

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN BANNER.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

AN ADVOCATE OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT.

YAZOO CITY, MISS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

VOL. 2—NO. 19.

Professional Cards.

MAYES & MAYES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
WILL give their joint attention to all business entrusted to them in the Vice Chancery and Circuit Courts of Yazoo County and the several Courts of Madison county and the several Courts of Jackson.
Address—D. MAYES, Jackson, Miss.
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April 6, 41-ly.

J. H. LAWRENCE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Yazoo and the adjoining Counties, and the Supreme Courts at Jackson.
Yazoo City February 2

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Yazoo City, Miss.

PRACTICE in all the Courts held in Yazoo, and in the Circuit Courts of Holmes, Carroll, Sunflower, Atala, Leake and Madison, and the Circuit Courts of the United States, the Superior Court of Chancery, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.
Jan'y 11, 1856.

C. F. HAMER,
Attorney at Law,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Yazoo, Holmes and Madison and the Superior Courts at Jackson.
Office on Jefferson Street opposite Whig office
Jan. 3 27-ly.

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HENDERSON & ARMISTEAD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the Law, will give strict attention to all business entrusted to their charge in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Yazoo, Holmes, and Madison Counties, and in the Courts of Law and Equity at Jackson.
Jan 4 34-ly.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
J. BURRUS and **G. W. DOUGHARTY,**
WY, will practice Law in the Courts of Yazoo, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Federal Courts at Jackson.
March 16th, 1856.

BY a special act of the Legislature, G. W. Dougherty is authorized to practice Law in all the Courts of the State except the Vice Chancery Court of the Middle District of the State of Mississippi.

G. W. DOUGHARTY,
March 14th 1856, 43-ly.

E. BOWMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

Office near the Court House.
Yazoo City June 6-56-ly.

SHARKEY & WITHERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSON, MISS.

WM. L. SHARKEY, has resumed the practice of law, and has formed a partnership with **WM. T. WITHERS.**
Special attention will be given to business in the courts held at the city of Jackson.
When desired business will be attended to in the adjacent Circuit Courts.
Office on State street over Green's Banking House. 38 t-f.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
36, CAMP STREET,
Feb 3, '54, 30-ly. New Orleans, La.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Mississippi.
No. 74, Camp street, New Orleans.
Dec 14 30-ly.

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DENTIST.

Office on N. in St. Yazoo City.

Dr. Leake & Barnard, Yazoo City, F. Townsend, M. D. Philadelphia; G. W. Smith Dentist, New Orleans; J. B. McGlellan M. D. Philadelphia; F. H. Knapp, Dentist, New Orleans; J. C. Nott, M. D. Mobile.
Yazoo City in 1856.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
QUARTER piper old "Topaz" Sherry,
8 eights piper old Madeira,
10 bbls old Bourbon Whisky,
20 bbls old Rye Whisky,
20 boxes "glass stopper" Claret,
10 cases Byass' best Ale,
10 cases best Porter, for sale by
CHAS. E. SWEDES & Co.
Vicksburg, June 27

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Bonnets and sash ribbons white and colored,
Dotted veils, colored elastic belts,
Ladies' and misses' white cotton hose,
Ladies' and misses' white lisle hose,
Men's white and brown cotton half hose
by **R. D. HOWE & CO.**
Vicksburg, Aug. 15

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W. S. TAPPAN & CO.
Vicksburg, Miss.

THE AMERICAN BANNER

IS PUBLISHED BY
MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT,
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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AMERICAN BANNER.

YAZOO CITY, : : : SEPT. 26, 1856.

Why not Vote for Fillmore?

If there be an American or old-line Whig who prefers Fillmore to Buchanan, has he any good reason for voting for the latter? None in the world. The assumption (if any such thing does now influence him) that Buchanan is stronger than Fillmore, is utterly unfounded. If there be such, we commend to their attention the letter of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, which we publish this morning. Remember what Choate said, "that if every man who prefers Fillmore for the Presidency would vote for him, he would be triumphantly elected."

Remember what Maryland says: "LET OTHERS DO AS THEY MAY, MARYLAND WILL GOVERN FILLMORE."

