

# The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1856.

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**TERMS:**  
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Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1856.

**CHICAGO, 18.**—The Kansas Free Soilers attacked Fort Franklin on the night of the 12th. The fight lasted four hours—five Free State men were killed—three Missourians were wounded, none killed.

Nebraska appears to be filling up with large bodies of emigrants, mostly young men. They go with the plough and the axe in hand, and not Sharpe's rifles. This may account for the peaceable and secure settlement of the territory, in such a striking contrast to Kansas, which was commenced with swarmer and violence, and has continued with trouble and outrage ever since.

**HERE THEY COME.**—Twenty five Democrats, in Fayette county, Tennessee, who voted for Governor Johnson last August, have declared their determination to vote for Fillmore and Donelson.

**A PLEASANT PROSPECT.**—The Charleston Mercury, one of Mr. Buchanan's supporters, says:

"If Mr. Buchanan is elected, he will find his party demoralized and utterly discordant as to its faith and its sternest labors will be against those who, in the name of Democracy, pursue the very policy which it repudiates."

**R. M. Barton, Esq.**, of Greenville, has been appointed, by Gov. Johnson, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Hynds.

**DYING WORDS.**—The last words of great men are always remembered. As John Quincy Adams expired, he said: "This is the last of earth!" Daniel Webster uttered the words, "I still live!" James Buchanan, surrounded by the "Keystone Club," declared, as he took a last lingering look upon his friends: "I am no longer James Buchanan!"

The Democratic leaders, among the many pretensions they have put forth, have always claimed to be the special, if not the exclusive, friends of the laborer and the poor man. The following paragraph from the London Times contains a hint from which the laboring classes may determine what sort of laboring sympathy and aid they receive from that party whose policy it is to overrun the country with the pauper labor of Europe:

"The working classes are there" (in the United States) "kept in a certain degree of submission if not subordination, by the continual influx of immigrant labor. When that influx ceases, the working man will soon feel himself better able to make his own terms, and the contest of labor and capital will probably assume a character injurious to the fact of the immigration keeping down the price of labor, that chiefly inspires the movement against it."

**IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**—Mr. Fillmore has been charged by the Democratic organs with being in favor of imprisonment for debt. The Nashville Patriot says: "We have before us a biography of Mr. Fillmore, which shows that he took ground against imprisonment for debt upon his first entrance into public life, in 1829. He was at that time chosen a member of the New York Legislature, and his biographer says, speaking of the legislation of the session, it was mostly due to Mr. Fillmore's efforts that a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was at this time urged through the Legislature."

The reports from Washington city are that a Democratic caucus was recently held to take in consideration the propriety of withdrawing James Buchanan from the Presidential race. James appears to be a used up man. His candidacy reminds us of the epithet on Little Billy:

"If I live no one will be for me, I wonder who I was begun for."

**MISSOURI.**—It is said that before the recent election in Missouri, an arrangement was made between the Benton and anti Benton parties, by which it was agreed that the electoral ticket of the party polling the greater number of votes at the gubernatorial election should be considered the regular one, and the other withdrawn. The Benton electoral ticket will therefore be withdrawn. Nevertheless, the St. Louis Republican says that the greater part of the Benton votes, in St. Louis at least, will be cast for Fremont, for whom an electoral ticket will be forthwith nominated.

**AMOROUS FIREARMS.**—In Newcastle, Pa., Sam Cannon has been fined \$10 for kissing Rebecca Ross against her will. On paying the fine and cost Cannon was discharged. We suppose he was loaded with "grape" at the time of the occurrence.

**OUT FOR FILLMORE.**—The Templar Watchman, published at Ithica, New York, and widely circulated, has hunted down the Fremont flag, and is doing good service for the best man—Millard Fillmore.

**ANOTHER.**—The Bloomsbury, Delaware county (Y. V.) Mirror has hoisted the Fillmore and Donelson flag. This is a valuable accession. The Mirror has a wide circulation and influence.

**CHOCATE AND BUCHANAN.**—Rufus Choate, the long-armed lawyer of Massachusetts, has borne, up to the present time, a respectable reputation among politicians of the old Whig school. As a friend of Daniel Webster, he had the opportunity of acquiring much sound information which should have saved him from the terrible fate which has recently befallen him. He has forsaken his friends and fled into the camp of the Buchananners.

