## HENRY CLAY AND JAMES BUCHANAN.

We take the following from the Louisville Journal:

In nearly all the articles we see relative to the prominent and active part taken by Mr. Buchanan in the bargain and intrigue slanders against Mr. Clay, a very important point has been overlooked. We shall call public attention to it, and the authority for what we state is Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress:

On the 26. of February, 1826, Mr. Clay "rose from his place" in the Speaker's chair, and demanded an examination into the charges brought against him in the public prints by Mr. Kremer. After Mr. Clay concluded his remarks, Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of nine members. Upon this motion of Mr. Forsyth, a Discussion took place, when, on motion of Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, the subject was postponed until the next day, at which time, "on motion of Mr. Condict, the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Forsyth to refer the communication of the Speaker to a select committee," when a further discussion took place, during which Mr. Foot, of Conn., said that certain papers were referred to in the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth) which were not before the House; and he suggested to the gentleman the propriety of so modifying his motion as to refer to the committee nothing more than the communication of the Speaker.

Mr. Forsyth accepted the modification, and, at the requisition of a member, reduced his motion to the following form:

"*Resolved*, That the communication made by the Speaker to the House, and entered on the Journal of the House, be referred to a select committee."

Mr. Buchanan, Pa., now moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was negatived.

Thereupon further discussion took place upon an amendment offered by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, pending which Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, moved "that *this proposition*, with its amendments, accessories, and principals, should be indefinitely postponed."

The Speaker pronounced the motion of the gentleman from Virginia indefinitely to postpone, not to be in order, while an amendment was pending.

Mr. McDuffie now withdrew his amendments for a time, in order that the question might be taken on the motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, demanded that the question should be taken by yeas and nays.

The question of indefinite postponement was then taken by yeas and nays as follows:

Here follow the names of the yeas and nays, Mr. Buchanan voting yea. The vote stood yeas 77, nays 12".

Mr. McDuffie now renewed his motion to amend.

The question was then put on Mr. McDuffie's amendment, and negatived by a large majority.

The question then recurring on the original motion of Mr. Forsyth, as above stated, in writing, it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Here follow the names of the yeas and nays, Mr. Buchanan voting nay. The vote stood yeas 175, nays 69.

So Mr. Forsyth's motion was carried.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the committee be appointed by ballot, which was agreed to.

[Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, McLean, Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders, and Rankin were appointed on the next day.]

On the 9th of February, Mr. Barbour, from the select committee, reported that the committee, through its chairman, had summoned Mr. Kremer to appear before the committee and bring his evidence, which he declined to do, and "in this posture of the case the committee can take no further step." And here the matter has ever rested.

These proceedings will be found in Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress of the second session of the eighteenth Congress, volume 1, pages 440 and 444, and 464 to 466, and 522 to 525.

Now is not this monstrous? Gen. Jackson said that his informant was Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan, according to Gen. Jackson, was Mr. Clay's *secret accuser and slanderer*. Mr. Clay asked for an investigation, when Mr. Buchanan, to defeat and prevent an investigation, not only *voted for an indefinite postponement*, but *voted directly to shutdown* Mr. Clay the opportunity of vindicating his character from the foul aspersions which he had *secretly and basely heaped upon it*. Not a durable man would act thus toward a negro much less toward the Speaker of the House of the American Congress. Even the tobacco-confronted Geo. Kremer, who *refused to make good his public charges*, did not thus act, for he failed, refused, or neglected to vote upon both the propositions denying Mr. Clay the right and privilege of vindicating his character. Then there was Mr. Buchanan when the chairman notified Kremer to appear before the committee with his witnesses. Comment is unnecessary.

Not for all the world's wealth would any man of the slightest pretension to honesty act toward another as Mr Buchanan acted toward Mr. Clay. Knowing himself to be the original cause of the atrocious slands rs against Mr. Clay, knowing them to be slanders, and knowing that Mr. Clay, if an opportunity should be presented, could not only prove them to be slanders, but show Mr. Buchanan to be guilty of the very crime with which the latter had caused him to be charged—knowing, we say, all these things, Mr. Buchanan pertinaciously voted to deny to the illustrious Kentuckian the privilege of an investigation, a privilege that even the humblest might under the circumstances have justly demanded. He knew that, upon any fair Congressional investigation, the accusation he had caused to be made against Mr. Clay would of necessity be exploded, and that Mr. Clay, if he should think fit, might fix upon *him*, before the eyes of the world, the guilt of an attempt at bargain and corruption.

