"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

Office—Corner of Texas and Edwards streets, OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET:

1ST DISTRICT—J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.
GEORGE EUSTIS, Substitute.
2D DISTRICT—GLENDY BURKE, of Orleans.
H. M. SUMMERS, Substitute.
3D DISTRICT—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension.
B. G. THIBODAUX, Substitute
4TH DISTRICT—PRESTON POND, Jr., of E. Feliciana.
N. S. EDWARDS, Substitute.
5TH DISTRICT—JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
A. D. COCO, Substitute.
6TH DISTRICT—PETER ALEXANDER, of Tensas.
M. WATSON, of Caddo, substitute.

☞ Having changed our carrier, those of our town subscribers who do not receive their papers will confer a favor by sending word to the office.

RED RIVER.—Very unexpectedly the river on Friday commenced rising rapidly opposite this place, and up to this time has risen six feet. As we have had no heavy rains in this neighborhood for many weeks, it is presumed that the water is out of upper Red River, although neither the Clarksville papers of the 30th ult., nor the Washington Telegraph of the 3d inst., report a rise. We received the following note on Friday night from a merchant at Fulton:

FULTON, SEPT. 3, 11 o'clock, A. M.—The river at this place has risen since yesterday morning at sunrise fifteen feet, and is now rising three inches per hour. The water is from upper Red River.

This will afford sufficient water to reöpen navigation between this place and the falls.—Boats find it almost impossible to get from the mouth to Alexandria, but the present rise will greatly improve navigation. The steamers are getting ready to resume business. The Financier arrived here yesterday, being the first boat up for five weeks.

Since the above was written we have been furnished with the following note from a well known mercantile house:

ROWLAND, SEPT. 1st.—The river has risen within 36 hours fifteen feet, and is now higher than it has been within the past two years. It has fallen one or two inches. The rise is from above. There has been no rain here for some time. Some flatboats have started down the river, and others are loading for Shreveport.

FINE CROPS.—Several planters, residing on the banks of Red River, inform us that they will make this season from eighteen to twenty bales (500 lbs. each) of cotton to the hand, besides more corn than they will have any use for.—Several planters will have a surplus of some thousands of bushels of the latter for sale. Can any of the cotton plantations on the Mississippi beat this? We ask our friends of the Concordia Intelligencer to respond to the query.

By referring to the congressional news it will be perceived that the army appropriation bill has become a law. The house of representatives receded from all its amendments to the senate's bill. This may be looked upon as the overthrow of black republicanism.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. Dr. Hartwell will preach in the Baptist church, this evening, at early candle-light.

BARBEDUE.—The American Fillmore Club, will give a grand barbecue in Shreveport, on Wednesday, 1st October next. Several eminent speakers are expected, and free discussion will be solicited. The citizens of Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto, as well as those of Harrison and Cass countries, and the adjoining country are invited to attend, and will receive a hearty welcome. Come one and all.

MASS MEETING.—The American party, of Harrison county, Texas, will hold a grand mass meeting in Marshall, on the 15th and 16th of October next, to which the citizens of Caddo and DeSoto, and the adjoining country, are invited.

We are pained to learn that colonel James B. Gilmer, late of Bossier parish, died a few days since, on the island of Cuba, of yellow fever.—He was for years identified with this section of country, and distinguished alike for his enterprise, energy and unbounded hospitality.

We regret to notice in the New Orleans papers the death of captain D. D. Atkinson, an old Red River boatman.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Stacey & Wells have on hand a large stock of bagging and rope, to which the attention of planters is requested.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Wells for late northern papers.

Mr. Savery regaled his friends with a sumptuous dinner, at his new house, on Monday.—We were unable to accept his polite invitation, but hear the entertainment highly extolled on all sides. Mr. Savery is well known as a caterer, and his house will become the favorite resort of the lovers of good living.

It will be seen by referring to a communication in another column, that the proposed Baptist University meets with warm approbation, and that it will go into operation at an earlier day than its originators contemplated. We are gratified at the interest now manifested in behalf of education, and home institutions, and trust that ere long there will be neither necessity nor inducement to send our youth to a distant State to be educated. We again earnestly recommend to the attention of our readers the Baptist University, hoping that they will do every thing in their power to aid the enterprise.

At the latest accounts great consternation prevailed in New York, owing to the rapid increase of cases of yellow fever in the neighborhood of the quarantine station. The merchants had issued a circular stating that no fever existed in the city, and there was no cause for alarm. Notwithstanding, fears are entertained throughout the north that the disease will become an epidemic. A case of yellow fever had occurred at cape May.