Like every thing from Mr. Choate, his letter is excessively verbose, hence it would not avail to publish a supplement for the purpose of wearying our readers with Mr. Choate's explanation for not attending a meeting of the Whigs in Maine, and for determining to vote for James Buchanan. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Choate is for the Federalist because he thinks his election will make Kansas free. If the voluble man of law should however, be deceived, he is not averse to revolution! The following sentences from his letter fully justify this interpretation:

No man fears, no man hopes for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to Freedom about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for freedom. And Kansas! Let that abused prairie soil have calm within its borders, deliver it over to the natural laws of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian knave; strike down the rife and the bow knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself and it will choose freedom for itself, and it will live forever what it chooses.

When this policy so easy, simple and just, is tried and fails, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the Democratic party has already by the action of its great representative Convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands that Congress, before it adjourn, give that Territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom.

How the Southern Democrats will digest these free soil and revolutionary doctrines, it is not for us to determine. We know they have a most capacious stomach, and we should not be surprised to find these men who have swallowed James Buchanan ready to gulp down Rufus Choate. The country is in fearful danger when such blindness and proterity can prevail in our midst.—Augusta Chronicle.

The following extract of a private letter from a distinguished gentleman in New York—while it brings cheering news from the Empire State—appeals earnestly to the conservative men of the South to rally to the rescue:

"Troy, August 4th, 1856.  
"Our organization in New York State is very quiet, and we shall put an immense vote for Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Buchanan will of course be third in this State, and his vote very small. The Free-Soil Democrats have nearly all gone over to Fremont, and many of the Hard Shells will support Mr. Fillmore. Our people are very enthusiastic and confident about the State, and I shall be sadly disappointed if our majority is not handsome."  
"The recent union of the Democrats upon a State ticket, and the nomination of a *Suffrage* for Governor, will not help Buchanan in the least, and we think will benefit Mr. Fillmore, as the Hard Shells will never support Parker cordially. The leaders in the movement have no hopes of New York, but they may desire a show of unity, for effect in other States."

"Fremont looks up fearfully, I confess, at the North, but don't be discouraged. The battle is not over yet, and you will find, in the result, that there are more conservative Fillmore men at the North than you are now aware of."  
"We look to the South for encouragement, and trust that you will sustain us in the struggle. We have the heart of the fight, and if you at the South, who are quite as much interested as we, cannot cheer and sustain us by your sympathy, you can readily judge of our disappointment and discouragement."  
"I feel a double interest in this campaign. I know Col. Fremont to be a *Romantic*, besides being the candidate of a sectional party, and neither wish to see this government in the hands of Seward and Co., nor under the dictation of the Pope of Rome."  
"One thing you may rely on—the Empire State will stand by its 'favorite son,' if it be the only State in the Union to vote for him."

The fact must not be forgotten, that when Mr. Fillmore went out of office, he left but four Abolitionists in Congress—How is it now! How many vehement enemies have beset the Hall of the national Legislature at the close of Gen. Pierce's administration! Let the DEMOCRACY tell the number and make the comparison.

**THE PALMERHOOD NAILED.**—At a late hour Thursday night the following despatch was received at this office, and in our absence inserted in the paper without note or comment: WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Southern Americans generally give up Fillmore for Buchanan. The Northern Fillmoreites held a caucus to-day and will hold another to-morrow, preparatory to withdrawing Fillmore in favor of Fremont.

Satisfied that it was a base falsehood, at an early hour in the day, yesterday, we telegraphed the Hon. N. G. Foster, to ascertain facts, and received from him the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There is no truth in the report that Mr. Fillmore's friends in Congress have held meetings to abandon him, but are still of opinion that pressing his claims is essential to save the Union.  
N. G. FOSTER.

The fact that no such intelligence has reached either the Charleston or Columbia papers, induces the conviction on our mind, that the agent who forwarded the despatch knew it to be false when he sent it. The matter requires to be investigated by our telegraphic correspondent, and we invite his attention to the subject.

Instances are quite rare in which really brave men have publicly proclaimed their courage. There was profound philosophic insight in the veritable Jack Downing's remark to General Jackson in Nubia's time, that he had always observed the persons who had much to say about the last drop of blood, were amazing particular about the first.

