Gentlerin

LETTER FROM JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We publish below a letter from John A. Gilmer, Esq., in response to the invitation of th Committee, inviting him to the Mass Meeting at Pittsylvania Court House,-Duscrille (Va.) Rec.

GREENSOCSO', N. C., Sept. 17, 1856. GENTLEMEN :- I have received your letters o the 19th August, and 8th September inviting me to be present on the lat October next, at Pittsylvania Court House, and to address a Mass Meeting of the friends of Fillances and Donelson. Indispensable engagements have presented a more exchanged; to this invitation; and these ougage-trues, with the stantion due to my selection. maps, with the attraction due to my private af-fairs, respected during the past Summer, will, really have be permitted to essure you that
the property of th

great cause, I am ready to go any where, to de anything honeside, and to make any merifice saf for the whole war, and prepared to take may peet; and even the private interest would not keep me away from yourseneding, were I not satisfied that my presence is not needof car an occasion, which will command the servines of many of our most distinguished and abi-

Though not accostemed reselv to take alarm fully current in the new grownal opinion of over fair-monifed and segucious state-ones, that we arin the most serious crisis of our history and I feel as you feel, and as every honest man tinging to feet, that all the gi-rious hopes brought nto the weeks by the American Revolution age morte most imminent peril. Madeen sector trick the henry and every where, on the surface at least, we behold intense withshows, unrenvo-

ting fanationem, and remonsters ambation.

Like all such excitements, tending to the dis solution and ruin of the settled order of things, the threatening aspect of the titous are conjugated up from their hiding places the vulture irocal. this seeds on the carciases of the dead; and these, remarding our beloved country as already in its dring agunies, are beginning to parcel out its remains, and to what their greedy bills for an infemal fines. The fall of our country would, indeed, firmish a giorious harvest to all the birds of pery from the four quarters of earth, and we show in the least hope of such a said conenmission, we may expect a grand rolly to that end of the all energies of tyraneny in every nation. All the leading powers of the earth, with perhaps one exception, are interested in the destruction of the Union of these States, and the hopes with which it is to ighted; and he must be but little read in the leasons of history and extremely ignorar t of the character of unjust power, as conreperated in the hands of despotic monarchs. who can doubt for a moment the active sympathy, backed with all the resources of their empirus, of the gulers of Austria and France in behalf thems who are conspiring on her soil against the liberty of America.

The masses here were teaching to all in fact, they had by their example already proved that a united people could not be enslaved by any power. Ametion can only attain itends in tourping unjust authority, by dividing the toures, who are all alike sufferers, into a meltitude of heatile and preconcilable factions. hading and fighting such other, instead of making | pressed. common cause against the common enemy. This most important lesson tree and United America was brightly illustrating before the eyes of the deladed millions of the Old World, and whose union would instantly secure their own triumph and the fall of their oppressors; and hence we may expect the enemies of popular rights to be ever where, and forever, lealors of our growing

Our rise seemed continually to prusige their destruction; and with what unspeakable desighs hissat they contemplate the apparent voccess in our mulet of these arts and nespons by which alone tympns can hope to conquer freedom. All that is wenting here in experience and talent in the infernal art of appring distress among the become, they will reptuity, but of course, secretly furnish; and they cru aid the laborers in this campe by lessons and examples as old as the days. of Nimeod, the first mighty hunter of men-Money too will not be wanting , and if one monarch can afford to merifice two hundred malicons of dollars and a bun-tred thousand men to obtain one victory, in order to give strength to his throne, how meny thormands of millions mustiall the larges of the world contribute to heesk

atrength and bappiness.

It is said that one proverered were handred thoround dollars to advocate, for a few months. one of the revolutionary and rectional factions into which the country is divided, and this fact, and the views briefly prewated above will give to active front idea of the forces secretly directed This is an alarming view, not in the least exacserated or overdrawn; but, gentlemen, it is set A by considerations, which furnish good reason for consolution and hope.

Leaving out of view, for the present, every argument based on the higher and nobler surtues of prowers. natriotism, and a love of justice and freedom for their own sakes, so eminently illustrated in the character of the American people, it is cause of great consolation, at this crisis, to remember, that they are equally distinguished by an intelligent I have recently canvassed my own beloved sense of thir own interests, and keenly sensitive and not withstanding the result of the election. ment, the masses of our people have displayed an energy and enterprise, unknown siven here; and the road to wealth and honor being open to all all or a great majority are living in comdert, and surrounded by an abundance never formel among the masses in other countries, animated by he per of greater wealth and distinction, and happaly absorted in all the gainful arts of peace.