As a specimen of the arguments employed by the Buchanan orators in the northern and western States, for the purpose of advancing the cause of their favorite in the anti-slavery sections of the Union, we publish the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. W. S. Groesbeck, a leading Buchanan man of Ohio, and a delegate to the Cincinnati democratic national convention. The Cincinnati Enquirer, (a Buchanan journal, edited by judge Walker, late of the N. O. Delta,) published the entire speech on the 4th July, but is it too long for our columns. The extract below is sufficient to demonstrate the abolitionism of the speaker, and no one at the south can honestly doubt but that he is thoroughly conversant with the principles advocated by his chief. He said:

"Gentlemen, we *all desire freedom in Kansas*, and no one doubts that it will come into the Union as *a free State*, whether the election falls to Buchanan or Frémont. Undoubtedly there have been outrages committed there, and that by Missourians as well as by emigrant aid societies from New England. Probably the latter have been most at fault; but we should not be led off by the cry of homicide from the true principles at stake. We go for *free principles and for Kansas;* but we rest our cause upon our *faith in man.* James Buchanan *holds in his hand the principles I have advocated, and with them we survive;* and *without them we perish!*"

The speaker informed his hearers that "Mr. Buchanan holds in his hands the principles," the most ultra freesoil principles, that he, Mr. Groesback, advocates, and that the Buchananites in Ohio "all desire freedom in Kansas," all "go for free principles and for Kansas," and rest their cause upon their faith in Buchanan. But this effort of the Buchananite orator to crowd the black republicans off their platform, is nothing new. Merely a reassertion of tenets always held and acted upon by the democracy of Ohio. The democratic convention, held in that State, on the 8th of January, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now, as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and *finally to eradicate the evil.*"

Let us go a little further north, and we find that a democratic convention held at Syracuse, New York, promulgated the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, while the democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare their *fixed hostility to the extension of slavery* into free territory."

Take a look at New Hampshire, president Pierce's own State. We find, on the evidence of the Concord Patriot, a democratic senatorial district convention unanimously adopting the following resolutions, reported by H. D. Pierce:

"Resolved, That we are *opposed to the admission of any new States* into the American Union with the provision that slavery shall be tolerated.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of our State legislature, whenever the subject of slavery shall be brought before them to give their influence in favor of freedom.

"Resolved, That those democrats whose opinions do not accord with the sentiments of the preceding resolutions are unworthy our support.

"Resolved, That we hope the time is not far distant when threats of southern members of our national legislature may be put to the test in relation to a dissolution of the Union!"

How do southerners like the foregoing specimen of northern democracy? Are those who propagate the doctrines advocated by Mr. Groesbeck at Cincinnati, or by the Ohio convention, or by Mr. Pierce, in New Hampshire, likely to prove friends of the south?

NEW SPORTING JOURNAL.—We have received a letter from our friend, Wm. T. Porter, so favorable known throughout the land as editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, informing us of his intention to commence during the present week the publication of a new sporting and literary journal, under the title of "*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*" It will be of the same size and character as the old paper, and will be contributed to by the same galaxy of correspondents and brilliant writers who have given to the "Spirit" its popularity and renown. As Mr. Porter has during the past 26 years edited the most popular periodical in the U. States, he requires no recommendation from us. Every lover of the turf, of fine horses and stock, every true sportsman and huntsman, will feel it a duty to subscribe for "Porter's Spirit."—May success and happiness attend "York's tall son" in all his undertakings.

A Kansas meeting was held in the St. Louis Exchange, New Orleans, on the 27th ult.—Mayor Waterman presided, and the following gentlemen acted as vice presidents: colonel W. Christy, Walker Cox, Wilh. Bogart, judge D. Augustin, Jules Lavergne, F. A. Lamsden, W. C. C. Claiborne, P. S. Wiltz, John L. Lewis, F. Bouligny, J. M. Burke, John Hughes and G. W. Lewis. Speeches were made by colonel Christy, judge Eustis, colonel Maunsel White, hon. I. E. Morse and Mr. Chilton. Col. Christy stated that not less than $250,000 should be raised in New Orleans, and if that amount was obtained he would find the men to protect southern rights in Kansas. Spirited resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned. The Picayune says:

The meeting was respectable in point of numbers, and notwithstanding the exciting questions which had drawn so many together, no wild enthusiasm was manifested. A deep-set determination, however, seemed to pervade the assembled mass, the import of which could not easily be mistaken. It was: that the rights of the south, under the constitution, should not be trampled on with impunity.

The receipts of cotton at New Orleans during the commercial year ending on the 31st ult., (exclusive of the receipts from Florida, Montgomery, Mobile, and the gulf ports in Texas,) was 1,763,200 bales, against 1,284,700 last year; being an increase of 478,500 bales. The entire receipts at all the ports is estimated at 3,517,339 bales, against 2,855,000 last season; being an increase of 662,339 bales. The stock on hand in New Orleans, on the 1st inst., was only 6995 bales, against 38,201 bales last season. The receipts of the new crop up to the 1st inst., amounted to only 1590 bales, against 22,282 bales last year.

