is endorsed by every truly national man from Maine to California

Again: Those who use the argument are no sincere in it. They never deny that Fillmore is a national man-that he has been tried and proved pre-eminently worthy of American confidence Yet, it never has occurred to them to propose a union on him! This oversight comes of their peculiar habit of looking forward—not to the good of the country—but solely to the success of the Democratic party.

The argument is unsound; because, if Buchr
The argument is unsound; because is unsound; be

nan should go up with every Southern vote, it will not elect him. He must have, in addition, twenty-nine Northern votes-and these are hardly to be obtained, by laying aside every other consideration, and defying the North to a sectional issue and a trial of strength. If Fre mont is elected, it must be exclusively by Northern votes, for he cannot get a vote from the South. The North has a majority of the electoral vote, and if she chooses to cast them for Fremont, what difference would it make whether the South were united or divided? Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan will, together, receive every Southern vote, despite the treacherous action of the Democratic party in Missouri, and they will, together, be more likely to carry twenty-nine Northern votes than Mr. Buchanan alone. Aside from the main question, I believe that Fillmore alone will receive a sufficient number of Northern votes, which, added to his Southern vote, will give him a majority in the electora college. But if he does not, and he and Buchanan together can take twenty-nine Northern votes from Fremont, (which they certainly can.) it will defeat Fremont in the popular election; and, thus defeated, he is forever defeated. It is undeniable that if the election goes into the slavery question, and in favor of the constitu- 11 use of Representatives, there are conservative me lenough in the House, if united, to elect a National man. If this union cannot then be elfected, it will be the fault of the Democratic party; and I go aside here to remark, that if the mocratic party had not sulkily rejected every ty, Banks never would have been elected Speak-

> But suppose the Democratic party to be as stubborn as ever, and each party in the Hous stands by its own candidate, the result will be no election in the House. In this event the Vice-President, by the Constitution, becomes de facto President. The Senate will have the selecting of the Vice-President; and the Senate, being Democratic, will select Breckenridge. I am sure Democracy will have no right to com-

plain at such a result. Nevertheless, if the party is not satisfied with this reasoning, and remain so patriotically solicideutal elevation. Called to the Chief Magistracy tions on the subject, let them swallow their own prescription, and withdraw their own candidate! This can be done with a better grace, because Fillmore is a tried man-a true man-more generally beloved by and acceptable to the American people, than is James Buchanan.

But the Republican party of the North have discovered, as have the Democratic party of the

som Clay, and Cass, and Webster; and the Angel South, that Fillmore will defeat them, and they are making the same complaint. The truth is fellow-citizens, our candidate is very much in the way of his opponents everywhere.

I will dismiss this pet argument of our oppo nents with the mere remark: I believe their object in urging it, is, they are afraid Fillmore will be elected, and are endeavoring to make a scare-erow of Fremont to frighten the timid into doing their will, when they will laugh at them as the dupes of their sophistry and the victims of their false alarms.

Fear not, fellow-citizens! Fremont can never be elected. The party that nominated him are famous for enthusiastic conventions, but when their action comes before the people, the enthusiasm subsides. With an abiding confidence in the patriotism of the American people, we will present no sectional issues as they would per-suade us, but meet the sectionalist on national grounds and overwhelm him with a degrading consciousness of his own moral treason. Already the fatal blow has been struck, and nobly was it done! The voice that so recently echoed along the shores of the Hudson heralded the doom of the reckless agitator, and smothered the whole Republican artillery! Strong and fearless in his purpose of right—unmindful of his own success or defeat, and determined with all the resolution of his own great heart to detect the traitor-Millard Fillmore, with irresistible hand, tore the silver veil from the face of the false prophet, and exposed the loathsome thing in all its horrible ugliness. How the Sewards the Greeleys and the Wilsons howled, when, in the language of the Washington Union, "Fillmore exposed the disunion purpose of the Black Republican nomination," and how were the deceived masses of that party brought to a sober reflection! You will remember that Fillmore did this at Albany, while all the time James Buchanan was playing "hide and whoop" behind