Such a people, whose enterprise has probeevery rosper of the earth, and has been rewarded with overflowing streams of plenty, surely cannot be easily tempted to cast away their earnings, to tear up their improvements, to burn down their own barrs and houses, and to clothe themselves in the rags and wretchedness of powerty and oppression. Eshold their investments, the millions on mil

Sees of capital expended on suterprises, whose success depends on the existence of the I mion and the Constitution in their integrity ' Will the people easily learn to despise that flug, which has been their peace and safety at home and their strength and protection abroad " That flog in which the citizen tra wrap Linnelf and he down with safety in the Arabian desert - beneath which he can push his thriving trade, with every advantage,on every sea and every river of the Globe -that flag, which has opened to him and to the which makes our merchanes princes, and our mechanics and agriculturists sovereigns, the power. equals of kings, favored, fested, and protected in their pursuits of gain and pleasure in every mart and city and territory of the globe, savage or civ-

Are they prepared—I mean the honest masses, on it here fails heaviest the weight of revolutions -ute they prepared for the conversion of their factories into barracks for plundering soldiers, for Langing their ships blockaded in every port on their a wm county by be stile fleets from achiening States,-to see their Le ad fields of golden grain lorged by the troops of rival factions—to witness -their stocks of every kind destroyed-their junds depredated in value, their property of we now behold in Ennere?

people, North and Senth, are no much interested in the housest arts of peach, and the maintainess of right, to desire or permit, when rightly informed, such a state of things. They wish an housest settlement of our defined in indeed the

And this beings me to the conside eal difficulty, which besets our way, and of the remedy. Experience is an excellent and saf-guide whenever we are able to fell back open in, and fortunately for us, in this instance, we have care exactly in point. Dangers precisely simi iar threatened us some four years ago. We all remember the portentous clouds which hung upon the dawn of the Taylor administration, and the opeien appearance of things, which then she gloom over all the country. We rememb also that these clouds passed away as suddenly as they had guthered, and to this dark and giftomy morning succeeded one of the brightest atid mos glorious days in our history. As soon as there was scaled in power an administration sternly resolved to do right at all hazards to itse to throw itself on the honesty and patriothem of the country, EVERTWICERE, North and South

East and West, the masses railled enthusiastical to its support, the leaders were compelled to follo the factions chiefs of sedition were rebuked stillen "acquiescence." Thus it appeared that the people were all right, and that all the difficul-ties were the work of ambitious and self-speking lotters against the people's interests. They has all their agitations professed to be acting the name of the people, but when the tool applied, it was obvious that they had only been operating in their own behalf, and against the will and the wishes of these whom they pulse. presented. They, the people, then displayed braithy spirit of conservation, moderation and terms nature to satisfy us that it is impossible for a nation numbering millions of souls and one ering a large portion of the earth's surface, to well posted in their own interests, to a nation und-tuen, drunk with incompanions, and raving

As soon as the administration which had inst gurated such a bright day in our history had coused, and a new one succeeded, faction, with its satanic cunting and perseverence, again began ound cars ready to listen to its decusive ages It gained a foothold near the highest seat of pow r; and he, who was so often unseated from his horse in the bettles of Mexico, was soon taken

foundaring in the wiles of the great Magician of Kinderbook, he involved himself, his administraand now, a short term of four years, order toors favorable snapioes than that of any President in our history, not excepting Washington, is about to terminate in the darkest night that has yet visited this continent since the discovery of Columbus made it the hope of the op-

to his voice? And yet we have one among us. who for four years was tried as severely as Washington was tried—who came from the furnace as unscathed as Washington carse—and whose adthe Gincinnati Convention to shout for Fremont should find any find the furnace at the Gincinnati Convention to shout for Fremont should be under the furnace at the Gincinnati Convention to shout for Fremont should be under the furnace at the Gincinnati Convention to shout for Fremont should be under the first of and devise the means more effectually to the confession of the unistration by the confession of such enlogists Washington and such baters of Fillmore, as Gov. Wise, is proclaimed to be "Washingto like throughout." His exercise of the highe power was declared to be wise, moderate, selfall the factions now combined against him; and Washington-like" is the most of praise universally accorded at the close of his term of power, when men have few flatterers and no inherested

