

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1856.

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TERMS:
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THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1856.

BALTIMORE.—The American majority in the city last year was three hundred and seventy-three—this year it is one thousand five hundred and fifty-four. Last year the Americans carried the State by nearly three thousand majority. The gain in Baltimore indicates that the State will this year give Fillmore and Donelson five thousand majority.—The Cincinnati Gazette, which has been declaring that Fillmore would not get a State in the South, concedes Maryland now. It says:

"In our opinion the vote of Baltimore makes it certain that Maryland will go for Fillmore. The western counties, as also Hereford and Cecil, in the middle, are Fillmore. With them the 1500 majority of Baltimore decides the vote of the State. Maryland, therefore, may be set down for Fillmore."

The vote of Baltimore upsets the calculations of Democrats as well as Black Republicans.

The *Censor*, a democratic paper published at Fredonia, New York, has abandoned Buchanan and declared for Fillmore. Its reasons for so doing are the same that will influence thousands of National Democrats in New York to rally round Mr. Fillmore as the only means of beating Free-soilism and Sectionalism. We copy from its article announcing the change:

"Up to the present time, we have advocated the election of Mr. Buchanan, and now we prefer him, to either of the other candidates. But Mr. Buchanan is powerless here at the North, and will not carry a single State. Every Southern State cannot elect him, and we are satisfied that he cannot carry them all. But if the South will rally to Fillmore, he can be elected and the Union saved. It is to aid in this good work, and in the overthrow of the Catholic and sectional candidate, Fremont, that we this day declare for Fillmore."

Believe not the reports that are in circulation through the country about Tom Dick and Harry having deserted Fillmore and gone over to Buchanan. The boot is on the other leg and we believe that those (and they are few and far between) who have deserted their old comrades would like to be among them again to join in shouts of victory for Fillmore and the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Mr. Straub, State Senator, was dreadfully beaten and bruised at Pottsville, in attempting to eject some Republicans, who had intruded in a room occupied by the Democratic Committee.

"NATIONAL SHAM."—The New Orleans Delta (Democratic paper) styles the Democracy a "National Sham," and says that the "national democratic ticket was a mistake."

Full returns from Baltimore show a gain for last year's election for the American over Democracy of 1,181, and in the two branches of the City Council, a gain for the Americans of 6.

The Washington Organ says a friend of Buchanan residing in Georgetown has recently returned from the North. He states that before he left home he was confident Buchanan would carry New York and Pennsylvania, but he now believes he will lose both, and that in New York he will be the lowest of the three candidates.

FILLMORE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—On Tuesday last a wager of \$2,000 was made in the city of New York, that Millard Fillmore would have twenty thousand majority over John C. Fremont in that city.—The money—\$2,000—was deposited in the hands of gentlemen to abide the result.

It is said that Barnum offers ten cents reward to any one who will produce that knapsack that Buchanan was willing to buckle on in defence of the South.

A WEDDING.—A wedding came off at the court house one day last week, in which the bridegroom and the bridegroom were both children, the one in her first, the other in his second childhood. There was present at the nuptial ceremony a daughter of the "old gentleman" as he is called by the bride's mother.—*Havanna (Ill) Herald.*

PRESERVING EGGS.—The North-western Farmer has tried the following method of preserving eggs and recommends it:
Take a sieve, and cover the bottom with eggs; then pour boiling water upon them, sufficient to give them a thorough wetting, permitting the water to pass off through the sieve. Take them out and dry them; then pack them in bran, the small end down, and your eggs will keep forever.

HON. THEO. FREELINGHOYER.—The Newark (N. J.) Eagle of the 27th of September, says:
"Mr. Freelinghoyer has, within a few days past, unequivocally declared his intention to vote for Millard Fillmore for the Presidency."

Of all living men, Fillmore is now, like Washington the First, first in peace, first in war (that may come), first in the hearts of his countrymen.—while, of all living men, Buchanan is now "little in peace, less in war, and least in the hearts of his countrymen."

ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.—The committee appointed by the Maryland Whig Convention to prepare an address to the Whigs of the Union have discharged the duty assigned them, and their address is published in the last Baltimore Patriot. It is an able summing up of the great cause now being tried before the jury of the American people, and will doubtless contribute largely towards their arriving at a just verdict and finding for him "who hath his quarrel just"—MILLARD FILLMORE. A review of the political history of the country from the Presidency of Van Buren to the passage of the Nebraska Bill—a history in which Mr. Fillmore's Administration forms a prominent and most interesting chapter—presents to the people facts and circumstances particularly worthy of the contemplation of the people in the contest now going on. It is a long document, but none the less valuable for that. We have not time nor room to review it in detail. The evidences of Mr. Fillmore's soundness of principles and integrity of purpose are, as cited, overwhelming, and they are furnished abundantly by the democracy themselves whose praises of him at a former period were loud and profuse both at the North and at the South. The following are the closing paragraphs of the Address, and they show the spirit in which it was framed:

But it is said by Millard Fillmore is all you say of him you can't elect him and by your vote you aid Fremont in not advancing Buchanan. This is an old story—a standing political prediction for the special benefit of our adversaries. We heard it when Harrison and Tyler were before their election it was said by the Whig candidates.—When Taylor and Fillmore were the candidates. In September before their election it was said by the Whig candidates that they could not get a single elector in any free State.—Before we credit these hitherto false prophecies we require some further evidence of their political inspiration.

But is success the only ultimate end of all duty to our country? Are we to sacrifice nothing upon her altar? Shall our duty to our common country be a capital with which we are to trade and get gain? Such have not been the principles which hitherto actuated the Whigs or their leaders. Henry Clay said he "would rather be right than to be successful." Such, too, has not been the practice of the Whigs. Rather than abandon their distinctive principles, they abandoned John Tyler whom they had made President; and with him all the power and patronage of the Government. Let not the Whigs, therefore, depart from their men on these principles, but faithful do their duty to their country, so plainly pointed out by the Whigs of this State and of the Union—leaving the result in the hands of Him who ruleth all.

BUCHANAN ON MR. FILLMORE AND GOV. JONES.—On the 7th of October, 1856, Mr. Buchanan made a speech at Greensborough, Penn., in support of Gen. Pierce's election.

The following are extracts from that speech. We commend them to the attention of his supporters, who are now denouncing Mr. Fillmore as "unsafe."
"To secure the vote of Pennsylvania was one of the main inducements for the nomination of General Scott over the head of Millard Fillmore. Is there one unprejudiced citizen of any party of the United States, who can lay his hand upon his heart and declare that he believes General Scott would make as good a President as safe a President as Mr. FILLMORE? No, fellow-citizens, all of us must concur in the opinion with Mr. Clay, that Fillmore had superior claims and qualifications to those of Scott for the highest civil station. Availability, and availability alone, produced the nomination of Scott."

"He was anxious to secure the votes of the Free-soil Whigs of the Seward school, the National Convention."

"MR. FILLMORE, HIS COMPETITOR, HAD SPOKEN OUT LIKE A MAN IN FAVOR OF THE COMPROMISE, AND HAD THUS DONE HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY. He was, for this very reason, rejected by the Whig National Convention, and Gen. Scott was nominated by the votes and influence of the Northern Free-soil Whigs."
"But the Northern Free-soilers had not quite sufficient strength to secure his nomination. To render this certain it was necessary to enlist a small detachment of Southern Whig delegates. To attain this object Gen. Scott had merely to write a brief note to Mr. Archer."
"This pledge, which, on its face, was intended exclusively for Gov. Jones, Mr. Bates, Mr. Lee, &c., all of them Southern Whigs, proved sufficient to detach a small division of the whigs of the party from Mr. Fillmore, and these uniting with the whole body of Northern Free-soilers, succeeded in nominating Gen. Scott."