Let every Fillmore man adopt the Maryland motto. We believe that Choate spoke truly when he uttered that sentiment. Then, Fillmore is the choice of the people. Why should the people then, not vote for him? Must they be deterred from so doing by the obstinacy of the Democracy in clinging with desperate tenacity to Buchanan and trying to force him upon a reluctant people? If they cling to their man and scout all compromises, why should you not cling to your man? Must you concede everything? What has the country to gain by the election of Buchanan? Will he put down civil war? Has Pierce done it? Does not Buchanan endorse the Pierce policy? Do not the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty and the peculiar States' Rights views of Mr. Buchanan rise up and forbid him to employ the army to put down civil war in Kansas or anywhere else? Most undoubtedly.

The States, according to him and his party are sovereign, and the general Government must not interfere with their internal affairs, nor with the internal affairs of a territory, for the reason that he places the inhabitants thereof on a footing with the people of the States, and the Government must not interfere with them. This is the reason why the Kansas war has not been put down by the Government. That war, if left as a legacy to the next administration, will either be put down by Fillmore, or Buchanan or Fremont. Fillmore would long since have had the army there, and peace restored. Pierce was held in the yokes of Squatter Sovereignty and States' Rights, and was powerless. He could raise a storm, but could not, dared not quell it.

Fillmore will, as President, raise no storms, make no civil wars; but if any are left as a legacy to his administration, he will quell them. He will sheath the swords and spike the cannons of Kansas. If there be any hope for the Union, that hope twines around him. Looking in any other direction, we see nothing but darkness. Let us make for the light, for there is our safety. Maryland is marching to it. "Let others do as they may, Maryland will go for Fillmore." That noble sentiment will be caught up from the hills and valleys of the South to the great lakes of the North and West, and peal on and on, over the whole Union, like the notes of a rallying trumpet.—*Memphis Eagle.*

FOR OR AGAINST.—A Virginia letter writer says: "Mr. Buchanan has been for a Bank and against it—for the tariff of 1842 and against it—for the Mayville and Cumberland roads, against internal improvements—for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and against it—for Squatter Sovereignty now and against it in 1848—for the principle of the Wilmot Proviso hitherto, and against it now, (because it clashes with the 'Squatter Sovereignty' platform built at Cincinnati)—thanking his God that his fortune was cast in a State not cursed with slavery, and now the champion of Southern institutions—but, above all, for Washington's policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign countries, and yet the author of the Ostend manifesto!

Some of the howlers about Mr. Fillmore's friends in Congress being unopposed will be surprised to see how Buchanan's friends voted, on the army appropriation bill, with the Kansas provision.

Only one of Mr. Fillmore's friends voted for it, Mr. Dunn of Indiana, while 5 of Buchanan's supporters voted against striking out the proviso, viz: Knowlton, of Maine; Sherman and Oliver, of New York; Barclay, of Pennsylvania, (his special friend) and Albright, of Ohio.

We hope to hear no more of Fillmore's soundness and Buchanan's parity.

The Duty of Mr. Fillmore's Friends.

In these times of political distraction, when party discipline is no longer paramount, and old party lines are fast being obliterated, it is important to know the right course to be pursued by all who truly love their country. The heart of the people is firmly bent on electing the institutions of the Republic, and we need light to show them the right way. The flagrant deceptions and the abominable falsehoods, which are daily perpetrated by an unscrupulous partisan press, have blinded many to the true issues, and led them to adopt a belief as erroneous as it may be fatal. If the election of Col. Fremont on his sectional platform and sectional popularity is to result in the destruction of all the institutions which we have been wont to love and reverence, it can only grow out of that one vexed issue, slavery. No other subject could by any instrumentality be made sufficient for such a deplorable consequence. Other matters and other issues may divide parties, but this subject alone can draw a line of separation only to be passed in an ocean of blood.

Two of the three great parties now opposing each other in the Presidential contest firmly assume the ground that Col. Fremont's election will terminate in disunion; and the Black Republicans do not pretend to dispute its truth. To them it is a matter of but little moment whether it be true or not. If it should not so result, it will inevitably lay the foundation of a policy, which no earthly power can prevent from eventuating in that lamentable catastrophe. This needs no argument—all feel it. The lowering cloud proclaims not more certainly the coming storm. But does the great Democratic party, when examined by its past history and present platform, offer a more inspiring hope to those who love their country and dread the terrible disasters which loom darkly and fearfully in our future?