the Democratic platform. The Democratic organs of the country have adopted what they call "the unanswerable argument" of Mr. Fillmore against the Republican party, and yet they insist on our supporting Mr. Buchanan with the hermetical seal on his lip, for he has declared himself an absolute and incorrigible "Say Nothing!" I would ask: are men to be rewarded for doing good, or are they to be rewarded for an inveterate pledge to silence and inaction? The answer should be, that in an hour of peril like this, America expects every man to do his duty. The American principle has been recently most triumphantly vindicated by the conduct of the Germans of the North. who have thrown off the disguise and now stand in the full light of abolitionism, as we always demonstrated they would; and shall we now forsake a principle so clearly vital to the best interbe elected ! If it were true, as it is false, it would ests of the country, and unite with those who, for party purposes, have so carefully fostered this element of treason-and all vote for a man who shakes his head in determined silence when the country is calling on every patriot to

therefore he would take time by the forelock and . A FUNNY MESSAGE. -The Utica Observer says run away first. Yet the conduct of that soldier the following message was handed into the telegraphic office in that city a few days since

"Third Epistle of John, 18 and 14 verses.

By referring to the text, it will be seen that had, the chains of British tyranny would even there is quite a respectable letter contained in now be rusting around our limbs. It was not so the verses designated and a small amount of money saved, viz: "I had many things to write, but

mained he must be cut off, and every man of his little band sacrificed, he answered, "I know it, but I want to teach these barbarians what Americans can do." He did give them a lesson which gaoge than any other one thing led to the libers- 8d John, 18 and 14.

SOUTHERN MEN. Read the subjoined article from that truly na-

tional journal, the New York Express But Fillmore has no chance,"—we are told,—
and, therefore, between Fremont and Buchanan,—
more will certainly retire from the contest, and
leave the Buchanan. In reply to this, first,—there we take Buchanan. In reply to this, first, the is no danger of Fremont's election. The thing is mathematically impossible. He starts with fifteen Southern States dead against him, and in the sixteen Northern States, he must carry about all of them, certainly Pennsylvania,-which it is not pretended even, that he has a chance of carrying against the friends of Fillmore there. Dispel then this illusion, that the contest is be-tween Fremont and Buchanan,—for the practical contest, where that is approached is only between Fillmore and Buchanan. One or the other must

ertainly be President: Fremont never. Now,—what right has anybody South to say, Fillmore has no chance in the North? Have we not, within the two past years, twice carried this State for his friends? Is he less popular now than those friends? Has he not been the favorite of this State? Was he not even selected to be put on a ticket to carry this State? When Gen. Taylor was run, the programme was to run Abbot Lawrence with him,—but was not Fillmore taken in his stead, on purpose to save this State? Are his friends inactive? Did the South ever see such a canvass as we are now only beginning to make? Were ever such public meet ings heard of before, as we are having? Did the Labor and Industry of the work-shops ever pour out, as they are now pouring out for Millard Was there ever a party so well, s thoroughly organized, as the American party is in the State of New York, -so much of a unit or marching so well in harmony toward almost certain victory? Here, in the Empire State, is the battle ground, and we know it, and, if we go for Fillmore, we believe so goes the prize in

Men, however, ought not to gamble, as it were, in politics,—especially when parties become go-ographical; but, without regard to results, do right. Is it right to elect Fillmore over Buchan-Or, rather, is it not wrong, not thus to elect

What Fillmore's policy is, or is to be, we know from the records of 1850 and on,-but what Buchanan's is to be, we know not, because his party. for the first time, have interpolated a foreign plank in their platform, which under the inspiration of the Soules, may embroil this country with all the world. Buchanan is pledged to that policy. I am no more James Buch-anan, he tells us, but the Cincinaati P.a form! Thus, war abroad and continued discord at home are the promised fruits of such an election! Is it not wrong, then, thus to vote? Nay, is it not a crime,—and without any regard to Fillmore's chances, ought not every man to do right, know-ng that God, in the end, will in vintain the right? It is a crime too,-to make this election sectional, geographical, as the Fremont and Buchange men are making it. Millard Fillmore alone removes the canvass from this danger of ectionality. Fremont's strength is all North. Buchanan's practical strength is all South. Fillmore alone embodies the conservatism of the whole Union. Fillmore alone has the hands and searts of the conservative men in all parts of the Union. It is a folly then to try to triumph over the North with Buchanan, or over the South,