So it seems, Mr. Buchanan has not near so high an opinion of Gov. Jones, as Gov. Jones seems to have for Mr. Buchanan.—Verily, our "gallant Senator" has fallen into strange company.

THE VOTE OF KENTUCKY.
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.
Louisville, Oct. 8, 1856.

The statements of the Anti-American party, that Buchanan and Breckenridge would receive the electoral vote of Kentucky, have remained unanswered by the Executive Committee until a thorough investigation of the matter could be made. That investigation has been made, and the Executive Committee feel fully authorized, after a careful analysis of the vote in each District, every county, and almost every precinct, to assert that the State of Kentucky is safe and certain for Fillmore and Donelson.

THOS. H. HUNT, Chm'n.
J. P. CHAMBERS,
HAMILTON POPE,
R. SOMERBY,
BLANTON DUNCAN,
L. A. WHITELEY,
JESSE R. BELL,
JOHN BARBEE,
A. W. K. HARRIS.

DECIDEDLY COOL OPERATION.—One of the workmen upon Greene's rifles at the Massachusetts Arms Company's works was so unfortunate, a day or two since, as to sit the handle of a right hand upon the circular saw, which was used upon the circular saw. Conceiving upon inspection, that the thumb was used up, he coolly went back to the saw, and holding the damaged thumb with his left hand, made a clean amputation of it, and then proceeded to have it dressed by a surgeon.

THE RIOTS—DESPERATE USE OF FIREARMS—THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.

[From the Baltimore American.]
Serious riots, leading to loss of life and serious injuries, resulted from the high state of excitement originated between the contestants.

The most serious riot was enacted in and around the Lexington market house. The affray commenced at the twelfth ward polls, about the middle of the day, when an effort was made by the Democrats to take possession.

Several persons were killed, and a large number injured. Among those killed was an Irishman, whose name could not be ascertained who was shot in the left breast, on the corner of Paca and Lexington streets, whilst stooping to pick up a brick. The ball entered the left breast and passed downwards.—A man by the name of Charles Brown was also killed whilst peacefully walking along the street. He resided in Chase street, and leaves a wife and three children.

Among the wounded are Robert König, who was shot in the legs. A man named Cromer, also shot in the legs; George Minnick, a flesh wound in the temple; Elijah Lee, shot in the side, not considered dangerous; Fred König, shot in the back, considered to be dangerously injured.

It was also rumored that two brothers, by the names of Sparks and Merrit, were killed, but we were unable to learn definitely whether such was the fact.

A desperate riot also occurred in the vicinity of the eighth ward. The foreign voters of the ward took possession of the polls early in the day, and drove off several old residents who were holding Swann tickets. We saw a hundred of them chasing with clubs and bricks, a man of slight make and small stature, who escaped into a grocery store, on the corner of Forrest and Hillen streets. His offence consisted in holding American tickets. Information of this condition of affairs having been received at the top town wards, a large party belonging to American clubs, started over to that vicinity.

The Irishmen took a position behind the trees in the vacant lot between Centre and Monument streets and a brisk firing was kept up for some time. One of the eighth ward men named Broderick was shot in the neck and mortally wounded. There was another of the same party shot in the groin, the ball passing out at the hip, producing a frightful and, it is thought, fatal wound. Another was shot in the side and several others were shot in the legs and body, but not dangerously.—One of them was in the act of capping his gun when a ball passed through his right hand.

Of the opposite party a number were shot, though none seriously except a young man named Carter who was fighting from the corner of the fence of Mount Vernon square. He was first shot in the breast and fell to the sidewalk, and while in the attempt to raise again to his feet a ball entered his right temple, wounding him mortally. The brain protruded from the wound. He was carried off the ground by his friends.

A child of Mr. George N. Eaton, while standing at one of the upper windows of its father's house, had its face slightly scratched by a ball.

A ball passed through the front door of the house of Mr. William Loney, in Waterloo row, Calvert street, and several other buildings received marks of the shots. The house at the corner of Centre and Calvert streets, was pretty well peppered. The railing of the porch was pierced by three balls, all within the space of two inches square.