On this same great and absorbing issue of slavery, are her skirts clear? Are her hands clean? Can this party come boldly before the Southern people with James Buchanan as its spokesman and say: "Trust your last interests and your peculiar institutions to our keeping; they shall be as the apple of our eye." Dare they do it! James Buchanan has been all things to all men—a Federalist and a Democrat—for a bank and against it—for the tariff of '42 and against it—for internal improvement and against it—for squatter sovereignty in one letter. In the next (for a different latitude) against it—advocate of doctrine of non-interference, and author of one of the most villainous proposals of filibustering ever published—voting for the admission of Texas with slavery in her constitution for the avowed reason that it was the readiest and most certain way of destroying slavery altogether. And yet he comes with flag flying and trumpets braying, as the sole, pure, and immaculate champion of the South, and defender of her institutions! Blot out from memory his own most faithless and treacherous record as a political trickster, and his most foul and revolting history as a personal defamer of the illustrious dead; and how does he stand as the embodiment of the principles of the Cincinnati platform? His nomination was sagaciously practical for it would have suited no one else—his desire to be swallowed up and merged in the platform was practically sagacious, because only such a platform could by possibility cover up and hide his manifold tergiversations and personal infamy.

When Millard Fillmore left the Presidential chair all was peace. The storm, that had lashed into fury the political ocean in 1850, had at last passed by—his steady hand and firm heart had piloted the ship of State through dangers that appalled the most experienced and resolute. The dark demon of disunion had shrunk back, baffled and dismayed, the future looked bright, because at last we had settled all our conflicting claims. The North and South met again in friendly embrace, with no subject of discord unadjusted. It was a final and complete settlement, entered into under the most solemn sanctions, that the subject of slavery thereafter should be touched no more. Its adjustment was to be a sacred thing like the constitution of the United States—to remain above legislation.

When in 1852 the Baltimore Democratic platform was promulgated the compromise measures were confirmed, and the fugitive slave law sustained, a full and explicit announcement was made, that one broad principle of the party to which all alike, North and South, cheerfully responded, was a determined and resolute resistance to all agitation of the slavery question both in and out of Congress. This was a complete and unqualified recognition of the unconditional adjustment of the whole slavery question by the legislation of 1850 and not merely a recognition of its sacredness and perpetuity, but a further pledge as a party principle that it should not be disturbed so far as they were able to control it, even among the people. This pledge was given by the immediate representatives of the Democratic party, fresh from their primary meetings, and supposed to be fully cognizant of the spirit and wishes of those whom they represented.

Their candidate, Gen. Pierce, was elected by an almost unanimous vote, and was installed into office amidst the loud acclamations of a people, surrounded by all the blessings of perfect peace abroad, undisturbed amity in their domestic relations, and the highest degree of commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing prosperity. The measure of their natural happiness was full. What has been the political history of the so called Democracy since that time? The question of slavery reopened with all its startling and terrific hazards—the North arrayed against the South with all the vindictive ferocity of the wildest fanaticism—the halls of Congress exhibiting spectacles degrading alike to the actors and to the country—the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with its most pernicious and fatal principles, hurried through its legislative career, with most indecent haste—the Missouri compromise, with all its most sacred and priceless blessings repealed—the country reduced to the verge of civil war—the Kansas-Fremont and Missouri borders arraying themselves in instant and terrible conflict—the wheels of government stopped—anarchy and confusion predominant—a storm raised, on which they blindly hoped to ride triumphantly into office, but which they are now powerless to control, delegate even to direct—a faction almost nomadic—Congress in session, but its proceedings indispensable to the very functions of government, requiring those who President to

call an extra session of both houses, almost before the doors of the last Congress were closed. These are some of the acts and some of the events which have so signally distinguished the Democratic dominations. Does this look like suppressing slavery agitation, and preserving pure and intact the compromise measures of 1850? Does this look like preventing the discussion of slavery in and out of Congress? Does this look like making good their promises or living up to the requirements of their Baltimore platform? The Democratic party is responsible for all these things, even if other factions are now engaged with them. To them is its origin attributable; on them must the penalty be visited.