Now, the Express is not a Journal that proph sies, or predicts,—as some other Journals often been our maxim, and our policy. Hence,-we heve no predictions to make,—but we have a right to say .- the canvass, on the part of the the contest. Such, we apprehend, would be the Fillmore Party in the North, has scarcely begun. The history of Fremont, Filimore's real combatant here, is not yet known to our farmers. They have heard of him only as a geographer,-but they have not heard of him yet, -as a Statesman, a soldier, -or as to his principles. The first go-off is already gone off. The Northern people are not long dupes, and when duped they soon emancipate themselves from the dupery. The more time is given us, the more we increase our strength. In the New England States we have not as yet fairly approached the people, -certainly not beyond the State of Connecticut, -but as we come before the public,-we rapidly dispel the Fremont delusion. The whole Fremont sham is daily coming out, -and daily emancipating men from it. When the people are reached on the stump,—the friends of the Fremont Press will soon vanish before a free discussion.

The most alarming element of this canvass especially to the South, is the abandonment of the Democracy by the Germans, and to some extent by the Irish. The Americans do not court foreign votes, but accept them gratefully,-it given to American principles. The Democracy f the North, however, exists on, nay, breathes on its foreign vote. Take away its foreign vote and it is no where in the North on an election day, especially in the villages, towns and cities. Now the German vote, to a great extent, is gone over to Fremont,—and this abandonment of this portion of the Northern Democracy, shows how little reliance the South can really place on the Northern Democratic Party. In the very first sectional onset,-the Foreign Democracy of the Democratic Party enlists in a sectional warfare against the South. The "Red" Germans and the "Black" Republicans are in close alliance against the South,-and all are equally the enemies of Fillmore. What is the duty of the Southern men, then, in such a crisis as this ?--to keep up its alliance with such a Northern Democracy? Certainly not,-but, on the contrary, is it not its duty to ally itself with the constitutional conservatism of the North,-that great American Party which Mill and Fillmore heads, and which he illustrated in his administration of

the Government, when President. Fillmore is no Northern man with Southern principles, nor Southern man with Northern principles, but a sound, national, conservative man, of the school of Washington and Madison. Equity to the Union is his great characteristic. to the North as well as to the South. We do not offer him to the South as a Southern man, but as a Northern man, tried and true to all parts of the Union, and so satisfying and pacifying all parts of the Union. He was President not of 15 slave States, and 16 free States, but of 31 United States,-and he united all in 1850. and made all happy and content. Elect him once, and peace once more is returned to the country, and in less than six months the Kansas war will be hushed in that equity which will satisfy all but extremes, North and South,-and Peace will once more be restored to the distracted States. But keep up this sectionalism of candidates or of men,—pledged, as Buchanan is, to re-open old wounds, and to make new ones. -and there will be peace no more, -nothing but that prolonged bitter war of words, which ever ends in the clash of arms."

GOSSIP AT WATERING PLACES, -Belle Brittan writes to the New York Mirror:-

o o I have "talked politics" enough for one day. Now let us tisten to the ladies a moment. Ribbons and laces, what precious chatterboxes they are! They cannot open their mouths but out there flies something piquant and spicy; such as: "O, have you heard of the engagement between Mr. — and Miss —, who are promenading so pertinaciously, and with such a life insurance policy of happiness written on their shining faces? The lady is worth \$30,000; and if she ever marries him, the gray mare will be the better horse. Paired, not matched."

"There comes Mr. -, a widower, with six begin with."

It is amusing to witness with wha

and self-satisfaction the Buccaneer press here a ocofocos and Black Republicans. Because the ate elections in some of the Southern States from purely local considerations, have resulted favorably to the spoils party, the leaders of the Democracy affect to consider Mr. Fillmore out of the question, and that they now have every thing their own way. As for ourselves, we attach but little importance at any time to State elections in their bearing upon national contests. Not in one instance out of ten do they prefigure with any degree of certainty the course of events in future; and, least of all, should we over-estimate their influence, when the public mind is in state of such extraordinary confusion and distraction as it is at present. In a word, none of the State elections which have yet taken place, nor those which are yet to follow, should prop erly be considered as having any weight in deter mining the Presidential election in November.— We apprehend, indeed, that scarcely a third of those of either party, who sted in the late elec-tions, had the Presidential contest in their thoughts at all. It is sheer folly, therefore, for the Locofoco orators and presses to be making themselves ridiculous over so small and insignificant a matter. We can only account for it upon the ground that it is a sort of inveterate and disgusting habit of theirs to make themselves aughing-stocks on all occasions, big and little. f it is a pleasure to them to do so, however, we are willing to let them enjoy it.