Mr. Ball, of Ohio, recently gave an instance of democratic economy that is perfectly refreshing. He stated the fact that a pair of chief doors, for the new wings of the capitol, which would have cost, under offers made, only about $500, have cost under the system of economy now practiced at Washington, the snug sum of forty five thousand dollars!

A prominent and intelligent citizen of New Orleans, now sojourning in New York, writing to the Commercial Bulletin, says: "You know, colonel, that when your correspondent left N. Orleans, he was undetermined as to whom he should vote for, feeling it his duty as a southerner, and a lover of the Union, to vote for the man, be he Buchanan or Fillmore, who stood the best chance of beating Frémont, and thereby defeating the unholy objects which the sectional disorganisers of the north have in view. I am no longer undecided upon this point. Fillmore, who a few weeks ago I thought stood not the ghost of a chance of being elected, I now perceive is gaining ground with a rapidity that astonishes his most sanguine friends, and furnishes abundant grounds for the hope that the popular verdict will be in his favor. It is the prevalent opinion up here among men who do not look at political signs through the spectacles of party prejudice, that Buchanan's influence is fast waning, and sagacious democrats are terribly frightened lest he should fail to carry even Pennsylvania. There are but few who are rash enough to predict that he will carry any other northern State. Fillmore can alone cope successfully with Frémont. I will say no more concerning the general aspect of the canvass, of which you are already acquainted, but will confine myself to N. York, of which State, extended travel and intercourse with many of its most intelligent and distinguished citizens, enables me to speak knowingly. In the Empire State, Fillmore is acquiring strength every day.....There are also thousands of national democrats in this State who, disgusted with their own party, especially at its endorsement of the imbecile and corrupt administration of Franklin Pierce, have avowed their intention of voting for Fillmore, and there are thousands of others who will follow suit if Buchanan's prospects do not grow brighter by November than they are at present. Their ruling motive will be to defeat Frémont, even if they have to abandon their own candidate. That democrats, usually so wedded to party, should evince so much liberality, will no doubt astonish you, and I can see now incredulous smiles on the countenance of some of your readers; but I learn that such will be the case from the most reliable sources. The fact is that Buchanan stands no earthly chance of carrying the great State of N. York. The democratic papers have made much of the recent coalition at Syracuse between the hards and softs, but it is well understood here that it was only a coalition between the office-holders and old worn-out political hacks of the respective wings, for the purpose of electing their State officers and having another pull at the public pabulum—not a union of the masses of the party. The feud between the hards and the softs is as bitter and irreconcilable as ever.—That Mr. Fillmore will carry New York you may rest assured. In conversation in the cars a few days ago with a distinguished democrat—a supporter of Buchanan—whose name, were I at liberty to mention it, you would at once recognise as having been long connected with the political history of New York—he told me that he had been on a tour in various parts of the State, and that New York would certainly give Fillmore a handsome majority." The writer adds that "bets are freely offered that the State will roll up 20,000 majority for the American ticket."

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. W. S. Bromwell, of the department of state, has published a statistical history of the immigration to the United States, from the 30th September, 1819, to the 31st December, 1855, a period of thirty-six years and a quarter. His figures are derived entirely from official data, on file in the department, and according to his statement the total number of arrivals in the United States during the time mentioned above amounted to 4,481,637 persons; of whom 4,212,642 were of foreign birth. Of this last mentioned number, 207,492 were born in England, 747,930 in Ireland, 34,559 in Scotland, 4782 were born in Wales, and 1,308,682 others were born in Great Britain and Ireland, the division not designated. To the 4,212,624 passengers of foreign birth arriving in the United States since September 30, 1819, may be added, according to Mr. Bromwell, 250,000 as the number of immigrants who arrived prior to that date, making the total foreign arrivals from the close of the revolutionary war to the 31st of December last, 5,462,624. These figures are the most complete and reliable which have been made public from official documents.

Theodore Olshausen, of St. Louis, Mo., has published in the German language, a history of the "Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, in N. America." He asserts that the United States now contain 68,700 of that licentious, unprincipled sect of fanatics, of whom 38,000 are in Utah, 5000 in New York, 4000 in California. There are 5000 in Nova Scotia and Canada; and 2000 in South America and the islands in the Pacific. Europe contains 39,000, of whom 32,000 are in Great Britain, 5000 in Scardinavia, 1000 in Germany and Switzerland, 500 in France, and 500 in the rest of Europe. In Asia there are said to be 1000, in Africa 100, in Australia and Polynesia 2400, on travel 1800. There are besides, 8500 schismatics, including Strangites, Rigdonites and Wightites. The numbers amount in the aggregate to 116,500, and it is supposed that the whole sect does not exceed 120,000. As the mormons are by no means celebrated for veracity, the above estimates are to be received with great caution.—They undoubtedly exaggerate their numbers and strength.