## WHY DO IT.

The Democratic press have teamed with appeals to the people to lay aside all party prejudice and come in to the support of their candidate, en masse. There is no reason, common sense or justice in such appeal. Is it reasonable to ask Americans to disregard principles—principles they cherish as the basis of our Government and the landmarks of the founders of the Republic—to support a party at war with those principles? Would it be common sense on their part to desert their chosen standard bearer who has been weighed and approved, and who is acknowledged to be worthy and well qualified, to place in power a man whose soundness is at least questionable? Would it be justice to themselves and to their country to aid in keeping in power the party that has involved the country in the very troubles of which they themselves now complain? When the Democratic party took the reins of Government in hand, we were enjoying peace abroad and prosperity at home—no civil feuds nor foreign wars—no war perceptible in the distant future. Sectionalism had just received a blow from which it was thought it would never recover. The Democratic party took entire control of the country. The President and both branches of the National Legislature—almost every State from Maine to Texas and from Maryland to California, all, all under Democratic sway. It was thought then that if Democratic doctrine was calculated to benefit the country, its good results must now be felt. But in the short space of three and a half years what do we see! Sectionalism rampant—civil war—the Treasury plundered—foreign embroilments—Degradation abroad and confidence lost at home. The President sits there a perfect pigmy, the emaciated, afflicted subject of his own follies. The House of Representatives he sold out to sectionalism—the Senate repudiated him and his party—State after State has wheeled out of line—The country now groans beneath burdens such as it never did before, all resulting from Democratic rule. This, fellow-citizens, is the rule you are asked to perpetuate. Will you do it?

## HEAR A FORMER DEMOCRAT.—To the Editors of the New York Express:

God and our country! Washington and Fillmore! Put one but Americans on Guard! I have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, and have for the past thirty five years voted the Democratic ticket, but now go in for the American movement, in preference to all others, for the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of its blessings. All that is necessary for the American party is to obtain a little more than one-third of the votes of each State to enable us to make a clean sweep of all of them. A better support to the American party could not desire to place the Government in the hands of themselves, and to put an end to this everlasting tampering of unprincipled demagogues and politicians of both the old parties, with our adopted citizens; unfitting them for their true calling, and causing thereby a great deal of disappointment, misfortune and suffering to themselves and families. W. H. H.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—In Ohio the contest is between Fillmore and Fremont.

Buchanan is represented by some of our exchanges as out of the race there, as if withdrawn by his friends. The West is all alive with the spirit of Fremontism, as the late election in Iowa shows. The foreign vote of the West makes a complete case of Buchananism. The furs raised by the Anties over the union of the Hards and Softs in a New York brings before our mind the idea of wedding together a goose and a gander, after having the feathers and down plucked off them—The German vote of New York may be considered as the feathers, and the radical Democratic vote as the down. How weak and naked!

The election of last year ended in a majority of about 300,000 against the Administration, and the tide of opposition has since been increasing. It had not power to elect the speaker of the House; yet its deluded advocates think they can elect Buchanan, the alien squatter sovereignty candidate. He will get the votes of a few Southern States, owing to the fact, that the besighted of the land think that Americans ought not to govern their own country. Such are the signs of the times.

**THE LAST PEG GONE.**—In the election for Representatives to the present Congress, the Democracy carried only one non-slaveholding State (California), and equally divided another (Iowa) with the Black Republicans. In all the others they were beaten. Since that time the National Americans have carried California by the largest majority ever cast in a party contest in that State; and now we learn by telegraph that the Black Republicans have carried Iowa. Haven't the Buchanan Democracy a great deal of capital to start upon, when they undertake to convince the people of the South that they alone can beat the Black Republicans at the North?

**HARK THEY GO; THERE THEY GO.**—Hon. Thomas W. Thomas a democratic electoral candidate in Georgia, declines, because he had said that if Buchanan was nominated he would not vote for him. And in the Mont gomery, Ala. district, Dr. E. J. Bowen, has declined to serve the democracy as an Electoral candidate. Col. Jas. L. Harris, old line democrat, the other day, made a rousing Fillmore speech at Atlanta, Georgia.

**A GOOD OLD AGE.**—We learn from a reliable source, that the 80-year old Johnmon, of Singletons, who is one hundred and thirty six years of age. She is a native of Georgetown District, was a grown young lady at the time of Braddock's defeat, and can recount many of the incidents of the revolutionary war. She has been perfectly blind for thirty years, but can walk about the house and yard with no other assistance than a walking stick.—Marion Star.

## DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION OF THE IRON TRADE.

The above is the caption of the subjoined article which we copy from the Pennsylvania Iron, one of the acknowledged organs of the Democratic party. It would seem to indicate a change of position of this party with reference to the question of protection, at least so far as it affects one of the most important branches of American industry.

This movement is not without significance in view of the newly balanced condition of political parties in the country.

**DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION OF THE IRON TRADE.**—With nations, as with individuals, the desire to accumulate wealth has been a ruling passion in all ages of the world. In ancient times, when the process of industrial accumulation was slow and difficult, this passion was manifested by wars of conquest, waged by the strong against the weak, who were subjected to tribute and compelled to submit to spoliation and plunder.

The development of the untold mineral resources of the Republic should especially engage the attention of those charged with the administration of the Federal Government. Recent publications, exhibiting the relative advantages of different countries for the production of iron, place the United States foremost on the list. The proximity of the iron ore and coal districts, the amount and quality of the raw material, in short every element of cheap and abundant production, with the exception of cheap labor and capital, exist here to an extent unparalleled in any other quarter of the globe. And these exceptional artificial advantages, which belong especially to the British producer, are being gradually neutralized by the never-ceasing tide of immigration, which is siphoning Europe of its surplus laborers, and by the steady diversion of capital from its unprofitable investments in the new. The adoption of some policy by our Government which should slightly anticipate the operation of these natural causes, is one of the duties imposed upon us by the existing order of things, inasmuch as it would enable the American producer and manufacturer to speedily compete with their foreign rivals for the markets of the world.

Now, fellow citizens, what is the purport of this article? What do you understand by it? The whole drift of the article points directly to the low wages policy of Mr. Buchanan as clearly as noon day. The idea of the Democratic party seems to be from this authentic journal, to lower the wages of the laboring classes in this country, by encouraging emigration from the old world, and bringing them in competition with American born citizens. If this is their object, and no one can misunderstand them it seems to us, they will effectually accomplish it, if they get the reins of government. If this policy should succeed, the lordly manufacturer can then dictate his own terms with impunity.

We have never had an ill feeling towards any man in consequence of his place of birth, unless his conduct merited it. But we would ask, in all countries, why any man, or any party, in this country should desire to encourage a flood of emigration here when the natural and legitimate result would be a reduction of the wages of our honest laboring classes? The first law of nature is self-protection. And foreigners that are now with us are as much interested in the policy of the American party as though they had been born on American soil, and thousands would act with us were it not for the unbroken, and everlasting ties that bind them to their father land. Notwithstanding the fearful consequences of their kindred ties, yet they are commendable and we blame them not for loving the homes of their birth and childhood. If they did not, they would be recreant to all the endearing emotions of the heart. But while our laboring classes are now doing well, and the way is open to all to rise to wealth and distinction who will, although an orphan apprentice in the workshop, we are opposed to encouraging emigration to that degree that our wages will be reduced to the European standard, which Mr. Buchanan avows would be a benefit and blessing to this country. We differ with Mr. Buchanan in this opinion, and we think a large majority of the American laboring classes will differ with him, as they will show him next November.—West Tenn. Whig.

**STAUDTUS, Va., August 14.**  
A remarkable occurrence took place at the Blue Ridge Tunnel last night. The third set of workmen were engaged in digging as usual, when one of them, (P. P. Flanagan), noticed that the texture of the rock before him changed suddenly from hard to soft, and that the water was wet. Shortly thereafter a stream of water issued from an orifice he had made. This was succeeded by a heavy rumbling sound, "like the cars," which so frightened the hands that they all made for the open air. Well was it for them that they did so! The sound continued to grow louder and louder for some minutes, till a crash was heard, and immediately a vast stream of water rolled out of the tunnel. An eye witness says that the head of the stream was at least ten feet high, and that it swept cars and burrows before it "like chaff." The stream continued to pour a perfect river till 12 o'clock, when it gradually subsided, and was low enough at 3 P. M. to allow us to make a hasty survey of its cause. It seems that there is, in the middle of the mountain, an immense cavern or pocket, in which water from the melting snow has been deposited for years, and that the line of the tunnel passes this cavern near its centre. The cavern is of immense extent, and will save the State a good deal of money, since nature has opened a road through near three hundred feet of solid rock. This will expedite the completion of the tunnel greatly, in fact I would not be surprised if day light shines through the mountain to day. I do not know precisely how much remains to be cut, but Col. Crozet said last week that there remained only 318 feet, and this cavern is certainly 300 feet wide, probably more. The Col. will be greatly surprised when he returns. He did not expect to get through before next January.