And after all this, after having done all in his power to deny to Mr. Clay the right to establish his innocence, and after having lyingly expressed in the Washington Telegraph, under his own name, his conviction of Mr. Clay's guilt, he had the ineffable and almost inconceivable mean-spiritedness, effrontery, and baseness, to beg, entreat, and humbly implore Mr. Clay to graciously abstain, out of pity to *him*, from disproving the imputation by the means at his command, inasmuch as the use of those means would inculpate *him*. Mr. Buchanan may be supposed to have said in substance to Mr. Clay: I did come to you in Mr. Letcher's room and propose to you that if you would vote for General Jackson you should be his Secretary of State; I did, of my conversation with General Jackson, cause him to charge you with bargain and corruption and name me as his witness, though I personally knew that you were innocent; I did falsely state in my letter to the Washington Telegraph that I believed you guilty; and I have stoutly resisted all your endeavors to obtain an opportunity in the House of refuting the charges that I caused to be brought against you before the people of the nation; but I ask you, oh, I ask you, to remain quiet under the charge, for, if you were to be so cruel as to relieve yourself by revealing and establishing the fact of my proposal to you, I should be ruined with my party and the country forever. I have no claim upon you on the score of justice—my whole appeal is to your mercy. We do not profess to have given here the exact words of Mr Buchanan, but, if he or his political friends deny that we have given the substance of his appeal, let him or them call for that letter of his of which Mr. Clay so often said he would never publish it, unless with Mr. Buchanan's consent or at the call of the Senate of the United States.

And Mr. Clay, with ill-judged clemency, with misdirected generosity, spared the miserable and guilty suppliant, and bore, though not with patience, his deep and deadly wrong for nearly a quarter of a century, and until every hope of the Presidency had died out in his mighty heart.—And now, if the people of the United States, with the facts laid before them by the almost dying hand of Henry Clay, were to elevate Mr. Buchanan to the office which they so often denied to the illustrious victim of his calumnies, the shame of the foul deed would rest upon the American name forever.

## THE DUTY OF PATRIOTS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

We have unfeigned pleasure in giving place to the following admirable communication. It emanates from one of the purest and ablest men in the commonwealth—from one who has held high political station with grace, dignity and usefulness and the respect of the public; but who, for number of years, has been removed from all active participation in the strife and conflicts of the political arena. Though, however, living apart in peaceful and elegant retirement, he is still a cool and sagacious observer of passing events.—A gentleman of experience, of learning, of overflowing patriotism, of vigorous and commanding intellect, his views on any subject, at any time, but most of all at the present, are entitled to the calmest and profoundest consideration at the hands of the honest and patriotic of all parties. He is, besides, a Whig—an Old Line Whig—a Whig from the convictions of his judgment and the impulses of his heart—a Whig who believes that the Whig party still lives, and should and must live forever. To Whigs everywhere—to patriots and good men of all persuasions everywhere, we therefore most warmly and cordially commend his thoughts and suggestions on the present alarming and portentous crisis in our national affairs. Live heed to them, and the ship of State shall yet ride the storm in triumph and in safety.—*Richmond Whig.*

——— June 30th, 1856.

The nominations are made and I breathe freer. In the midst, at length, of a real crisis, where the whole body of the true and reflecting men of the country,—roused at last to active antagonism with the vile pack who engage in politics as they would at Faro, and take their party as they would their card, for the hope of gain, and with the blinded crew who are the dupes of such office seekers and office holders—pause in patriotic alarm, and throwing aside all lesser considerations, but ask themselves "how can we best serve—to save—the country." Are the true and considerate men of the country fewer than the false and the foolish? I believe not, and in this belief, we have hope. If, in a case where the danger is thus imminent, as the power of the people to avert it is no less unquestioned, this hope is destined to disappointment, it can only be, unhappily, by demonstrating the falsity and failure of the principle on which our Government rests—"the capacity of the people for self-government"—and that this mighty and hopeful fabric is settling to its final downfall. But our belief and hope is, that however misled through indifference or patient through indolence, while sense are tranquil and gales auspicious, yet the people's spirit and sense will rise with the rising storm, prove equal to any emergency, and, discarding false and incompetent guides, will place the helm in hands that are worthy to hold, and able to sway it, in the hour of peril, and if such a pilot be at hand, and if he be, moreover, one who, like Washington, never sought power or place in time of ease, nor shunned them in times of danger—and, like him, too, had *proved* his strength and skill to steer the ship safely through breakers and tempests, you must, indeed, suppose the crew struck with judicial blindness to doubt their decision. Such a man is Fillmore, by the testimony, not of friends only, but opponents, by the universal testimony of the whole country, and by the pen of history. Such a man the whole country must feel and know—does feel, and does know—is not Buchanan—is not Fremont. They have no past like his to point to. They can furnish therefore no such guaranty as Fillmore of sufficiency to meet and master the crisis that is on us. What more should be needed at such a time to decide every patriot to rally to his support. This is no time for paltry party politics. If the Union fall, where is the democratic party? Where the American? Where the Whig?—Where even that vile traitor party that will have effected its overthrow? Of all of them, in that event, we may say, indeed, their "occupation's gone," as if the tomb engulfed them.