MORE DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY—Judge Grinsted says in the last Jefferson Herald:

Some of our friends seem to find it difficult to believe that we can be a good democrat and refuse to swallow Buchanan, squatter sovereignty, and all. We support principles, not men. Mr. Buchanan avows a heresy which is un-democratic; and candor compels us to make a distinction between the man and the principles which have always governed the south, and which are at this time, more than ever, of vital concern. If his letter of acceptance had been written before the nomination he would not have received a single southern vote in the convention.

The above embodies 'the truth in a nut shell,' and every honest spoken southerner will readily admit the fact.

The Washington Union says: "The most unnatural political association that exists is that between Fillmore and Donelson." The most "*natural* political association" that now exists is that between Buchanan, the nominee of the Cincinnati convention, and Van Buren, the father of freesoilism. They have been loving in their political lives, and in their political deaths they should not be divided.

JURORS.—The following gentlemen were drawn by the sheriff to serve as grand and petit jurors of the district court during the October term, commencing on Monday, 27th prox:

FIRST WEEK—V. D. Metcalf, J. E. Scopp, B. W. George, J. T. Gilmer, H. D. Keith, John Frisby, Isaac McKee, Wm. Bird, jr., Newton Hudson, R. W. Godwyn, J. H. Lengfield, Thomas B. Cole, W. H. Hackett, Benjamin Snadowen, R. C. Oglesby, B. K. Stephens, Josiah Guill, William Robson, P. P. Butler, B. F. Fly, Alfred Attaway, E. M. Hagen, Albert Clarke, James Anderson, D. H. Adams, G. H. Bozeman, J. W. Markham, L. B. Dockery, W. D. Browning, R. A. Cutliff, J. W. Pegram, Floyd Foster, M. B. Elder, Angus Currie, F. H. P. Scott, Alfred Wilson, E. F. Hearne, W. Rose, G. P. McCain, Wm. Flannegan, C. W. Blount, Edward Grambles, E. M. Matthews, J. W. Pickens, M. T. J. Alston, Eli Mainor, Henry Garlick, John N. Howell.

SECOND WEEK—R. Hutchinson, E. C. Hart, G. W. Clowder, B. T. Stewart, Wm. Hanks, E. K. Hall, W. H. C. Hudgins, Hes Howell, Jacob Smith, James Shenick, J. J. Rives, J. W. Rives, Henry Reid, A. J. Smith, Wm. Thatcher, T. P. Palmer, John Sullivan, J. M. Stuckey, Wm. Soleder, D. Pobst, J. H. Payne, B. F. Poindexter, R. B. Payne, C. H. Stevens, Wm. Studard, Blakely Claiborne, R. C. Boney, Elisha Attaway, Samuel Edmunds, Max Harris, W. W. Watson, D. S. Wilder.

THIRD WEEK—Joseph Norris, Ezekiel Attaway, J. D. Whitworth, John Walpoole, jr., C. J. Jordan, Leopold Baer, Alex. Waldron, Jacob Williamson, E. Ward, Texas Dupree, G. W. Christian, L. Currie, Thomas S. Adams, P. C. Crump, L. A. J. Hughes, H. Cozart, W. P. Harrison, John Attaway, J. S. Allwine, W. W. Allen, Luther Davidson, J. W. Tyson, C. F. Harris, W. H. Bayliss, Wm. Ashlin, George Andrews, James Wilder, Thompson Williams, Daniel Waddill, B. R. Bickham, W. L. Smith, I. J. Miller.

FOURTH WEEK—F. M. Bickham, F. M. Waldran, J. R. Cutliffe, A. B. Dupree, C. T. Nelson, John P. Hailey, W. D. Brown, Noah Tyson, W. C. Foster, T. D. Wilson, J. G. Fullilove, Wm. Wyche, A. J. Fortson, Alonzo Flournoy, J. H. Burns, S. D. Caldwell, E. M. Coleman, W. W. Smith, Robert Ballard, Wm. Johnson, J. Stephens, C. S. Gillis, Andrew Scott, Benjamin Stovall, F. G. Thomas, William Her, W. A. Sterrett, E. J. S. Cates, W. B. Thomas, A. A. Enos, W. P. Davis, T. D. Waddill.

We publish the subjoined letter from the Fillmore Club, of Marshall, Texas, to our Fillmore American Club. An invitation has been returned to the gallant sons of the "Lone Star State," to visit us on the 1st October next, and bring with them all the good people of Harrison county. They will, however, be much abused if they leave their ladies behind—as they, "God bless them!" are all with us. We repeat the call, "come one—come all."