If such is their record for the last four years, with all the pledges of their platform disowned and disregarded, what can we hope for in the future from their rule? Can they give us a better guaranty for the future than they gave us then? The promises in the Cincinnati platform are but reiterated of those in the Baltimore platform of 1852. We accepted them when first promulgated, with the sanction of the whole party, and they have been deliberately and repeatedly broken; shall we accept them again with the past history of that party staring us broadly in the face? Yet this party comes forward now, and calls on Southern slaveholders to come to their help to sustain the peculiar and essential institutions of the South. Are Southern institutions safe in their keeping? If Mr. Buchanan be elected, is the prospect for a quiet, peaceable, and constitutional administration of the affairs of government and a settlement of the distracting subject of slavery one whit more cheering than though Col. Fremont were triumphantly elected by the people? The course of Fremont's friends is open and undisguised; that of Mr. Buchanan secret, sycophantic, and hypocritical, but tending to the same inevitable result. The Black Republican flag, which now flaunts in the breeze is inscribed with sixteen stars. They want no more of the thirty-one stars which blaze upon our national flag; fifteen are to be blotted out forever. Will it be better with Buchanan?

Let every Southerner look to these things. Let every Fillmore man, who has been asked to abandon his favorite and vote for Buchanan, weigh well the consequences. We contend for principles; the preservation of the Union, the suppression of slave agitation, the right administration of the government, and the execution of the laws as they now stand. We have sacrificed nothing to conciliate the North—we claim nothing but what the Constitution guarantees to us; what we will fight for as long as life and truth last. For this we will do battle always, let the odds ever so great. The necessity is great for undivided, earnest effort.—We fight for a great prize—our country. There is but one way before us. Seize on our side, Charybdis on the other. Let us take our stand firmly, and, shoulder to shoulder, do battle for the right, for truth, and for our country; and victory is ours.

[For the Natchez Courier.]
"For the Sake of the Union."
It is worthy of remark that those who seem most solicitous that old-line Whigs and Union men should vote for Buchanan, for the sake of the Union, are the very same men, who in 1851, were themselves for secession. These extremists then told us that the rights of the South were invaded by those iniquitous compromise measures. Now they call on Union men and Whigs to vote for Buchanan to sustain these very measures. They tell us that nothing could save the honor of the South save secession. The Union stank in their nostrils. They called for committees of safety, and like revolutionary measures. And now, what a change! These very men are calling on the old-line Whigs and Union men of 1851, to come and help them save the Union from ruin, destruction and Fremont. Are they in earnest when they ask for this purpose? Do they love the Union better now than they did then—or is this cry of saving the Union only a catchword to entrap silly men to help them into power?

The following extract from the N. O. Creole, is well worthy the consideration of Union men and old-line Whigs:
IS IT NOT THE TRUE REASON.—A gentleman who holds a prominent position in Louisiana, has just returned from a tour of travel at the North, decided to support Buchanan, because his election will hasten the dissolution of the Union. There are strong reasons to believe that no inconsiderable portions of the warm friends of Mr. Buchanan are at heart in favor of a divided republic.

It is worthy of remark that the leaders in the secession plot which, a few years since agitated the slave States, are now leading in favor of Mr. Buchanan. Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, then openly avowed as a reason for raising the banner of secessions, grievances which he now supports in sustaining the cause of Buchanan. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, stands in the same position with the distinguished Senator from Mississippi. Throughout the entire Southern States, the same men who then were ready, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, to throw off the control of the general government, are now found the supporters of Buchanan—side by side with the Van Burens, Wrights, and an army of these, to avoid whom, they struggled to destroy the Union of these States. Have these men purged themselves of their old hostility? Have they exhibited penitence for their former heresy, or repudiated all future designs upon the integrity of the Republic? Or are they now designing to accomplish, indirectly, what they then failed to secure by open action?

Is not Buchanan supported at the South with the ultimate design of consolidating merely geographical parties and are not many persons coming to his aid, because his election will intensify the present struggle between the North and the South?

A Buchanan paper, speaking of the German vote says:—"We wish the Dutch were in Holland, and Holland in hell."
This editor perfectly agrees with his party as to where the Dutch should go—the only difference is that, unlike his party, he wishes the Dutch to take Holland along with them instead of America.

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Ten Cent Jimmy.—An Historical Romance.

BY A WORKING MAN.
TEN.—"Dan Tucker."

There's Ten Cent Jimmy of old time,
Who never earned a do far or dime,
And by his wife, from then till now,
Lies always sucking the public cow.

Get out of the way, Old Ten Cent Jimmy,
Get out of the way, Old Ten Cent Jimmy,
Get out of the way, Old Ten Cent Jimmy,
Clear the track for Fillmore and Hickory.

In 1832 we began our fight,
About Free Trade and Southern Rights,
There's Ten Cent Jimmy, of pure intention,
Whose heart was with the Hartford Convention.