A ball passed through the window of a house in French street, east of North, and scratched the face of a child without, however, doing it any serious harm.

It is impossible, in the confusion that prevailed last night, to obtain very accurate information in relation to the results of either of these riots. It is not probable that any others were killed than those enumerated above, but no doubt many were wounded, of whom no account is given. Both parties concealed their losses as much as possible, and the effort to obtain information was neither safe nor pleasant.

There was also a number of fights at the polls of different wards, but none we believe that were productive of mortal or serious injuries.

At the seventh, after the polls closed, a fight occurred, in which pistols were freely used and several persons shot, but we could not learn if any were fatally hurt. A lad about 11 years old named Jas. Elliott received a pistol ball in the head, and was taken to the drug store of Dr. Heely, at the corner of Baltimore and Eden streets, where it was extracted. He was then removed to the residence of his parents in Mullikin street, near Bond. He is not dangerously wounded.

The Democrats had complete possession of the eighth ward polls throughout the day, and used every exertion to prevent their opponents from voting. The result is seen in a decrease of the American vote and an immense increase in the Democratic, a large number being undoubtedly illegal. The vote is the largest by 300 ever polled in the ward, while at least 200 Americans were prevented from voting.

The city was in an uproar: until a late hour last night, but no collisions, as far as we could learn, occurred.

About 8 o'clock an omnibus was returning with the returns of the election, a boy on the step shouted for Swann, when a volley of pistols was discharged at the vehicle at the corner of Baltimore and Gay streets. The driver of the omnibus, a man named James Dunnington, received two pistol balls in one of his legs, occasioning him very serious injury. The parties inside threw themselves on the floor of the vehicle at the first fire and thus escaped injury, while the driver, though wounded, whipped up his horses and soon got out of reach.

WHAT THE SOUTH ASKS.

Mr. Fillmore stands upon the Constitution. Unlike Mr. Buchanan, he does not stand mute, upon a platform. His speeches, so far, have been but explications and commentaries upon that broad patriotic sentiment which animates his supporters everywhere. Casting defiance into the bulk of the extremists of both North and South, his position invites, and should command, the admiration and support of the conservative masses of all sections. While he acknowledges and will maintain the tenor of the doctrines of that party which first put him in nomination for the Presidency, he nevertheless freely and boldly points the nation to his past career as an exponent of the future, and superadds those firm and cheering declarations emanating spontaneously from his own mind, give the assurance to the North and the South that no sectional or local prejudices or preferences shall control his action, but that in the future, as in the past, the Constitution and the laws, passed in consonance with that sacred instrument, shall alone guide his pathway.

What more can the South demand or expect than that a candidate should stand upon the Constitution as his platform? Is it not better, wiser, more salutary than any of the mere patch work expedients of latter days, invented to hoist men into the Presidential office, and which "berish in the using?" We have heretofore said, and we again repeat it, that it is to the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, that the South will find its best guarantee against encroachment, and its surest catallion for all diseases of the body politic. Famed by our forefathers—to whom Heaven seems to have vouchsafed the gift of keen and discriminating foresight—it meets every emergency; and, when strictly adhered to, as practised by them, is capable of solving all the complications that may arise, and quieting all the dissensions which may be engendered.—There is no vacuum in it. Its ample and yet simple and succinct provisions are adequate to the solution of every important question, and the allaying of every serious strife.

Upon this platform Mr. Fillmore has placed himself. He has solemnly declared, that if elected again to the Presidency, the Constitution shall be his guide, and that in the administration of the government he will be controlled by no early prejudice, influenced by no local bias, or swayed by any sectional clamor. The simple questions which arise in this view are:

Cannot and will not the South trust her interests in the future as she has done in the past, upon the platform of the Constitution? Cannot the South confide in Mr. Fillmore for a just and impartial administration of the laws passed in accordance with the Constitution?