MARSHALL, TEXAS, August 30, 1856.

Sir—The American party of Harrison county, Texas, will have a mass meeting and barbecue, at the city of Marshall, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of October next, at which thousands of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson will be present. Able speakers have been invited for the occasion.

The Fillmore Club (through you) at Shreveport and Caddo parish, are particularly invited to attend on that interesting occasion. Come one—come all.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. C. HARRIS.
J. M. CURTIS.
J. F. TAYLOR.
Corresponding Committee Fillmore Club.

To Col. M. Watson, Pres't Fillmore Club, Shreveport.

The Fillmore American Club responded as follows:

SHREVEPORT, September 8, 1856.

Gentlemen—The Fillmore American Club, of this place, return thanks for the polite invitation extended to them, through colonel M. Watson, to attend the grand mass meeting of Americans, to held in Marshall, on the 15th and 16th October, and in accepting it, solicit the presence of the American party of Harrison county at a barbecue to be given in Shreveport, on Wednesday, 1st October next.

We expect several distinguished speakers to be present, and will invite free discussion.

Very respectfully,
SAM. FORD,
W. A. LACY,
L. P. CRAIN,
W. W. GEORGE,
R. C. OGLESBY,
Committee of Invitation.

To Messrs. J. C. Harris, J. M. Curtis and J. F. Taylor, corresponding committee Fillmore Club, Marshall, Texas.

EDITORS SOUTH-WESTERN—I wish to keep you, and the public generally, advised upon the progress we are making in raising funds for the Baptist University, at Keachie. Since my last communication I have received as directors the following names:

Dea. Dan. Bageman,	T. W. Rochelle, M.D.
Thos. G. A. Tharp,	M. G. Birdsong, M.D.
J. G. Atkins,	Frank E. Wood,
J. H. Bond,	J. D. Darby,
W. W. Hollingsworth,	J. Hall,
John A. Tharp,	Levi Pressley,
W. A. Tharp,	R. W. Smith,
Rev. B. F. Peters,	Wm. Spell.

The total amount contributed up to this date, (August 28th,) is ten thousand five hundred and sixty dollars. It is contemplated that the primary and academical departments will go into operation by the first of January next.—We have excellent buildings for these departments in readiness. We have appointed a meeting for the directors and all interested on Monday, 8th September, to adopt a constitution, and transact other business preparatory to the sitting of the Grand Cane Association.

A. J. RUTHERFORD, Agent.

Keachie, August 29, 1856.

[Correspondence of the South-Western.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., AUG. 25.—I have but a few moments to spare this morning, consequently I must be brief in informing you of the only cool-blooded murder committed in this portion of Arkansas for many years. You will no doubt recollect professor Wilson, the ambrotypist, who was in Shreveport last spring, and gave such general satisfaction. Since then he has followed up his good success in various towns in this State, until he had accumulated a number of thousand dollars. Last week he hired two Irish deck-hands to row him from Little Rock to Pine Bluffs, on the Arkansas river.—Since that time nothing has been seen of him. Some of his pictures and fixtures have been found scattered along the bank of the river, and the two deck-hands have been seen passing down the river, some distance below Pine Bluff, without Mr. Wilson. Officers are in pursuit of them, but at last accounts had not overtaken them. Mr. Charles Wilson was, I believe, an Englishman by birth, and well known at St. Louis, where he formerly resided. CADDO.

P. S. The Arkansas river has risen twelve feet at Little Rock, and four steamers have arrived at that place from New Orleans.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Oglesby & Griswold, for the following extract from a letter, written to them by Mr. C. C. Alexander:

On the 24th August, the storehouse of C. Jackson & Co., Sherman, Texas, together with its contents valued at $25,000, was totally destroyed by fire. It was set on fire from the outside, at 2 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Jackson and his two clerks narrowly escaped. An explosion of powder awoke them. A second explosion scattered everything into fragments.—Messrs. C. Jackson & Co., had just removed from Preston to Sherman.

Judge O. N. Ogden, of Rapides, has declared his accession to the Buchanan and Breckenridge ticket. Good bye, Ogden. You commenced as a South Carolina democrat, and as soon as you left college changed your politics for "whig" office. You ran as long as you could be elected as a whig, and now you are again in the position of your youth and innocence, as far as politics are concerned—and quite as green. Mr. Ogden is a fine lawyer, worthy of judgeship, and a most estimable gentleman; but in politics has scarcely an opinion of his own. He ought to keep himself just where he is, and not trouble his old friends of the whig-line again.