About this time a speech he made
Which caused the Democrats to fade—
His blood was pure and red as fat,
But not a drop of Democrat.

To Cincinnati the Sages go,
A Platform they have made you know,
A rickety thing, or rather shabby;
On which they placed Old Ten Cent Jimmy.

There's Fillmore he's a National man,
And Donelson makes up the spar;
The track is clear, and I'll bet a guinea
We'll easily beat Old Ten Cent Jimmy.

Ye working men, on you I call,
Who think our wages are too small—
Who prefer a dollar to a penny—
Down at once on Ten Cent Jimmy.

Down at once on Ten Cent Jimmy,
Down at once on Ten Cent Jimmy,
Down at once on Ten Cent Jimmy,
Up with the flag of Fillmore and Hickory.

Buchanan Dead—Dead—Dead—in the North.

We insert below the conclusion of a very able article from the Washington Organ, taking a glance at the field since the elections in North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas. [Nashville Patriot.]
If any Southern man wishes to see the power of the filibustering Democracy in the Northwest, let him look at Iowa, a State that cast her vote for Pierce in 1851, now in this month of August, 1856, and in view of the Cincinnati platform and its nominees, casting her vote by one thousand majority for the Republicans! Buchanan cannot, we repeat carry one single free State, and why? Because the South, in demanding of the Native Americans a surrender of their votes to Buchanan, manifest a fixed purpose to create a sectional contest, and when they thus seek this contest in the face of certain defeat, will the North decline it?

The friends of Fillmore in the North are national men—they are willing to fight in a contest for national principles, but they will not enter the lists for a sectional candidate, and they justly regard James Buchanan as equally a sectional candidate with J. C. Fremont. Besides, the pseudo Democratic party, both in their resolve of last December, through their Congressional Caucus, and in their resolves at Cincinnati, violently and bitterly denounced the doctrines of the American party.

We say in all frankness, candor and sincerity to the Southern Democracy, that could they persuade the Southern Americans to cast their votes for Buchanan, the effect upon the North of such a policy at the South, would inevitably be, to drive every friend of conservatism between Northern and Southern sectionalism. It would be in vain that we should deplore such a contest, and lament its result, which result could be nothing less than the election of Fremont, and such scenes of bitter strife and warfare as this country has not yet witnessed. Can any man of common information doubt that, if this Presidential contest could be narrowed down, by the folly and prevaricance of the South, to Buchanan and Fremont, the result would be the election of Fremont? Read what Howell Cobb said of the probable election of two Republican members of Congress from Democratic Illinois to supply present vacancies!

Look at the thirty-odd free soil Democratic presses of New York, that have gone over to Fremont! Look at the masses of foreigners throughout the North and West that have gone over to him! Look at the election of Blair, a Free soil Buffalo-platform Democrat, elected by the professing Democrats of St. Louis, Missouri, in place of the gallant, gifted, conservative and national representative, Luther M. Kennett! There has been a general stampede of Free soil Democrats and foreign Democrats, from the ranks of the Democratic party, of the North is dead—dead—dead!

This pseudo Democratic party exists only at the South, and if it chooses to seek a sectional contest with the cohorts of Abolitionism and Foreignism in the North, against the protestations and remonstrances of the American party in all sections of the country, it will henceforward cease to have an existence. It will be crushed.

The American party of the North, the Fillmore and Donelson men of that section, stand now as the only barrier to the success of Republicanism, and this barrier the Southern Democracy seek to destroy! This National American party is purged of its abolition elements. It is a conservative Union-loving party. It can, if sustained by the Americans South, defeat the machinations of the disunionists, but if in its fully or its madness, the South shall create a purely sectional issue with the Republicans, by uniting upon Buchanan, denouncing, ignoring, and disputing the conservative elements of the American party, we, at least, shall not be responsible for the consequences.

We do not anticipate such a state of things notwithstanding the powerful efforts of the "squatter sovereignty" presses, and the "Ple efforts of the Pearces, Pratts, Johnsons, Dixons, and a few others disappointed "old-line Whigs," who now sleep under the same blanket with the Forneys, Bentons, Cambrelenges and Van Burens! We hope, and we believe that, before November shall arrive, the weakness of the Cincinnati platform and nominations will be so apparent to the whole conservative portion of the people, throughout the length and breadth of the land that the national nominees will receive the undivided support of the friends of the Constitution and of the American Union.

The Record.