A SINGULARLY CANDID ADMISSION.—We recommend, (says the Baltimore American) the following candid admission of the Sunbury (Northumberland county, Pa.) American friends. It may be only necessary to premise that the journal named has the names of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge at the head of its columns.—The editor is not only more candid, but exhibits greatly more intelligence than his party generally; though we doubt very much whether his friends here, who assert that Fillmore has no strength anywhere, will thank him for the evidence he has given of the possession of both of these qualities.—After speaking of Mr. Buchanan's Southern strength, and utter impotence at the North, he adds:

"The West and the Eastern and Middle States with a few exceptions, are almost unanimous for Fillmore and Fremont. This is truly a strange state of affairs and much to be regretted. Any one at all conversant with our political affairs must have foreseen, long since, that such would be the result. The crisis has, no doubt, been hastened on the ill timed action of President Pierce, Judge Douglas and others, in regard to the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas and Nebraska bill."

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.—Reader, Southern men, that love the Union, look on this picture as drawn by the South Carolina Times, a Democratic paper:

"If we were compelled to choose between Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont, we would prefer casting our vote for Millard Fillmore, as the choice of evil, regarding him at the same time as only a shade better than the two other candidates for the Presidential chair. Mr. Fillmore's administration was well received by the people of Carolina. His visit to Charleston and Columbia rallied a large proportion of the people to do him homage, and although we do not wish to be set down as one of his admirers, for we are not, we do believe that the Government, under his administration, would prove to be more conservative, just and impartial than under either of the other candidates."

A GOOD Omen.—There is a distinguished Democrat politician in Mississippi, remarkable for the recklessness of his assertions on the stump, who is not unfrequently called "The Well Digger." The other day (so it is reported) an old man, a Tennesseean, was introduced to him directly after one of his speeches in this State, who remarked to him:

"Well, Governor, I think you are the man who is sometimes called the 'Well Digger'?"
"Yes, said the Governor, 'I believe they do sometimes call me that; but the truth is I never dug a well in my life.'"
"I thought so," said the old countryman. "They say 'Truth lies at the bottom of a well,' and from your speech to day, I should judge you had never been there.—*Mem. Enq.*

AN AGED TREE.—One of the oldest trees in Europe was struck by lightning in the month of July last. This tree, an oak, had been planted near Châtillon sur-Seine in 1070, by a Count of Champagne. The oak, which had therefore existed 786 years, measured seven and a half metres in circumference, and had produced acorns up to 1830.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1820.

Since 1820, when Monroe was chosen for a second term, with but one opposition electoral vote, the Presidential elections have been less decisive, than is generally supposed.—That is to say, the popular majority for the successful candidate has never been excessive; and often he has actually wanted a majority, and had only a plurality. This was the case, for example, in 1844, when the votes cast for Clay, and those thrown away on Birney, exceeded, in the aggregate, those polled for Polk, making the latter actually a minority President.

To go back to 1824. In that year, four candidates were in the field, Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay. The first received 99 electoral votes, the second 84, the third 41, and the fourth 37. The election, under these circumstances, devolving on the House, Adams received the votes of 13 States, Jackson of 7, and Crawford of 4. In 1828, Jackson was chosen by the popular voice, obtaining 178 electoral votes out of the 261, which then constituted the Electoral College. In 1832, Jackson was again chosen by the popular voice, and this time by an even greater majority, receiving 170 electoral votes more than his opponent, Henry Clay.

This brings us up to 1836, or twenty years ago. In that year Van Buren, though elected President, beat Harrison in the popular vote only about 14,000, though he had 170 electoral votes out of 294. Four years afterwards Harrison seemed, at first sight, to have had three times as many supporters as Van Buren, for he obtained 234 electoral votes, while his antagonist had but 60; yet he only beat the latter, in the popular vote, about one hundred and sixty thousand out of nearly two millions four hundred thousand. Another curious feature of the election of 1840 was that the popular vote exceeded by nearly two thirds that cast in 1836. Van Buren, for instance distanced as he was, received 364,000 votes in '1840 more than he did four years before. In 1844, as we have said already, Polk was actually a minority President; and yet he beat Clay by a larger popular majority than Harrison had beaten Van Buren; the vote being, for Polk 1,536,196, for Clay 1,297,212. The electoral college stood, however, 170 for Polk to 105 for Clay. In 1848 Taylor received 163 electoral votes, and Cass 127. The great State of New York in this election decided the contest, by going for Taylor, in consequence of the Democracy being divided; and thus Taylor was also a minority President.