The hon. Peter Alexander made hosts of friends during his canvass through the parish, and proved himself a worthy champion of the cause he has espoused. The meeting at Cooke's store was largely attended, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A barbecue was given on the occasion, which is highly praised by those of our citizens who were present. The meeting at Greenwood was also well attended, and Mr. Alexander won the applause of his hearers.—He speaks at Sparta to-morrow.

The following candid and patriotic letter is in response to one addressed to Mr. Fillmore by direction of the old line whig convention of Virginia, accepting him as their candidate for president. It is just like every thing that proceeds from the same source, not a word too much, nor too little; no equivocation, no subterfuge, nothing but simple, straight-forward truth, and good sense. Such a man is wanted at the head of the government at the present time, and such a man the people will support.

"BUFFALO, N. Y. Aug. 6th, 1856.—WINDHAM ROBINSON, Esq.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult., transmitting a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the whig convention of Virginia, lately assembled at Richmond, by which that intelligent and patriotic body recommended to their brethren throughout the State to yield to my nomination for the presidency their active and zealous support.

Standing as I do, as the known candidate of another party, I yet receive this recommendation with gratitude and pride. I feel that it is made, not because the principles of the two parties are identical, nor with a view of merging them in each other—for such an object is expressly disclaimed by the convention—but because the principles which my nomination represents approach more nearly to those maintained by the whigs of Virginia than those of any other candidate; and because, as the convention was pleased to say, of their confidence in my late administration of the government.

Whatever may be our differences on minor subjects, I am sure there is one on which we agree—and that one at this moment is paramount to all others. I allude to the preservation of the Union of these States, and the rescuing the country from sectional strife. The question is not so much, how shall the government be administered, as how it shall be preserved, on this great, vital question, national whigs, national democrats, and Union-loving Americans may well act in concert. On this basis, I shall with great pleasure receive the votes of all who have confidence in my integrity and ability, and all who ask no other pledge than my past services for my future conduct. This position seem alike honorable to all. No principle is sacrificed. No deception is practiced; and I trust that no one casting his vote for me on this ground, will ever have cause to regret it.

With many thanks for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of the convention, I have the honor to be, your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Differing in their views of everything else, the democrats of the south and the abolitionists of the north are perfectly agreed in one thing—they each unite in hating and denouncing that incorruptible patriot and statesman, Millard Fillmore. But while they are agreed that Mr. Fillmore should be traduced and calumniated, they have not entirely harmonised as to points of attack. The southern gentlemen of the press tell us that Mr. Fillmore is on the same platform with Frémont, and that, if he be elected, the Missouri compromise will be restored. But the freesoil gentry take just the opposite course, and swear by all that is holy that he is the pliant tool of the slavocracy, and that, if elected, "his whole policy will be squared by the demands of the pro-slavery party."

Hear what the New York Times, a leading Seward organ, says:

"We have already alluded to the extraordinary language used by the ex-president at Albany. So far from consenting to stand as a candidate pledged to the restoration of the Missouri compromise, he has declared that such a candidate deserves to be defeated in the canvass, and that, if elected, the southern States will be justified in refusing to submit and in seceding from the Union. Pro-slavery fanaticism, even in South Carolina, never proceeded to this revolutionary extreme. The maddest organs of Calhounism have not ventured to hint dissolution as the consequence of defeat at the ballot-box. Mr. Fillmore has, therefore, advanced beyond the wildest secessionist of the south.—Not only does he join in the crusade against the most solemn of the past constitutional compromises, but menaces those who adopt the only means that can reinstate it, with a dissolution of the Union. There can be no mistake in this sort of talk. It can only mean that Mr. Fillmore, if elected, is pledged to sustain the slave States in the position they have assumed, that the peace his friends have promised as the result of his administration, is to be obtained by forcibly stifling northern indignation and lavishly indulging southern cupidity and presumption, and that his whole policy will be squared by the demands of the pro-slavery party."

In the face of these contradictory charges, can honest men hesitate as to what duty requires them to do? We think not, and the answer of all must be, vote for Fillmore.

"THE SCHOOL OF BUCHANAN."—On the 11th day of May, 1855, the Washington Union, in an editorial article concerning the redoubtable governor A. H. Reeder, of Kansas, termed him "a northern citizen, of Pennsylvania, after the school of Buchanan and Dallas"—"for thirty years a leading and consistent member of the democratic party."

This eulogy of governor Reeder was published after the delivery of his first Easton speech, in which he denounced the Missourians for their interference in Kansas matters, and in the course of which he declared "Kansas had been invaded, conquered, subjugated by an armed force from beyond the borders, led on by a fanatical spirit, trampling under foot the principles of the Kansas bill and the right of suffrage." Notwithstanding this anti-slavery attitude, the Washington Union endorsed him as a leading and consistent democrat "of the Buchanan school."