The return of this Washington-like statesman power every one feels would at once change the whole aspect of things into a more hopeful Every one freis that it would make peace certain, insure the preservation of the Constitudown that came which was daily undern may | tion in its purity, and give stability to all the honest trades of the country-that it would, in short, came business everywhere to revive and fourth, investments to be freely made, confdence between man and, man to continue, prises remain firm, and property and labor to be renductive. That it would enable the people still to grow in hope, to buy and to build to work out the destruction of American freedom, the expectation of sujerying in peace and freedom a good return for their labor, enterprise and cap-ical while all feel also that the election of any other may begin one of those commotions, which render everything insecure and worthloss except during ambition, political cunning still military

But these are the stock in trade of only a fee of our population, and why then will the people rot elect the people's candidate? They say, he cannot be elected. Who seys so? Gentlem to all the fluctuations of business affairs. Under am proud of the sacrifices I have made; and can my and do say, sincerely; and with an honest heart, that it is my deliberate opinion, after a full opportunity of judging, that an immense meperity of the people prefer for President Millard Fillmore, of New York. And you gentlemen. and any others, can easily find out a similar feeling among the honest masses everywhere .-You have only to accost the first plain, honest, intelligent citizen you meet, whose only interest . the welfare of the country, and get from him a candid expression of his sentiments, and you find he presers Fillmore, if he could be elected. And the answer is the same at the North and the South: and where so many answer thus, why can't he be elected? Precisely for this reason, try are opposed to him, and have systematical endeavored to misless the people on the subject of his strength. Of course, those who have brought our troubles on us did not wish to see their dear prospects all bleated by the re-appearance in power of him, who represents the can of peace, tranquility, union and justice; and they have complimented him, and shown their own low opinion of popular intelligence by the arts resorted to, to defeat him. They dared not to impeach his integrity, or the fintice of his administration ; and hence, from the very start, they resolved everywhere, and perseveringly, to perracie the public mind with theides that a Washington-like statesman could not be returned to

and, gentlemen, this is the falsehord we have to meet, North and South. We have only to in- unjust. If all men were such, there would som I see and stope of our pountry, to a level with

can lideter is, that whatever the men themselves ington. If the country's party really be the Winge, it Now Orleans, out the 28d. The Bulmight be, they were brought out by those who weakers of all the parties of theme wil flues, then bein informs to that his specth was a failure, being to defect the hope of the comtry, by systematic efforts thus to sow mistrust the grant of the proper of the proper and the prope

preference for an honest man, Fremoni, as we all know, is the im-

with sectional hate, then I am opposed to Bu pposed to him whom all acknowledge to be the salest and best man for the whole Union at the

and surest tests, whichean be neggind to mortain; while Mr. Buchanan, already letter every argument arged as to his distinterprindings and ariticanal, by refusing to leave the field and blocker. sure the election of the man whom we all know pretend that in office, the highest office on surth with all its splendors and temptations about his Mr. Buchanan will deay himself as Pillmore of for the public good, when he refuses now to re-render cost a remate chance for the Presidency, when that surrender would, if made in favor of Fillmore, at once give peace and stability to our distructed country

Can say one will say one, dare to doubt th visions of him who so polity breasted the story of 1850-'51, if similarly situated? His resolution then was, as all admit, to sacrifice himself for the public good; and as facts and acts in the lives of men, when under severe trials and temptations: are the only certain evidences of their character. we have a perfect right to say that if Mr. Fillist more's withdrawal would give us a President whose election would restore hope and poace to the country, that he would not for one moment

hompion; and I know that you, and I and all these who now support the New York, woold supposed him unwilling to make such an end. Gentlemen, it is a glorious reflection to remote

ber that all history will accord this proud po tion to Fillmore and his friends. But when Mr. the public good, but is willing to eduntenance the idea that "a Washington-like" administration cannot be again restored to power, then I have see enough of his patriotism and dissummented seal for the public good. The man stands confused in this one act-it is enough and more than enough; for we all know that one word from him would give us a "Washington-like Pro-

and move the Union.