When we compare these elections with those prior to 1820, we see how much more closely contested they have been. In 1804, for instance, Jefferson had 162 electoral votes, and Pinckney, his opponent, 14 only. In 1808, Madison had 122 and Pinckney 47. In 1812, Madison had 128 and Clinton 89. In 1816, Monroe had 183 and King 34. In 1820, as we have already mentioned, Monroe had 231, only a single electoral vote being cast in opposition.

These statistics show how nearly equally divided the people in these United States are on cardinal questions and federal policy.—Under such circumstances, moderation in the victors is clearly sound policy. Where two parties approach so closely to each other in numbers, it is folly for either to urge extreme measures and talk of using force to compel the minority to submission. It was not in such a spirit that the Union was formed, nor can it in such a spirit be maintained.

VOTE FOR FILLMORE!—Since Gov. Floyd and Gov. Wise have got to praising Mr. Fillmore, and intimating their purpose to vote for him in a given contingency, we appeal to the rank and file of the Democracy in Virginia and throughout the South, to come up to the scratch likewise, and manfully cast their votes for him, in order to defeat Fremont.—This is the only means under Heaven of beating the Woolly Horse candidate, and crushing out the factions and treasonable sectional party that sustains him. We therefore invoke and beseech Democrats everywhere to throw aside their unworthy party prejudices, and make a stand—a bold, manly, patriotic stand—in behalf of their country and its noble institutions. This, as Governor Wise tells you, is not a time for trifling; the enemy, with his black piratical flag, is in the field, almost at your doors, threatening devastation and ruin to all you hold dear. Rise, then in your might like men—brave, determined, patriotic true men—and strike for your altars and your fire sides, by voting for Millard Fillmore—the tried Statesman, the stern Patriot, the faithful Friend, the man of the People.—*Richmond Whig.*

"RULE OR RUIN."—A correspondent of the American Organ, states that a Democratic Elector in Virginia, recently acknowledged that he had no hope of Buchanan's election by the people, but urged his party to stand firm, "because," said he, "no election can be made by the House, and the Democrats will then stop the wheels of government in the House and the Senate will make Mr. Breckenridge President."

This is the game now being played by the Democratic tricksters.

BRAGGING ON CONNECTICUT.—The Southern democratic press, says the Baltimore Patriot, is making considerable ado over the vote given to the democratic candidates at the recent Connecticut election. Now, have these gentlemen overlooked the fact that the Americans united their forces with the democracy, and that without their aid the latter would have been completely routed by the Free-soilers?

FREMONT ELECTORAL TICKET IN VIRGINIA.

The following is the Fremont electoral ticket put in nomination by the Republican State Convention which met at Wheeling on the 18th ult.

Senatorial Electors.
J. C. Underwood, of Clarke Co.,
Thos. J. Hewitt, of Hancock Co.,
District Electors.
1st.—Joseph Applegate,
2d.—Joseph Ludwig,
3d.—John Atkinson,
4th.—George Whittem,
5th.—D. H. Fravel,
6th.—J. B. Brown,
7th.—C. D. Gillingham,
8th.—George Rye,
9th.—Dr. Levi Pittman,
10th.—Richard Breniman,
11th.—O. W. Roberts,
12th.—Joseph Barr,
13th.—Asa Banning.