Time has rolled on since then. Reeder has become the head of the Kansas freesoil movement. This pupil "of the Buchanan school" has turned out so badly, that the people of the south are placing very little confidence in the school or its conductor. They certainly can hardly be prepared to endorse the head of the school, which graduates, after thirty years' pupilage, so heretical a politician as Reeder. The school had better be abandoned. [Creole.

At the late great rally of the friends of Fillmore in Mobile, the honorable A. J. Henshaw, of Clark county, was introduced to the audience, and was received with great favor. He declared himself to have been reared a democrat of the straightest sect, and as such and a native son of Alabama, he claimed a right to speak to democrats and southern men upon the absorbing issues of the present canvass. He examined both the Cincinnati platform and Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance and the Sanford letter, and showed how far the first fell short of, and how the last repudiated the doctrines assumed by the Alabama democracy.—Mr. Henshaw made a very forcible and telling speech, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The president issued his proclamation authorising the sale of the eastern portion of the Delaware trust lands, in Kansas territory. The sale is to take place on the 20th of October, at fort Leavenworth. These lands, says the Union, have been classified and appraised, and will not be sold for less than the appraised value. The towns and cities laid out on these lands will be sold in lots and blocks. The number of acres to be offered for sale is about 269,833, and the quality of the land is unsurpassed, perhaps, by any other equal body of land in the U. States; and the location of the tract, lying and being around fort Leavenworth, is very eligible, and most desirable for a residence.

Alexandria was visited by another fire on the 2d inst. It broke out in Mr. Rachal's kitchen and soon communicated to the dwelling and out houses, all of which were destroyed. Mr. R.'s loss is estimated at $6000.

Readers of certain inflammatory prints are apt to believe that the present era of parties is the most violent and dangerous one to the country in its whole history. This is far from the fact. The Union has been dissolved a dozen times—on paper and in froth!—precisely as it is being dissolved now.

When the simple question of ratifying or rejecting the federal constitution came up, in 1786, (a question, the reader of 1856 would think likely to be carried by a unanimous 'aye,' from Maine to Georgia,) the whole people were suddenly arranged into two parties—federal and anti-federal. Taking for example Massachusetts and South Carolina, we shall see the strength of parties in the state conventions called to consider the famous document. In the former State, 187 delegates voted 'aye' and 87 'no;' in the latter State, South Carolina, 149, voted 'aye' to 73 'no'—just two to one in the affirmative, South Carolina was more sensible at that time than Massachusetts.

When the federalists undertook to celebrate the ratification of the constitution very violent exhibitions of party feeling occurred. In Providence, Rhode Island, (the very seat of free speech,) a mob of a thousand men—some armed and headed by a judge of the State supreme court, prevented the federalists from celebrating the constitutional victory. In Albany the procession of the latter party was attacked with clubs and stones, and the constitution burnt. In New York city a mob of federalists destroyed the type of Greenbrass' 'Political Register' for obnoxious remarks against their doings and sayings. One of Patrick Henry's last philippics was directed against James Madison, in the Virginia assembly, opposing his election to the United States senate. Although general Washington's election as president was unanimous, there were eleven candidates voted as vice president by the electoral colleges. The debates of the first session of congress were very spirited and warm. Anti-slavery memorials and petitions for 'abolition' poured in—B. Franklin headed one, as president of a Philadelphia society. These, of course, excited most acrimonious debate, and the papers of the day show us that the recent personalities in the senate were more than eclipsed by those of the first congress; and what is very astonishing to us now-a-days, the majority of the representatives from Maryland and Virginia decidedly leaned toward anti-slavery views. A year or so later Jefferson had an idea that Adams and Hamilton were engaged in a conspiracy to overturn republican institutions; and the latter entertained views that he was a Joacobin, quite as dangerous to the country.

So, from that time to the present, the parties of the United States have been at one another, wrestling and snowballing—sometimes blackballing—talking and writing, and conducting the country through all sorts of imminent dangers and 'crisises;' and so it will be until the world comes to an end, and with it this government.

Upon the eve, then, of another presidential campaign, let us remember, on all sides, that animosity of debate and personal conflict have been a part of politics from the time the Israelites quarreled about Saul and Samuel down to the last hour of the Kansas discussion. Let us keep cool and save the Union in our own way; for it is always desirable to look back and gather a little light from the great lantern of experience which Patrick Henry, in revolutionary times, so eloquently eulogized.

In 1794, whilst general Washington was carrying out his second term of office, the whiskey insurrection of western Pennsylvania occurred. Very shortly after congress adjourned in that year, steps were taken, under a new act on that subject, to enforce the collection of the excise duty in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Indictments were found, and the United States marshal of the western district undertook to serve them. In fulfilling this duty, he was intercepted and fired upon, and compelled to fly for his life. The collector of excise duty lived near by. His house was attacked by 500 insurgents, when U. States soldiers from fort Pitt were sent against them.