As to Fremont, I need say no move. persuaded that even smid the tremendous efforts made to definde the people at the North, his position, at the imperatisation of the spirit of sec-

tron, and his country, in minerable trouble and country in plant special by the highest test appropriate the made to extricate houself from the treacherous hook that had been a country, of every position to treacherous hook that had been and country, of every position to treacher the first being the made to extract the second of the school country, of every position to the country of the read of the school country, of every position to the country of the school of the schoo

attention to a paragraph from the Detroit Tri- favor . it, and well commending the wisdom bane, with the endorsement of this New York Thus, gentlemen, we see the cause of our difficulty, and we know the remedy that proved perfectly efficacious five or six years ago, and all we have to do is to apply it. If Washington could be raised from the dead, would be be called a floor, now so fercely fighting each other, uses and to a server apt to posmor special distribution of the country floor of the country floor. It looks plausible, and if it is permandent in a provential of mice, which, with the provential of mice, which will address the proventia Times, the leading and most respectable frees al. bearer, and the Freesollers stealing a merch onas the hope of the South, instead of shorting protect their community from the anti-yances of against him

> a report of a speech made there on the 28th bit, guished for cunning and management, and holdby a gentleman from California;

IMPORTANT POLITICAL STATEMENT -- Hon. cal statement. When he (Mr. Butes) was expective Senator ir in Pentsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan) ted to sell for California in August, 1856, he was as the Little Magician. All eyes were limmedipersuaded by Mr. Pain.er, of the firm of Paimer, stely turned upon him, and every our was attended & Go., bankers of Son Francisco, to remain; that to hear his supposed for many supposed until October, when he and God. Frem at would be never offered anything but upon " sober secaccompany him thether. Mr. Bates p-adponed coad thought, and all know his skill at contrivhis departure as desired. But when the tirus for access. I excure was beaming in his counte said his departure arrived, Col. Fremont, although his | and confidence sat upon his brow, as he amo utrunks were packed, did not go, but ordered his was in consequence of the following facts. Goz- toul; so sample that the worsler was it had nevermor Ployd, of Virginia, had just arrived in New or been thought of before for it seemed to be York city, for the special purpose of having an pointed out to their very constitution and the of that interview was an offer made to Oil. Fre- mive and decree that this infamous cas should mond by Governor Floyd, in behalf of the Demo- year thereafter wear a bell ab at the nuck, which Previdency. He mid that party wanted a new densitation, and thutlafford every one full opportuman-a man of integrity and well-was disting-nity to provide for his wafety by a timely retreat to-n outside of politics. Col. Fremont, after ils- The suggestion struck the whole assembly with tening patiently, and even antenitting to two great force; they build forth in rapturous apseparate interviews, and knowing the platform he pieum of the unionts, patriotism, and was expected to stead upon, replied: that while wincom of the little author, and it was promptly deeply sensible of the high distinction of the pro- proposal to have a manimum vide of thanks in it extended, yet, with his opinion of the repeal of over an old mone, hang retired from the cares the Missouri Compromise, it would be impossible at state, but experienced in the wars with grimfor him to entertain the proposition. He county ultil short with great difficience, that, notered that repeal an infamous breach of plichful
faith, and should never desist denouncing the list
and its authors. Onlose Fremont planted himunuity jultat it should be applied to any and its authors. curacy of the above statement."

self impregnably on this position. Mr. Palmer | tertion, and there appeared to him to be a small being cognizest of these facts, communicated difficulty so applying it, usually, the risk of bethem forthwith to Hon. N. P. Banks, and Hon. ing devoured by the cat while they were fixing Henry Wilson, of Massechusetts, and they came the bolimpon her, and he could not consent to and saw Col. Fremout, and, to state the brief re- pass the voto of thanks, as proposed, noless ties sult of that interview, he consended to lead the hosts of freedom in this campaign, if the people to be simmounted. The little gentleman was should call him to that position. All this hap- struct dumb by these remarks and, refusing to Republic as in the other. This is proper and enpened late in September, 1855, if we correctly after on to put the belt on himself, upon the recalled Mr. Bajon statement fle gives time, group that was a counteillor and not an one names and places, and vouches for the entire ac-There is no doubt, we believe of the

or besentance on such that best man -so comfemed on all ters, becaute is the heat policy, and the only one worthy of bonest and honorable men. When they say to us virtue and patriotism are in a miserable minority, therefore you ought to choose smong the evil factions of the times, one of which must triumph, they appeal to men in whom they suppose the love of freedom and the love of right have ceased to be ruling passions. They appeal to our meaner instincts, and taritly confess that meet, North and South. We have only to induce the people to take their first choice—only to get them to vote for the man they prefer, and he will sweep the field.