Ladies who wear hoops are kindly advised by the Hellows Pills Argus "to look to their rigging." A few days ago the editor observed a lady sweeping along with the tail of a queen, with about two feet of scabbles sticking out behind.

## THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

(From the Washington American Organ.)  
We should be false to the American party, to the South, to the country, and to ourselves, if we did not plainly and truly present what we know to be the present condition of the political matters in the North. Weeks ago we proclaimed to the South—our readers cannot fail to remember it—our columns bear witness to it—that this contest must be decided by the South—it is left to the South to decide, by the voluntary action of the conservative Americans of the North. The Southern Americans, with the aid and consent of the Northern conservatives, selected the American candidates, and the North stands ready to redeem their pledge, by uniting with their Southern friends, to support and to elect those candidates.

The American candidates, both favorites of the South, are yet entirely acceptable to the Northern conservatives—they are men in whom both sections of the country have confidence—not one Southern American has taken any exception to the nominees—and the question is present to the South, Will you support the candidates whom we have jointly selected? The Northern Americans say to their Southern brethren, that if the South will rally upon those nominees, the North will sustain and elect them; but they say at the same time to them, if you of the South repudiate the candidates of our mutual selection, and go over to the "quarter sovereign" candidates, we cannot and will not follow you into the ranks of the sham Democracy.

We repeat, then, this contest must be decided by the South herself, and upon her responsibility, for the consequence to the country. The South can insure the election of Fillmore and Donelson, but she cannot insure the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. An avowal by the South, of her purpose to adhere to the American nominations, will increase their strength in the North, whilst an avowal by her, of a purpose to throw her vote upon Buchanan, whom the North will, under no circumstances, support, could do nothing less than create a sectional issue, and drive every non-slaveholding State into the support of Fremont.

We do not mean to say, that any Northern Conservative, who now stands pledged to the support of the American candidate would, in such an event, throw himself into the arms of Seward, Greeley, and John Hughes—but we do mean to express the opinion, that the conservative Americans of the North, as a body, will not, at the present time, or under any state of circumstances likely soon to arise, by word or deed, knowingly and purposely promote the success of either Buchanan or Fremont. They are ready to do all in their power to defeat both, and both can be defeated if the South so will it—but so far as we are advised, they would take no part in a sectional contest, the result of which, if brought upon the country, must be disastrous in the highest degree, no matter which of these sectional parties should succeed.

## OFFICIAL.

**By the President of the U. S. of America. A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the Army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress; I do therefore, by this proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, instant; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the [L. S.] seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.  
Done at the city of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

**PROGRESS OF RELIGION.**—The "Presbyterianian Critic" has an article from the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, in which it is stated that "after a careful comparison and summing up of the religious statistics of the various denominations, the Evangelical bodies of the United States now number thirty thousand ministers, four millions of church members, sixteen million and a half connected by education and sympathy with them, seventy millions of dollars invested in church property, twenty millions annually raised for the support of ordinances at home, four millions for the spread of the church abroad, and twelve millions of sittings in their houses of worship. In this estimate no account is taken of the many millions of dollars invested in schools, colleges, and seminaries, under the control of Evangelical denominations. Thus it appears that, out of a population estimated at twenty six and a half millions, nearly two thirds of the whole are members in full communion or under the direct influence of Evangelical churches."

**QUITE CONSCIENTIOUS.**—"What do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson? Do you consider him a good man?"  
"On that point I wish to swear with great care. I do not wish to insinuate that Mr. Van Slope is not a good man; not at all. But I could not help observing—people will observe queer things at times—that after he commenced playing on the clarinet, a saw file, who lived next door, left home and has never since been heard of."  
"Well that will do; you may go down, Mr. Thompson. Crier, call the next witness before the Court."

**A SINGLE HITLE.**—To ascertain the length of the day and night, any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night; and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day. This is a little method of doing a thing which few of our readers have been aware of.