The latter were defeated, and the marshal taken prisoner; but he was liberated upon his promise to serve no more warrants. Public meetings were held by the insurgents. In a short time 7,000 militia were collected to resist the law; and at a meeting of this armed assemblage no less a person than Albert Gallatin officiated. [It is no more than justice to add here that he subsequently repented.]—Conflicts with this local militia and the troops took place. We quote now from approved history: "As the case seemed to require immediate interference, general Washington resolved to take the responsibility upon himself and act with vigor." He issued a proclamation and on its back raised 15,000 men from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. Randolph, the secretary of state, opposed this; but Washington took the responsibility on himself! Meantime, three commissioners were appointed by the president to proceed to the disaffected district, and, if possible, arrange submission to the laws of the United States. Soon after general Washington took the field himself, in reviewing the troops." In a short time the troubles ceased.

This Union was not framed for the purpose of being rent asunder by fanatics at the north, or by demagogues at the south. That Divinity which watched over and guarded its infancy alone can destroy it. Its destiny is not entrusted to small politicians, nor to stump speakers.—They may rant and declaim, but can do no harm to the Union.

The Nashville Union calls governor Wright, of Indiana, "a glorious democrat." Yet this same governor Wright is a warm advocate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because "it is the best Wilmot proviso ever enacted," and he added, "our southern brethren will find it out."

Is it for such sentiments as this, that the southern anti-American organs glorify and exalt the northern democracy? Perhaps they glorify the governor because he aids them in the attempt to practice a fraud upon the American people in relation to this Kansas bill. At the north, the democracy swear, "it is the best Wilmot proviso ever enacted," and at the south the same party is equally vociferous, that it secures the rights and equality of the south. What a harmonious party! Both sections advocating the bill, and each maintaining that its principles are as opposite as the poles. And yet, Mr. Buchanan, the nominee, declares the northern or squatter sovereignty construction is the only true one. Will southern men, forgetful of their duties to themselves and the south, permit themselves to be led into the support of such a man? Can it be possible that they are willing thus to sacrifice their rights at the alter of party? [Savannah Republican.

The great rapidity with which cases of perjury, or false swearing, multiply at the north has attracted much attention of late, and a meeting of the leading members of the N. York bar was held on the 2d inst., with a view of devising means to check the fearful evil. It was stated during the meeting that there are persons who let themselves out to swear up or down a case; and Mr. Reed, a counsellor, remarked, that such uncertainty exists as to testimony which may be manufactured and brought up against their clients, that members of the bar are becoming afraid to bring suits. The remedy proposed was to form a society to investigate and cause all false swearing to be punished; that parties have power to bring a civil action for damages against a false witness, and that judges and district attorneys be required by law to take cognizance of apparent perjury.

A treaty was signed at Washington recently, between the headmen of the Creek nation and the secretary of the interior, the former receiving for their Alabama land claims, $1,000,000, of which $200,000 is to be applied to agricultural purposes, the balance per capita.

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.—Senate—Walker's bill was tabled by 28 to 11.

The house agreed to adjourn sine die to-morrow by 110 to 76. Wheeler moved to instruct the committee on ways and means to report a new army bill without a Kansas proviso. Lost by the casting vote of the speaker. A committee of conference appointed by both houses.

AUGUST 28.—Senate—Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill amending the Kansas-Nebraska act. The bill as amended places the legislative power in the hands of the governor and judges instead of a territorial legislature, congress to have supervisory power. A debate but no action was had.

AUGUST 29.—In the senate to-day, general Houston presented resolutions passed by the Texas legislature, endorsing the character of judge Lecompte, and asking the government to interfere in obtaining his release from the hands of the San Francisco vigilance committee. The senate refused to act in the matter.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—In the senate, Mr. Houston made a speech deprecating the existing sectional troubles, all arising from the repeal of the Missouri compromise, as he had predicted at the time of the repeal. Mr. Houston defined his position on the question of the repeal, and defended the American party. In answer to a question, he said that the Americans, as a party, were not in favor of restoring the Missouri line.

A message was received from the house announcing that the army bill had passed, and after the usual preliminaries, the senate adjourned sine die.

In the house, Mr. Campbell introduced the army bill, and it passed, as originally reported, by a vote of 99 to 77, as also was the senate bill allowing certain parties to receive testimonials from foreign governments.

A message was received from the senate announcing the passage of the army bill with the senate amendments striking out the Kansas proviso, and, on motion, the house concurred by a vote of 101 to 98.

Mr. Grow then introduced a respectful resolution directing the president to have the