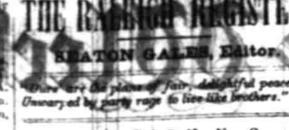
And now, gentlemen, permit me to say that one great reason of my opposition to all other Vork-Town, a Lecuidas, or Hampden, or Wash-one great reason of my opposition to all other votal and other votal a manfally to its arms, and with all the manuries |. "It henever temage had the sames of Clay and resolved, to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, betsige fourtaining for bulleness? Findmont 1 Fild-and their moved house," to the manie, mad, "no- MORE!! vocaterensly, and kept it up long after



lenator from Meryland, but new a member of the Foreign party, and in advocate of the elecon of James Buchanau to the Presidency, decary, 1840, in opposition, to the Sub-Treasury will. In the course of his remarks, he alimbed in erms of billing agreem to a spreak and it a short facting Every good reduction in the factor of ef-facting Every good reduction in the rates of wayes of working men in this facility is Mr. Morrick introduced a table of the rates truth in the different sentries of Europe to labor at a mining office steep and without the book of Mr. Highwan for the desire to reduce American fewning to a tevel "Now sty I am greatly in house our people will read still position over this table. They will

there see that in France yearly mages for an able apdied man range from 48 to 250 shillings, and day laborers got in this country from 40 to 15 pence per day; and whenever they get as much Germany wages are still kneen, and range by the year between 62 was 100 stillings, and they inand the arter is fact. In Both Hottand form hands jut by the year from 200 to 250 shillings, and day laborers from 7 to 4 pouces per day; and are fixed. And so on ur. of hard money countries - Prance, Garmany, Notherlands Ifaly—wages by the year for an able-ted odgament, healthy man morehese exceed 250, shifteen world many instances fall at the sa-to, so, and so bidlings y and the daily wages cauge from 3 to 9 and 12 pence—rising in one place, and the labores finding himself! What a commontary upon the hard money policy! What him is here for a man bern thatwer'th polici pareus, ever to better his condition? What my of hope is there to etimulate him to exercise. None; none! He who is there born a pensant, days a pensant. Those born to the prosegn, die at the protectional. and all that the i-typest life of luberium toil can enthuistonice. Think, sir, those people are much kindly nature, was deliberately trapped by the of fraiernal strife, will in the end be understood triumplant benefit of the superity bossied of miners are a property bossied of miners and appreciated. happy tegansa their's are hard some countries ! Newbern, Is this are example worthy of our instation for Think you sir, the high blood of American fee-

> And in this connection permit me to call your to at the recent elections, as giving proof from of the properties. tor, in h - exultation brainsied me of a story which they contured to go should, for expand, as we are. Stephens' the cat. After the seamthly wanduly organized and will address many wise and grave suggestions had been made and places "We find the facts of that incident, which we by the inferrent members, to all of which there Trap Hill, Will'es county, Tuesday, have known for some time, stated in the follow-had appeared a size recieve objection, up-rose a Gap Civil. Asho Wednesda ing paragraph, from the Detroit Tribune, giving amart, sharp-witted first means, much distin- Martin's Store, Thursday, ing I erppose, about the same rack in the es- Mouth of Elk, to me and regard of his fellows as is held in our Bone, Watstigs, George C. Bates, of California, in the course of community by a certain little gentleman at the his speech, made the following important politi- other end of the Krenny Lesignated postereday by red that he had discovered a remedy for the evils baggage to the Metropol tan Hotel instead. This | tuey safered, which was both simple and effecnterview with Colonel Fremont, and the result nature of things: It was that they should recratic Party, he having advised with its leading losing so mire, must of necessity give the alarm men. North and South, of the nomination for the inpeneror the strengted to move or app onch their position made him, and flattered by the promises his favor! Just before this note was in kern borned mention would also show how this difficulty was that he was a counsellor and see as opthe seeds bly, furth with, for from passing the to of thanks, expelled him from the council, a i denounced him as unworthy not only of cont. nee and to put, but deserving of universal exert. So, for executional grant with tentiment post, and unsettler in its execution to his fellow-ellipsis generally, and from the evils of which he necessary himself by virtue of bli well-on? The whole will be found on page 192 of the Appendix to the Congressional Globe Secute processing, Jamery 1860. Mr Metrick; there, and convincing eloquence, rebuked Mr. a compliancy against the rights of labor, principly supports bem for Premient. go, but principles are immutable. By the above options, it will be more than Mr. Bucharea, according to the intimity of Mr. Marrick



RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET POR PRESIDENT, .... MILLARD FILLMORE. OF NEW TORK.

BOR VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW J. DONELSON. OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. THE STATE AT LABOR. B CKRMICHAKI, of Wilkes, JOHN W CAMERON, of Camberland. lat District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. Edward J. Warren, of Beanfort. O. P. Meares, of New Hanover, iles. T. Littlejohn, of Granville. A. J. Stedman, of Chathem, Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Amen, Juo. D. Hyman, of Buncombe

If there be those, North or South, who des administration for the North as against the bouth, or for the South as against the North, they not the men who should give their suffrages He we own part, I know only my country. my schole tourstry, and nothing but my country." MILLARD FILLHORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LAND-

SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT Mesera-Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d Pratrict, will address the people at the following times and places: Jackwayille.

Craven

" Tuesday, " 21. other Counties. FOURTH RLECTORAL DISTRICT.

Mamrs. Wilder and Littleichn. Electors for the 4th District, will address the people at the fol-Franklinton, Franklin Co., Friday, October 10th Heuderweit, Granville Co., Saturday, " 11th Warrenton, Warren Co., Tuesday,

Other appointments will be made bereafter. The Sub-Electors of J dinston County will address their fellow-citizens, at the follow-

Friday, October 10th Cont's Muster Ground, Saturday, Friday. Seturday.

for the State at large, upon the American ticket,

Wednesday. Thursday, Friday. Saturday. Monday, Tuesday, Saturday, Monday, ylorsvalle, Alexander Wednesday. likesboro, Wilker Munday, Nor.

MASS MEETING AT HIGH POINT. We are requissed to give notice that there will be beld a Mass Meeting of the Whigs and Americans of the counties of Foreythe, Davidson, Guilford and Randolph, at High Point, on Friday and Saturday of Guilford Superior Court. We learn that the attendance of eminent speakpeople of all parties are requested to be present and participate in the meeting, and hear what

SIGNS OF THE TIMES Right cheering are the signs of the times to the supporters of Fillmonz and the lovers of the Unton. The star of promise beams cheerily in the printed firmament, and, with its hope-inspir.og radiative, seems to say: "All will be well." As the day approaches for determining the great question, who is to be the next President of the United States, the friends of Mr. PILLMORE. North and South, East and West, are redoubling their exertions in behalf of that patriot states-There is nothing sectional in the nature of the support he receives. His friends honestly and conscientionaly believe that his election will be best for the whole country-and, hence, they are as praious in his favor in one quarter of the couraging. We want to see Mr. Fillmore elected, and elected by having electoral votes in every action of the Union, for he is emphatically the candidate of the schole country-knowing no section, faction, nothing but his country, the conens !-- on we brawe !

SENATOR TOOMBS FOR DISCINION A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle states that Senstor Toombs, in a recent speech at Wilkes C. H., Georgia, informed his heavers that General Cass and other distinguished Northern

Filimore, the man of the people, who "knows no North, no South," and whose nomination for the Presidency Mr. Toomba himself advocated thousands of Democratic votes. Way abould be Indeed deposition of the financial section of