The Sag-Night papers are very fond of proclaiming that if Fillmore was elected, and a bill should pass Congress to restore the line of the Missouri Compromise, he would approve it. We deny that there is any ground for any such charge by the Sag-Nights. But who assumes here they think that Buchanan would do it? Let us look to his record, and see how such a glorious Missouri Compromise man as Mr. Buchanan has been, would be likely to act under a similar circumstance:
On the 23rd August, 1848, writing to the people of Berks county, he said:
"It is not for the descendants of either party of the present generation to cancel this solemn compact that 'under the Missouri compromise slavery was forever prohibited north of 36 deg. 30 min.'"
And in his opinion the bearing of these States upon the security of the Union itself, requires that the line of the Missouri Compromise SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO ANY NEW TERRITORY WHICH WE MAY ACQUIRE FROM MEXICO."

He offered a sentiment at the close of his letter as follows:
"The Missouri Compromise—its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from threatened convulsion; its extension in 1848 to any new territory which we may acquire will secure the happy result."
On the 25th of April in the Senate of the United States, he said:
"He regarded this compromise, considering the exciting and alarming circumstances under which it was made and the dangers to the existence of the Union which it removed, to be almost as sacred as the constitutional provision."
On the 21st of August, 1848, in a letter to Sanford of Mobile, he said:
"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon this subject in the Territories. What an absurdity, if it should be asserted that SOVEREIGN POWER IN CONGRESS, which power from the nature must be EXCLUSIVE, I should in the same breath also claim this identical power for the population of a territory in an unorganized capacity."

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate and reaffirm every sentiment contained in my Berks county letter. "I cling to the Missouri Compromise with greater tenacity than ever, and yet firmly believe that it will be adopted by Congress."
In the spring of 1856, in the fruit row opening was a Moon, in a letter to Senator Sillid, he said:
"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained.—The Missouri Compromise is gone forever. But no ASSAULT SHOULD BE MADE UPON DEMOCRACY WHO MAINTAINED IT, provide they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself."
"It is well known how I labored in company with Southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific."

Now, we shall like to know what assurances his Southern friends can have that he will not, if elected, bow to the power that might restore that restriction, and give his official sanction. It may be said though that notwithstanding his former positions and declarations, he now adheres to the Kansas act, and says the "settlement should be inflexibly maintained." Well, but what assurance have you that he will not still make another change, say, half-dozen changes in a short time? If he outd hardily be relied on in 1848 to sustain the Missouri compromise, how can he be relied on now to sustain its repeal? No one, surely thinks him inconsistent. Can any one expect him to drop up now, in his old age in the garments of patriotism?
[Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.]

FILLMORE.
Aid—"The days when we went Gipsying,
The times that tried men's souls," boys,
Has come around again;
We must prepare for action, boys,
With all our might and main,
The noble men who led us then,
Have fought us what to do;
And for the glorious Union,
We will be staunch and true.
We only need a leader,
Like those we had before,
And for the post before our host,
Who'll fill it like Fillmore?
COURTESY.—Fill up the sparkling cup,
To one we well tried before,
Who firm and just, we can well trust,
FILLMORE—FILLMORE—FILLMORE!

He held that post before, boys,
And well the work was done,
And nobly did he win his name—
"The second Washington!"
For when our good old Taylor died,
He bravely took the helm,
And through the storm that deeply tried,
He steered the troubled realm.
To stem the waves unshrinking,
His powers were firmly bent,
'Til all the nation joined to praise
"THE MODEL PRESIDENT."
CHORUS.—Fill up, fill up, &c.

He knew no North, he knew no South,
But when the trouble came,
His hope and strength grew firm
In the Union's sacred name,
And party strife might raily rage
Among the noisy host,
He stood afar from woful war,
In quiet at his post;
While men in whom the nation hoped,
(Like idols made of clay)
Turned traitors to their mighty trust,
He never turned away.
CHORUS.—Fill up, fill up, &c.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.—This is a beautiful figure of Winthrop's in reference to our Constitution where he says: "Like one of those wondrous rocking stones raised by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move it from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised, that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly fixed in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

A WARNING.—An exchange says that one of his subscribers, who started for California without settling his subscription, died on the 16th.

An expedition made of getting up a row to carry a long ladder on your shoulders in a crowded thoroughfare and every few minutes to round to see if any one is making faces at you.

The Southern Methodist Publishing House, during the first five months of its existence, published 500,000 of pages.