## AGAIN OUR SHIP IS ON THE SHOALS!

*Tune—Huzza, huzza! the country's rising!*  
Come gallant sons of Tennessee,  
Come Union men, both brave and free;  
Whist! I describe a thrilling scene!  
Huzza! huzza! the prospect's cheering,  
When Fillmore at the helm is steering.

Where storms and clouds and tempests roar,  
And waves run high from shore to shore,  
Where rocks and snags, and shoals prevail,  
Behold a ship with flowing sail,  
Huzza, &c.

It is our gallant Ship of State!  
Upon the rocks her timbers grate!  
Whirlpools and snags with vengeance war,  
Oh! who can guide that ship to shore!  
Huzza, &c.

The strongest faith begins to fail,  
The boldest heart is made to quail,  
When lo! with firm and steady hand,  
The gallant Fillmore takes command!  
Huzza, &c.

Amidst the wild and raging seas,  
He spreads his canvas to the breeze!  
And on the deck he proudly stands  
And safely guides our ship to land!  
Huzza, &c.

From North to South, from shore to shore,  
Is heard the cannon's joyful roar!  
And all good men beneath the sun,  
Join in the cry, "Well done! well done!"  
Huzza, &c.

The clouds disperse—the tempest ceases—  
Throughout our land are joy and peace—  
All hail the world we're free from strife—  
Fillmore retires to private life!  
Huzza, &c.

Peace reigned throughout our happy land  
When Franklin Pierce assumed command;  
From France and Spain, from Greece and Jew,  
Pierce did select a "motley crew!"  
Huzza, &c.

Our present state can I disclose?  
We are beset with foreign foes—  
"A civil war" is daily brood!  
Fraternal blood has stained our soil!  
Huzza, &c.

From Atlantic to Pacific's shore,  
We daily hear the tempest roar!  
The lightning flash, the thunder roll  
Again our ship is on the shoal!  
Huzza, &c.

A fearful sight now strikes my view,  
'Tis Fremont with his drunken crew!  
Upon the rocks our ship is torn—  
Give him command, and all his lost!  
Huzza, &c.

Buchanan now in vain appeals,  
With Pierce's crew close at his heels—  
We want a man that's tried and true,  
Away with all your motley crew!  
Huzza, &c.

Fremont and Buck may stand aside,  
Fillmore can calm the raging tide;  
Unfur! her sails, and let her rip!  
Fillmore can save our gallant ship!  
Huzza, &c.

Fillmore, the brave, the wise, and true,  
With his own pure American crew;  
And Donelson on his right hand,  
Once more will guide our ship to land!  
Huzza, &c.

**GEN. SHIELDS ON THE KANSAS BILL.**—No one perhaps has received more fulsome adulation from Southern Democrats, than this ex-Senator, formerly of Illinois, but now of the far West. How much he is entitled to the appellation of one of the Northern Defenders of Southern Rights may be gathered from the following extract from a speech of the ex-Senator in 1854, which speech was published in the Washington Union of Oct. 28th same year. Gen. Shields made this speech at Springfield, Illinois, only two years ago, and he was then endorsed by the national organ as having "sustained the principles of the Nebraska Bill with great force and effect." Here is an extract:

"Kansas and Nebraska were free now, and the people there would keep them free. The establishment of slavery in those Territories was not only impossible, but impossible, and it was always wise and better to let people work out a great good for themselves, than have it forced upon them by others, and this was the way in which freemen always do what is great and good, by their own free and voluntary act. The principles of non-intervention would not only keep Kansas and Nebraska what they are now—free—but would, by its full and fair operation, if we require the continent to the Isthmus of Darien, work with such powerful force and effect that no man would ever see another slave Territory on this continent."

And yet Buchanan organs and organs of Tennessee tell us that adherence to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill is the only true test of genuine unadulterated democracy!

## MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

BEHALF N. Y., July 31, 1856.  
H. V. M. Miller, Esq.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., informing me that, at a Convention of the American party of the State of Georgia, held in the city of Macon on the 8th and 9th inst., I was unanimously nominated as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election.