Reviewing the result of the recent elections a

he South, in its yesterday's issue, the Richmond Enquirer, in advance of all of its contemporaries in the art of prophesying, makes bold to predict that "Mr. Fillmore will retire from the contest before the day of election." Our readers will recollect that this same sagacious sheet affirmed, with immense owl-like gravity and seriou ness, that Mr. Fillmore would not accept the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. That prediction was speedily upset, and it now has the temerity to venture another equally silly, and which the event will as surely disappoint. The wish was father to the thought in the first instance, and it is not less so in the latter. All the Enquirer's vaticinations and hopes to contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Fillmore will not retire from the contest, but will remain firmly in the field, giving battle both to the Black Repubicans and the Democratic spoils Republicans and rallying around him all lovers of the Constitution and the Union in every section of the country.

Strange to say, in the very act of predicting and advising Mr. Fillmore's retiracy from the contest, the Enquirer admits that such a step on his part "might facor the success of the Black Re-publican candidate!" And, stranger still, with this view of the effect of Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal broadly confessed, it goes in for it, heart and soul! What's the necessary and only inference? Why, that the Enquirer is really in favor of the "success of the Black Republican candidates"!! No other deduction can be drawn from its language. Or why should it insist upon Mr. Fillmore retiring, when it sees and confesses that his abandonment of the field would "fayor the success of the Black Republican candidates?" It would be most natural to suppose that a man animated by a true regard for the rights of the South and the best interests of the depublic, forese ing such a result, would earnest v entreat Mr. Fillmore to continue a candidate. instead of continually urging him to retire from nine Southern men, no matter what their party predilections. But not so with the Richn Enquirer, the organ of the Virginia Democracy, and the self-elected champion of Southern rights, par excellence. It urges Mr. Fillmore to withdraw, though admitting in the same breath that his withdrawal "might favor the success of the" Black Republican candidates!" And herein you see illustrated, fully and emphatically, the patriotism and regard for the South of the Southern eaders of the spoils Democracy. Depicting in gloomiest colors the effect of Mr. Fremont's election upon our institutions and our liberties, and yet strenuously advising and urging that to be lone which they themselves confess would contribute in no inconsiderable degree to his triumphant success! Here is consistency with a ven geance! And here is an exhibition of patriot sm, too, which will excite the wonder of honest and patriotic men, if not even the spoilsmen

themselves. We invite the attention of all true Southern men of whatever party to this curious and asounding revelation on the part of the Richmond Enquirer. If it does not open their eyes to the game which is being played off upon them, for purely partisan and selfish ends, we are at a loss o conceive what will. The South, it is evident, s to be sold out to the Black Republicans, if the Southern Democracy shall be able to consummate the sale. Anything to "favor the success of the Black Republican candidates," but nothing in behalf of Fillmore. The party fiat has gone forth to this end, and it remains to be seen whether the people will obey. If slaves, they will do their master's will-if freemen, they will exercise and give effect to their own.

THE BOGUS DEMOCRACY IN TROUBLE The bogus Democracy are in great trouble,-The following is reported as having fallen from Mr. Mason, in the Senate, recently:

" The true construction of the Democratic plat form just prepared at Cincinnati was demanded by Mr. Mason, in order that the people he represen-ted and the minority in the South might have a full understanding of the meaning hereafter to be attached to that portion relating to a general system of internal improvement. We once had said, a Constitution which was reverenced and respected as a safeguard for minorities; but now all its barriers were overleaped, and the will of a majority was to be ruthlessly exercised, without regard to equality or justice.

We are not surprised, (says the Richmon American,) that the people of the South, who have so long allowed themselves to be deluded by the shallow trickery of locofoco platforms. should at length begin to see that they have been humbugged and betrayed, but we must say, tha we were not prepared for the spectacle of a "Democratic" Senator rising in his place to demand the "true construction of the platform prepared at Cincinnatif" Does not Senator Mason know that the "platform prepared at Cincinnati" nothing more nor less than a gull-trap? Has h not seen millions upon millions voted out of the public treasury for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the West, by men who profess to be disciples of the creed which denies the power of Congress "to commence and carry on a general ystem of internal improvement?" Has he not seen the public lands squandered by millions of acres, to make railroads and canals in the States n which they lie, by the votes of members who endorse a platform which declares "that the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the objects specified in the Constitution, and that we (the Democracy) are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and

repugnant to the Constitution?" Has he not seen munificent donations of thes public lands made by Democratic majorities in Congress, to enable the New States to pay for thousands of miles of railway contracted for by millions of dollars, walking with the handsome widow from New York. Wonder how many children he has. Fight is too large a number to egin with."