We think, therefore, that the good and true men in the country will say, "let us first save the Union—maintain in all its force and sacredness the constitution as the sole palladium alike of peace, of safety, and of liberty—and then differ and divide again as before, as party men, on smaller questions—but till then, we go for no party but for our country, and for him who can save it."

The election of Fremont, if, indeed, he be not belied and slandered by the traitor party that have nominated him, would seem hardly short of a decree of dismember and almost inevitable civil war, as its principles are such as, if acted on before Union, would have made the existence of Union impossible, as acted on after Union, would seem to make no less impossible its continuance, of the mind is the whole South.

I will not say the same of the election of Buchanan—but distinguished by no eminent service—making no mark through a long life of opportunities upon nothing—a mere mediocrat, proverbial for inconsistency, disreputable and artful dodging—seeing no great question very clearly or very strongly—with the bad odor on him of the Ostend conference, and of Squatter Sovereignty—showing no fitness in his long career, to cope with great and urgent dangers, but strongly warranting a doubt of his possessing it, I much doubt his will, and more doubt his power, if elected, to crush under his heel that treason of the day which, if not itself put down, is big with calamities to the country that scarce admit of exaggeration.

We believe the country demands now, not progress in its Young American sense, but, peace; not the restless annexation of new Territory, but the peaceful cultivation of what we have; not a new infusion of strangers and strange ideas, but a closer fraternization and more sympathizing opinions amongst one another. Fillmore is the representative of this conservatism, having for its object the preservation of the Union, through the maintenance of the Constitution; of order, through the maintenance of law at home, and of peace abroad, through reciprocal justice, demanded and accorded. Nominated, it is true, by a party, a man believed he would (for, when tried, every man saw, and every honest man will admit, he did not) narrow himself to the dimensions of party, preferring the native-born citizen, as every American should, no one believes he would jeopard the public interest, at home or abroad, by rejecting, or removing, or refusing to appoint, in a case where those interests plainly called for it, a man of foreign birth or a different faith. His Americanism "hath that extent, no more," and such Americanism no man worthy to be an American but applauds in his heart and shares with him.

In a word, the issues, as made up, are, as I honestly believe, "*Fremont and Dissunion*"—"*Buchanan and Party Rule*"—"*Fillmore and the Constitution.*"

Not more suddenly or certainly lightning blasts what it strikes, and this Union dissolves in the pains of a sectional triumph, such as would be that of the first.

Hardly less certain, I fear, but far less sudden I agree, would be its doom, trusting its maintenance and defence to the temporising expedients and dexterous tactics of a Party Chief, such as Buchanan.

But in Fillmore's success every disorder of the State would be felt to be at an end, because, under his Presidency, heretofore, they were known to have been inflexibly repressed. Faction would fly appalled before the newly asserted dignity of the people. Fanaticism would howl in her secret den, confined by bars of scorn and contumely stronger than iron. Sectionalism would slink away rebuked in the presence of a constitutional nationality, covering the whole Union as with an aegis. Violence would wither before the restored majesty of law. This people, North and South, will have proclaimed anew that the public liberties are indissolubly bound up in the Union—that the Union exists but with and through the Constitution, and the Constitution but with good faith. Such a proclamation would inspire fresh confidence, of late much shaken, in the high and happy destinies of this great country—fill the bosoms of our people with joy, and restore again, it may be hoped, those ancient attachments and mutual regards, which, more than compacts or constitutions, made us originally—and can alone long keep us—one people.