REEDER AND BUCHANCY In another column we give extracts from the the A Ba-Gor. Branes, pronounting in favor of Fremont and Dayton. It will be sen that he confesses to the great reluctance with which he has forced himself to abandon Buchanan and the Democratic party, and acknowledges an undecided and hesitating course heretofore. Can it be possible that the South will support such a man sa Reeder represents Buchanan to be in the extract which we have copied? All his "impulses," and "private feelings," according to Reeder, are with the Free State party in Kanssa | If left to National Union," the editor of act upon his own impulses, says Reeder, he would disclaim any intention the do what the Black Republicans desire in reference or play the part of sistmets to Kausse but it is the party supporting him to bas already, in their opinion adwhich Reader objects, and not to Mr. Buchanan, many danger os crises, that the He believes that Buchanas, if elected by the have their apprehensions unduly around the periodical threatenings, the augusta and the periodical threatenings, the augusta and the periodical threatenings. ed" to oppose the revolutionary party in Kansas, of croaking politicians, disappearant and, therefore, only, and not from any distrust of hopes than the well-grounded from de Buchanan's armonathics and personal feelings, he is afraid to truss the cause of Kansas to his Administration! We ask again, can the South consent to give its votes to a Northern man thus ac- firm, but respectful language. The knowledged to be at heart on the side of its enemies and the enemies of law and good government? Will pledges and platforms only satisfy her at a time like this? Remember Martin Van of his friends, and, to refresh the Buren! He too was once a man who was trusted by the South because of his pledges; but the very influence which he acquired by the votes of the wast has since been used to build a section-al organization to make war upon our institu-

Now, contrast Mr. Fillmore's attitude toward the Kansas "shrickers for freedom" with that of Buchanan, as revealed by Reeder, (his intimate friend.) Mr. Fillmore has told these men that they were " moral traitors," and that the South will not submit to their rule. He has declared against a repeal of the Kansas act, (though h truly says that evil has resulted from its passage, against squatter sovereignty, and that, if elected he will enforce the laws " at every hexard and at whatever cost." No man suspects him of favoring the Free State cause in Kansas. No man will veuture to say that he knows his impulses and private feelings to be on the side of the Black Republicans, And no Black Republican. working in the interest of the revolutionary Free State party of Kansas, has ever hesitated about denonucing and opposing him.

People of the South, can you longer besitate

THE "RULE OR RUIN" SPIRIT.

Were we to say, that we would prefer the election of FREMONT, to that of BUCHANAN, we verily believe there are some Democrata, hereabouta. that would explode with holy indignation, at the atrocity of the preference. We commend a few 14th tion of such men :

The Fredricksburg Recorder, one of the mos ultra Democratic papers in Virginia, recently de

"Were we compelled to choose between Seward and Fillmore, for President, we should not hesitate a moment to prefer the former."

The following from the Alabama Register, the D mocratic organ of that benighted region, is but an expression of what ninety-nine hundredths of the Southern Sug-Nicht organs would say, if they did not deem it politic not to be too out-spoken upon certain pointa:

"The whole Whig party in the North was just as much Freewiled as Martin Van Buren or Prince John and we emphatically assert that Martin Van Buren and his John always have been and are now sounder upon all constitutional question. (the subject of slavery included,) than Millard Fillmore, and we had rather support either of them for President than to support Fillmore."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, a leading Bc-CHANAN paper in that State, grows still buider.

"For our part, we do not scruple to say it, that we would soover see Fremont, traitor as he is to the home of his birth, the President of the Unite i States, than Mr. Fillmore, who never ceased to hate and persecute the South, until the South had bought him off with the Vice Presidency "

Such are now the sentiments that actuate majority of the Democratic leaders of the South. If there is an honest Democrat who really desires to set with a Union party, and to support L man pleriged to the maintenance of the Union, its dissolution? Simply because, in the let him strike the Democratic disunion fetters from his limbs, and rally at once to the support in pursuit of an ideal good, are wills of Fillmore. The safety of the country demands by to relax their grasp on present possisuch independence of action.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The National Intelligencer says :- "We perreive, by the official tables just published, that the system. The Union can be present revenues of Government, during the last fiscal | beauty and its symmetry only by the year, in spite of all the efforts of the Government on the part of the North, and of the ball to keep them down, amounted, in round numsers, to seventy-four millions of dollars; and its tnes, but forbearance toward each she expenditures (what nation was there ever under the san whose expenditures did not keep pace lic, and perfected the work of the Rent with the increase of its income?) amounted to Fathers in that cap-stone and yet feet fifty-seven sullions of dollars! Here is a progress our political edifice, the Constitutes of to "give us pause." The administration of Joux ted States." QUINCY ADAMS, whose expenditures reached the mm of twelve or thirteen millions of dollars a year was denounced and run down for its extraragance by the Democracy of the year 1828, and now the Democracy of 1866 expend four times as much, without the "special wonder" of any body! The growth of the country requires doubtless a much larger sum for the support of Government than in Mr. Anans's time : but think of an inerease of four-feld in thirty years! At this rate. what will it be thirty years hence?"