does not confer upon the Federal Government authority, either directly or indirectly, to assume a Fifth Avenue Palace, has had to put a mortgage on his hou e for \$50,000!" "And do you
know that the child's 'Pa' is not its father!"

authority, either directly or indirectly, to assume
the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or for other State purposes?" And has he not seen all these inchanges know that the child's 'Pa' is not its father!"

This is a specimen of the feminine gossip of a rainy day at a watering place; and if I hadn't moved my seat, I just then might possibly have heard more than I could have written. Verily a new commandment should be added to the elecatiogue; and it should read: Thou shalt not talk scandal.

Cal internal improvements, or for other State purposes?" And has he not seen all these instances of gross favoritism and manifest injustice practiced by a party which solemnly declares in its Baltimore platform, reiterated at Cincinnati, "that justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country?" mon country ?"

THE RALEIGH REGISTER. It is thought by many, both within and with-

"Ours' are the plane of fair, delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, AUG. 27, 1856. NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW J. DONELSON.

OF TENNESSEE. AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

L. B CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland. 1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort. O. P. Meares, of New Hanover. Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville.

A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson. Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe,

"If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country." MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LAND-ING AT NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

TOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to Seaton Gales, Esq., for subscription to, or advertisement in, the Raleigh Register, that an assignment has been made to me of all such debts, as well as of the Register, &c., itself, and that payment must in all cases be made to me, or my agent, H. S. Smith, Esq.

Those accounts in the hands of Israel E. James. or his agents, or Mr C. C. McCrummen, may be re-

ceipted for by them. Their returns must be - ade to DAN'L G. FOWLE. There will be a meeting of the Executive

on Saturday, the 18th of September next. A full attendance of the Committee is desired. H. W. MILLER, Ch'm'n.

Committee of the American Party, in this City,

W. H. HARRISON, Sec'y.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

There are a great many of the Southern locofocracy, who, from reading lococratic newspapers and hearing lococratic speakers, sincerely believe that their allies at the North are all "Northern men with Southern feelings, and, therefore, perfectly sound on every question touching slavery. Now, this is a great mistake, as will readily appear from what follows. The New Hampslive Patriot, the organ of the Buchanan Democracy in that State says :

"It is a foul libel on the Democracy of New Hampshire to say that they are in favor of the extension of slavery. Yet the Black Republicans tion of the American people. The fact is Gov. make this charge against us every day, knowing Bragg is in favor of a 'judicious system' of Inter-

The Boston Post, the organ of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, characterizes the charge

"It is a slander upon the DEMOCRATIC PARTY to say that it is in favor of the extension of sla-

Here is an extract from "The Age," a Democratic organ, published at Portland, Maine, and having at its head the names of Buchapan and Breckenridge. It appears that some of the Fremont papers had charged that the Democratic party was pro-slavery. To which charge the "Age" replies at length, making quotations from the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, to sustain it in its position, and wirds up with the following significant words: It says, to represent the Democratic party as proslavery-to assert that the platform of the party denies to the people of the Territory the right to exclude slavery, to declare that popular sovereignty is abjured in that platform, is to state what is wholly and unqualifiedly untrue and known to be a ryphen asserted"

WHAT THINK YE, OLD JACKSON MEN The "Louisville Courier" of the 18th instant, one of the bitterest opponents of the American party and staunchest advocates of Buchanan in the country, referring to the letter written by General Jackson, a short time before his death, in regard to Mr. Buchanan, says:

"But after all this, a letter written by Jack-

son, in 1845, just before his death, MEANLY VIL- our present taxes. Let us see our way clear in LIFYING BUCHANAN, CHARGING HIM WITH COW-ABDICE AND FALSEHOOD, is shamelessly dragged forth to degrade Buchanan. The INFAMY of the affair rests upon Jackson for writing his letter. and next upon those who have brought it to light for political effect now for the first time. They, who heap "opprobrium mountain high upon the dustriously labored. grave of Jackson," are they who have dishonored him and degraded themselves by publishing the unfortunate private letter of THE INSANELY VINDICTIVE OLD TYBANT WITO, IN THIS YERY LET- mer in the estimation of the people: TER. PROVED THAT TO THE LAST NO TOUCH OF JUSTICE OR MAGNANIMITY TOWARDS AN OPPO- Gilmer and the rest of the Know Nothings NENT OR RIVAL EVER ENTERED HIS BREAST, AND THAT HIS ONLY USE FOR FRIENDS WAS TO MAKE liberties by building up a mammoth State Bank, TOOLS OF THEM. If Buchanan had, in 1827, in- modeled on the plan of the odious United States stead of faithfully giving truthful testimony, as he dil, corroborated Jackson's charges against greatest machine ever introduced into this coun-Clay, Jackson never would have written his IN- try to benefit the few at the expense of the FAMOUS secret LETTERS OF 1845 !"

Did ever you hear such abusive language, even from the bitterest political enemy of Gene- ever you knew more wanton injustice exhibited ral Jackson? "The Insunely Vindictive Old towards a political opponent? Tyrant!" Ah! if such epithets had been used by Whigs or Americans, your hearts would have swelled with indignation, and your very blood boiled! What think ye, old Jackson men, when those, with whom you are now co-operating, thus speak of the leader whom you were and his friends are in favor of laying it on you in wont to love and venerate? Because Gen. Jackson was convinced of the "cowardice and falsehood" of James Buchanan, and dared to express his conviction, is it proper that a "Democratic editor' should publish to the world that it "proved that no touch of justice or magnanimity ards an opponent or rival ever entered his breast?" Are such means necessary to elect Buchanan? And will you, by casting your suffrages for him, sanction these foul slanders against the "noble old hero of New Orleans." whom you once delighted to bonor for the great and important services be rendered his country?

Hon. J. W. Thomas, a Democratic electoral candidate in Georgia, declines serving on the electoral ticket, because, as he states, he will not vote for Buchanan !

out the State, that our recent defeat was owing impress upon the minds of the people the real entirely to the unpopularity of the principles of dangers to the South from Foreign influence. the American party. Now, this, we hesitate not to say, is a very great mistake. For, in no section of the State, was the contest fought upon very by birth and by seducation, were inimical to the principles of the American party; the whole Southern interests; and appealed to them to se time of our lococratic opponents was spent, and sist in establishing a line of policy that would the whole power of their force was employed, in restrain this tide of immigration, which seriously

predecessor," Henry A. Wise. He rung the

hanges, wherever he went, on "dark lanterns,"

"culverts." "midnight meetings," "horrible and

sinful oaths," &c., &c. In vain did his competi-

tor, Mr. Gilmer, endeavor to draw him into a di-

cu sion of the principles of Americanism. His

course was determined on, he had chosen his

exemplar, before the campaign opened, and,

though he was well aware that the secrecy

and obligations of the order had been abolish-

ed, he everywhere denounced them as if still

touch the platform of the party. His example

was followed by his subalterns throughout the

State. In no county, we venture to say, were

American principles fairly discussed by Demo-

cratic candidates, but everywhere a system of de-

nunciation and misrepresentation was adopted .-

Never in any State, has there been a canvass

conducted in a more unfair manner than the one

But the cause, that operated most powerfully

in the defeat of our candidate, was the vile and

shameful misrepresentation of his advocacy of

internal improvements. Will it be believed that,

in the very localities that are indebted to the in-

fluence of Mr. Gilmer for the works of improve-

ment they now have, his support of internal im-

provements was used as the means by which to

effect his defeat? It is hard to believe, but it is

nevertheless true. Read the following extracts

from the "Newbern Union," published the day

before the election, and see what means were used

"It has been alleged that the Governor is an

you to judge when we reflect; that this cry comes

from a party professing the most illiberal princi-

ples that have ever been entertained by any por-

nal Improvements; a system which pre-supposes

that the State will be enabled to meet her en-

into, without a thought scarcely of her being ul-

timately rescued from loss. The State is now

in debt in round numbers some 8 or \$10,000,000;

the interest of that debt is to be paid and finally

"Let us therefore support the man, who like

Gov. Bragg will look before he leaps into every

impr vement, regardless of your suffering , as Mr.