A WHIG.

## DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY FOR MR FILLMORE.

We give below some extracts from speeches from leading Democratic Senators, at the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, as found in the Congressional Globe. No President, says the Jackson (Miss.) Flag, since the days of Washington, has ever elicited such encomiums from the leaders of his opponents in Congress. We commence with an extract from a speech of Gen. Cass.

"The administration has placed itself high in the great work of *pacifying the country*, and they have received the meed of approbation from political friends and political foes. *I partake of the sentiment.* I do them justice. But I am a Democrat, and, God willing, I mean to die one. This is a Whig administration, but there is no reason why I should not do them justice; and I do it with pleasure, in this great matter of *the salvation of this country*, if I may say so. I have done so, shall continue to do so, whatever sneers their papers may contain, for I do it not for their sake, *but for the sake of the country.*"—(Speech of Mr. Cass in the Senate, March 10, 1851.)

A debate arose in the Senate on the 21st and 23d of February, 1851, in which President Fillmore's course was referred to. He had previously sent a message to Congress asking further provision of law for putting down mob violence and insurrectionary resistance to the Fugitive Slave law. The President was fiercely assailed by the leaders of abolitionism, but beside the old-time defenders of his administration, warm hearted and truthful Democrats volunteered their testimony to his fidelity, his energy and his patriotism. We shall only quote here Democratic testimony. It is a withering rebuke to those who now for the merest partisan purpose seek to defame Mr. Fillmore. Here is the record:

"So far as I understand the measures of the President, I approve them, and I believe he is determined to do his duty firmly in respect to this law; and as one member of the Senate, I will say that if the law is defective, I am willing to clothe him with any necessary power within the limits of the Constitution."—(Gen. Lewis Cass, Feb. 21, 1851.

"I think there is no just ground of reproach whatever, towards the executive of the nation. I am happy to see the Senator from Michigan, though standing in different political relations to the President, do him the justice which he has done this day, by the declaration of opinion which he has made. Sir, I am perfectly satisfied, from all I know of the President and his Cabinet, that there is a most perfect and immovable determination to carry into execution the laws of the land, and to employ all the means in their power in order to accomplish it."—(Hon. Clement C. Clay, Senator from Alabama, Feb. 22, 1851.

"I for one am disposed to give the President all proper power. He has given us no reason to doubt his sincerity and fidelity in carrying out this law. I think it is the duty of Congress to give such power, and for one I shall do it most cheerfully."—(Senator Downs, of La., Feb. 21, 1851.

"I honor him for his course, and if the approbation of a political opponent, who has, in times past, done him some wrong, be at all grateful to him, let him be assured that not I only, but thousands of others of my political friends, fervently thank him for what he has done, and fervently thank God that we have in this crisis a patriot and a statesman at the head of affairs who knows his duty and dares to perform it."—(Senator Clemens, of Alabama, Feb. 21, 1851.

"I am one of those who believe that the President of the United States, in his efforts to enforce the law, has done and is now doing his duty to the country."

"I take this occasion to declare that, humble as my support and influence are, and hostile though I am now, and ever expect to be, to the political principles of which he is the representative, he will have, in his efforts to enforce the law, my vote and influence, as long as I have a vote and voice here, if he continue in the fearless and patriotic course which he is pursuing."—(Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

"If at any time the present Executive entertained the sentiments which the Senator from Tennessee has ascribed to him, when he reached the high place of President of the United States, and came to act for the whole country, he has laid aside the prejudices and predilections of a mere district representative, and has acted for the whole nation; and I respect him for having done so."—(Senator Dodge, of Iowa.

LAFAYETTE.—In the third volume of the "Life of Washington," by Washington Irving just issued, we find the following interesting statement, in relation to Lafayette:—

"During his encampment in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Washington was repeatedly at that city, making himself acquainted with the military capabilities of the place and its surrounding country, and directing the construction of fortifications on the river. In one of these he became acquainted with the young Marquis de Lafayette who had recently arrived from France, in company with a number of French, Polish, and German officers, among whom was the Baron de Kalb. The Marquis was not quite twenty years of age, yet had already been married nearly three years to a lady of rank and fortune. Full of the romance of liberty, he had torn himself from his youthful bride, turned his back upon the gaieties and splendors of a court, and in defiance of impediments and difficulties multiplied in his path, had made his way to America to join its hazardous fortunes.