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PRO-TESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Philwielphia, will have matters of greater impo tauce to come before it, than ever before. In addition to the question of the restoration of receiving accessions to their ranks steed Bishop Onderdonk, there is a project to "liberalize" the Liturgy, in accordance with the prayer of a "memorial," of which Mr. Muhlenburg, of New York, is one of the originators. To this there is a "counter memorial," whose supporters Venable speak on Tuesiay night, is wish the Elturgy to be made more "stringent."-Some of the cream of the talent of this country triffing with a health so valuable to be is said to be among the lay delegates, and so important and so able will be the debates, that the New York Churchman, the leading paper of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, has ly fatiguing and trying to his country secured a competent reporter, and the paper will be published three times a week, so long as the

Fillmore. This proposition was not accepted. prospects.

tains a remarkably shie and would lay it before our length precludes us from a de ring, in terms of commendation tions adopted by them and revereuce for the Constitution States, and their unalterable and ligent patriotism The course adopted by the ultra he referred to and deprecated in calm an editors of the Intelligencer de net ha Mr. Buchanan himself would either a or tolerate such intemperate threats or

disunfonists, quote the following decises one of his own speech is "DISTRIOS is a word which copie breathed amongst us even in a whispe. To ought so be considered one of direct our children should be laught that it is to pronounce it "

After comparing effects to prome a the me" of the " wise" man is the chia. ey book, " who sawed ill free the trail oak the very limb upon which the im resting, and thus tumbled to the grands branch he had dissevered," the lateline lishes a series of catracts from leads t eratic journals at the South, addressing a tion of the Confederacy, in the event of R. election, and follows three with a les Thomas Jefferson to John Tayle, dh dated Philadelphia, June 1st, 1789 a str following striking passage occurs

fing society, there need, from the where opposite parties and riclen diseases cords; and one of these, for the most page prevail over other for a longer or date Perhaps this party decision is horsespecially each to watch and delate to the projection ings of the other. But if on a leapens writy of the one party the other u broad scirion of the Union, no Federal Guera ever exist. If to rid our sales of the post Massachusetts and Connected, m but mion, will the evil stop there!"

But we cannot do that instice to to the eloquent tribute to the value of the ward Everett himself never wrotesage, or breathed into set words a single ment of patriotism

"The Union, then, is older the field f the Constitution in 1787, older that eles of Confederation signed in 1775 de 1 the first Continental Congress of IT's det the Convention of the nine Comis 1765 to protest against the stamp at sire the 'Albany Congress' of 1754, dering all of those, because, in substance underso the first the very existence of a people pass common lineage, speaking the same tenas ing in the same hopes, and encompacts mme dangers. The Union is so be less Anglo-American race, and as sock section called a 'possession forever.' It a size our soil, older even than the cei see which it now forms the surest players antee. It is not so much a part or part life as the very seat and core of or soal

Custom is man's nurse. We then in Who lay irreverent hands upon his il House furniture, the dear inheriture, From his forefathers. For time comme

And what is gray with age become rips

heart pained in these latter days with the ity and conciliation which with all the advantages, is indispensable to the barmonious working of our complet same mutual justice, not only to each which characterized the early days diel

"INDEPENDENT GUARDS."-AL this Company, on Monday evening

lst. Lieut. W. C. Parker. " W. W. White. " W. W. Smith. 3rd " A. DeG. Tumber Ensign, T. J. Weddon. 1st, Sargent, J. C. S. Lonsder W. M. Brown. S. Smithers. M Fleming 1st. Corporal, John Utley. Henry Ruth.

This Convention, now being held in the city of

"OUR COUSIN ABE" We could not have the pleasure of "our right trusty and well beloved count it not, by our presence countenance of all and a portion of the Sandwich Island, as Island of fforneo, by long speaking. childhood he has shown, that even most ing in a converminonal tone has been con we may thence infer that public speaking severed in, will soon bring him to his venture now to predict that such will be the on him of his speech here that she be heard often ar than every other

It is said that "Old Buck" is