Gilmer will do. We want no mammoth State

Bank, founded on great Railroad improvements

to govern and oppress the people. Recollect that

the great Jackson was opposed to all such schemes; recollect also that the thing has been

tried in Eugland by the great speculator Hudson,

the railroad king, and resulted in misery to all

concerned; and in fact was a perfect failure .-

The idea is (as is the case now in New York.) to

get the State involved in vast railroad improve-

ments all over the country, without regard to prac-

be unprofitable and partially worthless, to have

them sold for a mere song and bought in by the

speculators, who will thus have perfect control

liberties will then be entirely at their mercy .-

Let us therefore vote for those who will be op-

possed to all new schemes, unless it is clearly

proved they are feasible and would result to the

general good, and would not materially increase

our present efforts of improvements, before un-

This extract clearly shows with what gross in-

justice and black ingratitude Mr. Gilmer was

treated by those for whose benefit he has so in-

Here is another from the same paper, further

showing the unfair means used to injure Mr. Gil-

"TAKE NOTICE!!-That every vote cast for

only another link in the chain that will fetter our

And here is still another. Read it, and say it

"LOOK HERE!-Stop and think ye wavering

Democrats before you deposit your votes for any

of the opposition, (whether Know Nothing or in-

dependent,) what you are about, particularly i

you are a slave owner; whether you are willing

to increase the taxes on your slaves; for Gilmer

the way of taxation, rather heavily. He thinks

These are samples of the means used to defeat

Mr. Gilmer. We have reason to believe a simi-

lar course was pursued in every section of the

shipping in the harbor, preferring to deposit in

the hands of entire strangers rather than expose

it to inevitable loss from robbery by their negro fellow-citizens. According to a statistical docu-

ment, out of 1868 children, born in the first

quarter of the year in three provinces in Hayti,

seventeen hundred were born out of wedlock, and

only 163 were legitimate. This is the condition

to which Greeley wishes to elevate the slave.

your slaves are not taxed enough !"

dertaking others of a costly nature."

mariy."

creasing the taxes?

we have just passed through.

OUR LATE DEFEAT

ganization of the American party. Principles ings and entreaties received? Some acknowlthey would not discuss, but utterly ignored. De- edged and appreciated them, and, in obedience to patriotic impulses, threw off the shackles of parmocratic candidates, almost universally, declined to engage in discussions of the principles of the ty, and culisted under the banner of the Ameri-American platform, but rather sought to divert can party. But many of the honest masses were the minds of the people from a consideration of lulled into a fancied security by the assurance them, by directing their attention to the forms of their designing leaders, who said that "the and obligations which were in use when the poor, down-trodden foreigners were misrepresen American party was first organized. It is a well ted-that they were not unfriendly to the South known fact that Gov. Bragg, throughout the Gu- but that they simply sought an asylum from opbernatorial canvass, as far as he was able, pur- pression in this free and happy land." We now sued the same course towards the American par- ask the people, by whom have you been deceivty of this State, that his "Gizzard-foot and Ebo- ed? Have not the assertions and positions of shin Excellency" pursued towards the American the American party been verified? Look to the party of Virginia. He tramposed the whole State, North, and the present position of foreigners from the mountains to the sea-board, and from there will furnish you with a most satisfactory the sea-board to the mountains, denouncing the answer. With unexampled unanimity they ral-American party in the most violent manner, stig- ly around and march under the black flag of matizing the supporters of American principles John C. Freemont, the anti-slavery candidate with the most opprobrious epithets, and applying | and are now the chief element of the strength of that sectional party, which has excited the most to them terms the most offensive, and con doubt, from the vocabulary of his "illustrious

misrepresentation and abuse of the old secret or- threatened our interests. How were their warn-

fearful forebodings of every lover of this glorious MASSAC, CSETTS. The Americans of Massachusetts, like their fathers, the " Minute Men" of the Old Bay State have responded to their country's call, and march-

POREIGN INFLUENCE.

The Fillmore and Donelson American Convenin existence, and most stubbornly refused to tion assembled at Boston, on Wednesday, and nominated AMOS A. LAWRENCE, for Governor, and Homes Foor, for Lieutenant Governor, The Hon. Wm. Appleton, and Charles D. Stockbridge, were chosen Presidential Electors.

ad forth to duty, at the tap of the drum. Trea-

chery and ingratitude have only nerved them for

nobler deeds, and they spring to the work with a

BURLINGAME

The Boston Courier says of this pretender "Burlingame is an abolitionist—as black and thorough an abolitionist as Theodore Parker or Loyd Garrison—his election was attained through shameless fraud and disgusting hypocrisy. He imposed himself upon the Know Nothings of his District as one of their order, and left them as soon as he had received the favor from their hands which he had earned by his double dealing."