The Richmond Whig of the 2d inst., republishes the proceedings of the Convention and says:

There is no mistake this time. A Fremont electoral ticket exists in Virginia at last. Elsewhere, as a matter of news, we publish the proceedings of the Virginia Republican Convention, which met at Wheeling on the 18th of September. We take them from the Wheelburg Herald, which accompanies its publication of them with the following editorial remarks:

"It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Republican Convention recently held in Wheeling, that our esteemed fellow townsman, Joseph Applegate, Esq., has been appointed one of the Electors.—He represents the 1st District. As Governor Wise at one time thanked God there was no paper published in that District, the Judge need not be afraid of speeches being severely criticised by the press. If he only avoids using 'incendiary' language, he will get along finely.

It will also be seen that Thos. J. Hewitt, and Richard Breniman, Esq's, of Hancock county, are also on the electoral ticket.—All the above named have been heretofore prominent and influential members of the Democratic party. Two years since, Mr. Hewitt represented Hancock in the Legislature of Virginia."

"There it is! Just as we expected. All the above named have been heretofore prominent and influential members of the Democratic party." And one of them was late a Democratic member of the Virginia Legislature! Angels and ministers of grace! what can the matter be? Oh! "Gizzard Foot," beloved and devoted "Gizzard Foot," do as you promised, and call forth your Accoomie militia, and make for the Pan Handle. The enemy is at your door in the persons of "prominent and influential members of the Democratic party." Brave Protector of the State, why sleep ye?

There was a great rally of the friends of Fillmore and the Union at Natchez, Mississippi, on the 4th inst. It exceeded every thing of the sort since 1840. Hon. A. L. Benjamin and Hon. H. F. Simral were the orators. There was a large number of ladies present. After the speeches there was an adjournment until 6 o'clock, when the Young Men's Fillmore Association assembled in large numbers and formed a procession, when the assemblage, containing nearly all that was gallant and fair of the city of Natchez, was addressed by the Hon. G. A. Wilcox. There was then a torchlight procession, with the booming of cannon and spirit-stirring music. The Courier, in concluding its notice of the meeting, says:

"Since 1840 no such demonstration in politics has occurred in our midst. We doubt whether on any other occasion then did so many persons feel that they had been beneficially instructed, so many warring voters confirmed in the correctness of the principles enunciated, or a greater impetus given any one occasion to the resolution of determination, and enthusiastic devotion of those already committed to the Constitution, the laws, and the Union."

THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.—Some men seek the intoxicating cup, to dissipate the gloomy forebodings, and drown anxious care, but the larger class of unfortunate, when bowed down with sorrow and disappointment in their ambitious longings, seek consolation in the promises of religion. From the following item, we judge Mr. Buchanan has taken the latter and wiser course to relieve his heart from the depression and dismal forebodings regarding his prospects in gaining the goal of his ambition.

GOES TO MEETS.—A Philadelphia paper says, Hon. James Buchanan attended divine worship at the Oxford Episcopal Church, of which his brother is pastor, on Sunday last.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—The Democrats, in 1852, counted Franklin Pierce's election as certain, because his name contained just fourteen letters, (fourteen President), and so it turned out. It has been discovered that MILLARD FILLMORE is spelt with just fifteen letters, and, of course, he is to be the Fifteenth President. Andrew J. Donelson contains just fifteen letters also.

WAR.—There is nothing but war. There is war between all that is good and bad—between right and wrong—between poverty and riches—between truth and error—between virtue and vice—between love and hatred—between health and sickness—between hope and despair—between life and death—between beast and beast—between man and man—between town and town—between city and city—between country and country—between State and State—between East and West—between North and South—between nation and nation—between heaven and hell.

SUPREME COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court, at its recent session in Knoxville, decided that the law repealing the Charters of the Central Bank and the Miner and Manufacturers Bank, is constitutional. We understand they are allowed three years to wind up their business. It was also decided, at the late act of the Legislature delegating the power to Circuit Courts to grant Charters of incorporation, is unconstitutional, and is therefore null and void.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The New York Express contains a communication stating that on the 19th of October it is determined to hold mass meetings at the following places:

The grave of Washington, the grave of Jefferson, the grave of Jackson, the grave of Clay, the grave of Webster, and on the battle ground of Banker Hill, the battle ground of Yorktown, the battle ground of Trenton, the battle ground of Saratoga, the battle ground of New Orleans. The services to commence with prayer, simultaneously at noon; to be followed "such consultations and addresses as may spring spontaneously from the hearts of the people." The movement originates with the American party.