He sent in his letters of recommendation to Mr. Lovell, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and applied the next day at the door of Congress to know his success. Mr. Lovell came forth, in fact, was embarrassed by the number of foreign applications, many without merit. Lafayette immediately sent in the following note: "After my sacrifices, I have the right to ask two favors; one is to serve at my own expense; the other, to commence by serving as a volunteer."

This simple appeal had its effect; it called attention to his peculiar case, and Congress resolved on the 31st of July, that in consideration of his zeal, his illustrious family, and connexions, he should have the rank of major general in the army of the United States.

It was at a public dinner, where a number of members of Congress were present, that Lafayette first saw Washington. He immediately knew him, he said, from the officers who surrounded him, by his commanding air and person. When the party was breaking up, Washington took him aside, complimented him in a gracious manner on his disinterested zeal and the generosity of his conduct, and invited him to make headquarters his home. "I cannot promise you the luxuries of a court," said he, "but as you have become an American soldier, you will doubtless accommodate yourself to the fare of an American army."

A DESERVED REBUKE.—The Rev. Dudley Tyng, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, who recently preached a sectional political sermon, has been deservedly rebuked by the unanimous passage by the Vestry of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the members of the Vestry have learned with deep and sincere regret that the Rector of this church has deemed it his duty to select the Lord's day and the pulpit of this church as the time and place for the discussion of sectional politics, and, while desiring to entertain and express nothing inconsistent with the highest respect for a gentleman holding so sacred and important an office, they feel it a solemn obligation to declare their disapprobation of the substitution of such themes for the simple preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified as the hope of a ruined world.

*Resolved*, That we most respectfully but firmly protest against any repetition of such like sermon as that preached on the evening of Sunday, the 29th instant.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the Rector a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

SOFTENING THE EXPRESSION.—"That's a thundering big lie," said Tom. "No," replied Dick, "it's only a fortunating enlargement of elongated veracity!" Hurry took off his hat, elevated his eyes, and held his tongue.

## THE SECTIONAL CANDIDATE.

The [illegible] have been [illegible] Gilmer, on the [illegible] of sectionalism—that, living in the West, he will pay attention to the claims of that section to the neglect of Eastern interests, [illegible] to people than this. Every one at all acquainted with Gilmer, the people's man, knows that there is nothing contracted or selfish about him. He is generous, liberal and kind to an extraordinary degree. He has a big heart, and it is in the right place. Search the records of the General Assembly, and where can you find a legislator of more enlarged views, of greater liberality? People of Wilmington, do you know that he has ever been the fast friend of your town?—That he has voted for every measure desired by you?—That he has aided you by his influence and his votes in every application made by you to the Legislature of your State? He assisted you in your railroad enterprises—in your bank schemes—in all your works of improvement. He has done the same thing for every portion of the State, for the East as well as for the West, for the centre as well as the extremities. He is the friend of the State—of the whole State, and not merely of a part.

Born and living in one of the Western counties, as a matter of course, he is anxious to increase the wealth and power of the section in which he resides; but this not at the deterioration or expense of the other portions of the State. He is simply true to his people, and, while losing no opportunity in proper ways of advancing their happiness and greatness, is not so hide-bound as to endeavor to prevent the onward march of other sections on the road of prosperity.

The charge of *sectionalism* and narrow-mindedness against so liberal and generous a legislator and man as John A. Gilmer shows the desperate straits to which the anti-American party are reduced. He has the same views on State and National questions East as well as West. He advocates no measure here and repudiates it there. He has no concealments, but, like a frank and honest men, expresses his sentiments with the independence of the freeman. A noble specimen of the wealth of the State is he; for he has virtue, intelligence, generosity, many of the qualities which adorn human nature. So good a man, so kind a neighbor, so liberal a legislator, could not, even if he would, permit a narrow spirit of sectionalism to dwarf the generous impulses of his nature.