So his pretence of a willingness to fight Brooks was not his first false pretence.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, has addressed a let. ter to the editor of the New Orleans Delta, coverto mislead the people and prejudice their minds ing a circular addressed by him to the Bishops of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas Mississippi, Florida, and the Carolinas, on the filliberal partisan, with how much truth we leave necessity of organizing a system of Southern education, and building up Southern religious institutions, as part of a general system of defence, of which the South is daily growing in more need.

The lococrats rejoice greatly at the refusal of certain prominent "old-line Whigs" to gagements with promptitude; and not those support Mr. Fillmore, but they studiedly neglect schemes which his opponent would plunge her t) give the reasons which influence these patriotic gentlemen. Some, we learn, have no objection whatever to the platform of principles on which Mr. Fillmore stands, but oppose him from the principal. How is it to be done, save by inmere personal pique and ill-will; while others, under the flimsy, lococratic, and demageguical ples-"that there is no chance for his election"measure of public utility, and who seeks not to declare their intention to support the Democratic increase your already burdensome taxation; rathnominee, seemingly forgetful of the fact that a er than one who would 'go it blind' upon every scheme, so that there is an appearance of alleged contest between Buchanan and Fremont will

most certainly result in favor of the latter. But we rather think that there are many in the predicament of "Peter Doleful," and refuse to support Mr. Fillmore for exactly the same reasons assigned by him. Hear him

To the Whigs of Salt River Province.

Dearly Beloved Whige :- I did not intend to appear before you again, but being convinced that the political feelings now abroad, and which are sweeping, tornado-like, over our happy province, are likely to place Mr. Fillmore in the Presidential chair, and to bear me along in their tical utility in a great measure, and then, when the crisis comes, when the works have proved to fury down the dark valley of forgetfulness and ignominy, I am constrained to address you. Of the administration of Mr. Fillmore I will not speak. That is engraven upon the brightest page of our political history in letters of gold; nor need I remind you how often we have gone to over the public transportation, and, by the immense patrenage they will thus be enabled to wield, to crush every kind of opposition. Your battle in the cause of the great, glorious and immortal Henry Clay. I wish only to speak of the present. This I mean to do, though I stultify myself by the recollections of my former actions. In voting for Mr. Buchanan, "I readily admit that I do not like the Ostend paper, and I do not appropriate contain resolutions adopted by the Cincin prove certain resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati Convention;" and therefore to justify myself for voting for him, I must volunter my proof and disbelief that he had any agency to the slander of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding Gen. lackson thought so, and justly censured him

> With Mr. Fillmore's administration I have no fault to find, It was beyond all cavil highly conservative and patriotic, and justly character-ized him as the model President; but I would remind you that during his term of office there was a vacancy in a certain office of our province, for which I labored incessant'y that I might ob tain it-for it was my desire-the goal of my ambitious hopes; but my efforts proved in vain, and from that day to the present I have looked upon him with less personal favor, and now can-not forget that he is the candidate of a party which has proscribed Whigs who were not morn-

bers of "the Order."
From these antecedents I conclude that if he should be elected President, I have no hope of obtaining an office; for "great men have great

PETER DOLEFUL. SALT RIVER PROVINCE, August, 1856.

ALL GAMMON.-The New York Herald talks soft sawder" to the South as follows:

"From experience, we know and believe that Southern slave labor, as a practical institution, is more favorable to health, happiness and comfort than that of Northern free labor, so far as num-

The Herald adds, further, to soothe its South-Morals in Hayri.-A visitor of this negro abolitionism, that no State should be admitted empire states that the propensity for thieving is so strong and general there, that when a fire breaks out in any of the seaport towns, the mer- at the same time a slave State, to balance it is chants hurry at once with their money to the U. S. Senate, and says:

We are merely using the Black Republican rescals for the purpose of getting a reform and revolution in the administration of the government."

What miserable gammon ! What a contemptible subterfuge to serve two masters, and chest and rob both !