MR. FILLMORE.—In a private letter, received a few days ago from Mr. Fillmore, by a gentleman, of Georgia, the following characteristic language occurs:—Whatever may be my fate, personally, is not worth a thought, if the integrity of the Constitution can be maintained, and we can transmit this glorious heritage unimpaird to our posterity." This language is worthy Millard Fillmore. It is such gems as this that gave him so high a place in the affections of the American people, and it breaths that lofty patriotism, and that noble self-denial so characteristic of the man, and which have made his own one of the most illustrious names in the history of our country.

IMPORTANT DESCRIPTION.—Mr. George A. Coffee, the recent Editor of the Evening Argus, at Philadelphia, who had just returned from stopping the State for Buchanan, has joined the Democratic Fremont Club of Philadelphia, with a speech endorsing the Republican doctrine. Mr. Coffee was the person who formally announced to Mr. Buchanan of his nomination, when the Keystone Club visited Westland, on their return from Cincinnati. He was also the orator of the fourth of July Democratic meeting in Independence Square.

ABOUT CHAMPAGNE.—What a thirsty world it is! To say nothing of the coarse liquors annually consumed and the red rivulets of the lighter wines perpetually flowing from Southern Europe, we have the enormous aggregate of fifteen million bottles of champagne annually exported from France alone. These are big figures when we recollect how costly this wine is, and how small—relatively speaking—is the class of persons who habitually use it. The largest consumers are the Germans (including the Prussians and the Austrians), who drink up nearly five millions of bottles per annum. Next in rank are the Yankees, the number assigned to us amounting to nearly three millions of bottles. Despotism Russia consumes two millions; France and Belgium about the same quantity; John Bull—mirabile dictu, rarely exceeds half a million, leaving about two millions for Spain, Italy and the "rest of mankind."

MARK THE FACT.—There are, says the Charlottesville American, in Virginia and the rest of the Southern States thousands of disunionists, ready at any moment and without additional motives, to dissolve the Union of these States. There are as many madmen in the North. We care not where these disunionists may live, whether North or South, we defy any man to point out a single one who supports Fillmore. They are all for Buchanan or Fremont.

ADD STILL ANOTHER.—Hon. Henry G. Webb, a Buchanan Elector in Wisconsin, has resigned his post, and gone to stamping it, for Fremont. He says he is a stronger man against Fillmore than Buchanan is.

"It's all round my hat," as the hypocrite said when he put on mourning for his departed wife.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Nov. 20th a day of Thanksgiving,—being the third state that has selected that day of the month.

ANOTHER PROMINENT DEMOCRAT BOLTS.—Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, one of the most prominent Democrats of Ohio, has declared for Fremont. He says he "prefers Mr. Buchanan, but as that gentleman has no chance of election, he goes for Fremont to beat Fillmore."

It now being apparent that Fillmore has the inside track, all those Old-Line Whigs and conservative Democrats, who declared for Buchanan because they thought him the strongest man, must now come out for Fillmore. If they don't we shall suspect their patriotism. Fremont must be beaten, and Fillmore is the man to do it.

During the last month there were six accidents to railway trains, four of which were occasioned by collision and two by the breaking of axles. Twenty-one persons were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

LOLA MONTAZ.—We learn from the California papers that Lola Montez has determined to retire from the stage in a short time. Here entire collection of diamonds and rich jewelry, amounting to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars will be sold.

The "Churchman" (Epis.) is out in favor of dancing—as "an innocent recreation, and as healthful as it is graceful."

In the town of Liberty, Texas, a fine of \$25 is imposed upon every