But is Gov. Bragg free from this charge of sectionalism? Is there any thing hide-bound, insincere, or contracted about him? What has he ever done to entitle him to the high office he now seeks? What is his record? Where are his great acts? Alas! there are none. He was but once a member of the Legislature, and his term of service was not dignified by the achievement of any measure calculated to add to the glory of the State or the happiness of the citizen. His course was that of a partisan, and an illiberal one at that. He voted against the banks, and against bills looking to the relief of indigent persons, besides other measures of like character. Outside the General Assembly, he proved a mere political tactician—a politician of the straitest sect. He was always, up to the time when they became popular, the consistent opponent of internal improvements—never subscribed to their capital stock, we believe, never asked them by word or act. And even now, when he and his party are forced by the pressure of public opinion to advocate this doctrine of internal improvement, he does it in a lukewarm way, as we are told, in places where it is popular, and omits all mention of it in places where it is unpopular. *It has been charged, and has not been denied, that in the counties where the doctrine of internal improvements is unpopular, Gov. Bragg has not said one word on the subject.* He defends it in one place and ignores it in another. To-morrow, we suppose, as this is the heart of internal improvements in the State, he will speak a few faint words of cheer for the idea which has done so much to redeem the State.

The fact is, Mr. Bragg is a mere politician.—He was not cast in the same mould with Gilmer. He has not the same generous instincts, enlarged views, liberal ideas. Of the two, he is by far the most sectional, secret, contracted man, as our people will be able to ascertain to-morrow.

*Wil. Herald.*

## ABOLITION TESTIMONY.

The Abolition papers, without exception, are denouncing Mr Fillmore and the men who sustain him with a venom and a fury before unknown. See what the New York Times—an ultra Seward organ—says of the Fillmore party, North and South, and when any weak vessel of a noisy locofoco prates about his party being the only Southern party, just pitch this morceau from the Times right into his teeth. The Times says:

"They (the Fillmore party, North and South,) are the most radically sectional organization before the people, going further gratuitously in the service of the slave-holding South than the slave-holding South, in its omnipotence over the Democratic party, has required Democrats to go."

That is, in plain language, according to this Abolition testimony, the Fillmore party, North and South, are truer friends of the South than the Democratic party. And whoever doubted that fact, except a few madcap Locofoco partisans here at the South? Truth is progressing, and Fillmore stock is consequently rising, rising, rising. Make way for the advancing columns of the patriot Statesman!

## A STRONG UNDER-CURRENT FOR FILLMORE.

It is undoubtedly true that the intriguing politicians and political wire-pullers of the country are almost all against Mr. Fillmore for President; but it is equally true that his hold upon the affections of the masses—the honest and patriotic yeomanry of the country—is strong and powerful. Everywhere there is a strong under-current among the people—the bone and sinew of the country—manifesting itself in an unmistakable manner in his favor. Whilst the political demagogues are making a good deal of noise, and creating some confusion in the popular mind, there is a class of sober, thinking, observing men—men who ask nothing, desire nothing from party concentes, but who love and reverence the Constitution and the Union, and prize country more than party—whose influence will be seen and felt at the ballot-box on the first Tuesday in November next.

Within the last week or two, we have mingled largely with people from different parts of the State, and confess that we have been surprised at the expression of sentiment and feeling favorable to Mr. Fillmore, which we have heard on every hand. We have not noticed any marked enthusiasm for Mr. Buchanan, particularly since his letter of acceptance, endorsing the Cincinnati Platform, has appeared; but we have observed the strong hold Mr. Fillmore has upon the hearts of the true men in all parts of the Union. Go where you may, and there is but one sentiment among the moderate and conservative classes, and that is, that Mr. Fillmore is the only safe man now before the people; that he has made a good President, and that the country again needs his services to put down agitation. Such is the substance of the spontaneous heart-language of the honest, sober-minded men of all parties, and in all sections. Depend upon it, all ye doubting Thomases, there is a strong under-current, deep and noiseless, but which in due time will be felt. To the true men of the country, we say, stand firm—do nothing hastily. Vast, priceless interests are in your keeping.

*Phil. News.*

DAVID REID, Esq.—This gentleman, formerly a resident of Duplin county, N. C., has removed to Jackson in this State, where he designs to settle permanently for the practice of the law. Formerly a distinguished member of the Democratic party, Mr. Reid is now an American and goes for Fillmore and Donelson.

*Memphis Eagle.*

There is to be an election for Governor in New York this fall, and it is said George Law will be the Republican candidate and Erastus Brooks the American.

## [illegible]

[illegible] have recently been [illegible] State; and it was of course pleasant to me. I have been happily undeceived in regard to that section of the country; and have been reminded how little which we also have lived in the western and eastern districts, have of the limited knowledge which we also have lived in the western and eastern districts, have of the limited knowledge which we also have lived in the western and eastern districts, have of the limited knowledge