Being already in the field as the candidate of the American party of the Union, I cannot feel otherwise than flattered and honored by the accession of Georgia to her sister States in the support of my nomination. My political sentiments are too well known to need any recapitulation here, and my character and former services are the only pledges which I can offer, that I will, if elected, use my best endeavors so to administer the government as to restore harmony to the conflicting sections and maintain a cordial union between the States by giving to each and all that protection which the Constitution has guaranteed. If my friends believe that I have sufficient intelligence to know their Constitutional rights, and sufficient honesty and moral courage to maintain them, they will be satisfied with this, but if I lack either, no pledge could supply the deficiency or justify them in giving me their support.

I accept the nomination so generously tendered, with a grateful appreciation of honor done me by the Convention, and beg leave to express to you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of their deliberations. I remain your friend and fellow-citizen.  
MILLARD FILLMORE.

**BALDY HORSES.**—Many persons are annoyed occasionally by balking horses. We have lately seen a remedy successfully applied which was new to us and may be to some of our readers. It is quite a simple one, but we have reason to believe is never tried in vain. Tie a small cord directly under the fetlock of one the horse's front feet, and go before him and pull the foot after you. At first he may refuse to move, except to endeavor to detach the cord, but in a short time he will move off kindly. Try it with a little patience, and our word for it, it will make him—If the load is not too heavy. It is much better than the unmerciful beating we see some inflict at such times.

A friend of ours says that he intends applying for a patent for a machine, which he says, when wound up and set in motion, will chase a hog over a ten-acre lot, catch, yoke, and ring him, or by a slight change of gearing, it will chop him into sawdust, work his bristles into shoe-brushes, and manufacture his tail into a cork-screw, and—"play on a harp" up a thousand strings."

**A NATION OF METHUENISTS.**—The mission to the Friendly Islands has been so successful, that the nation is a nation of Methodists; and the whole population, from the king (who is a Methodist), down to his meanest subject, attend the Wesleyan ministry. These islands sometimes go by the name of Tonga. They consist of upwards of a hundred and fifty, and lie in the Pacific Ocean, between latitude 13 degrees and 25 degrees south, and longitude 173 degrees west and 177 degrees east. They were discovered by the navigator Tasman, in 1643 but received their collective name of Friendly Islands from Capt. James Cook.

The wife of a Cincinnati merchant eloped a few days ago, and although she took the matter very seriously until a friend undertook to console with him, he knocked the sympathizer flat.

A vote was taken in the following manner: A Buchanan man arose from his seat and called on all who were in favor of Fremont to "pull their boots off." No one appearing to support in this novel manner, the claims of the great Pathfinder, he requested those favorable to Buchanan to "keep their boots on," which all the passengers forthwith proceeded to do. Unanimous for Buchanan.

**LARGO SALARIES.**—Albert and Victoria receive one million of dollars annually. By strict economy they are able to support life on this small amount. It is proposed to settle three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the Princess Royal of England, as her annuity after her marriage with the Prussian Prince. Having been trained to frugal habits it is hoped that the young house keepers will avoid all unnecessary expense and thus be enabled to make the two ends of the year meet.

**THE COST OF SPIRITUALISM.**—The editor of the New York Pathfinder, formerly a spiritualist, says:

"We know one individual in this city who has spent approximately seven or eight thousand dollars in promulgating spiritualism during the last two years, and probably will spend twenty-five thousand more before he discovers the old adage, that a fool and his money are soon parted."

The increase of foreign imports at the port of New York alone, for the first seven months of 1856, over the corresponding months of 1855, is in round numbers, fifty millions of dollars. The exports of domestic produce from the same port, during the last seven months, exceeded those of the corresponding months of the last year only fourteen millions, while the entire exports of the first seven months of 1855, but ten millions.

When Dobbs was dying, his wife, who had led him a terrible life, was afraid that he would either cut her off with a shilling, or prevent her marrying again. She was young and handsome, if she was a Tartar, but Dobbs left her all his money on condition of her marrying again, "for then," said he, "I shall be certain that somebody else will be as wretched as I've been."

"Widow Morfoul, what on airth are you a thinking about?"  
"Nothing else in the world but my departed husband. He was such a devoted man, always bringing home his little kindnesses to me. I couldn't help thinking just now, when I heard Mrs. Brown's assizes singing, what poor Mr. Morfoul would do to me. He knew I was fond of assizes, and he hardly ever remembered to come home in his life without bringing me a message in his pocket. He was fond of eggs himself, and would occasionally fetch a few of them for himself.