

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT

DUNN & GREEN,
Editors and Proprietors.

CLINTON, LOUISIANA:

SATURDAY, December 16, 1866.

By request of the Rev. J. J. Wheat we are authorized to announce that the first quarterly meeting of the Methodist church will come off at this place on the 22nd and 23rd inst, next Saturday and Sunday week.

Our Next President.

The Presidential Campaign of 1866 is close at hand. The people of the United States have already begun to look around for a suitable man for the high and responsible post of the Chief Magistracy. The present crisis of our national affairs requires that much prudence and circumspection should be exercised in making the selection. Perhaps there never has been a time in our country's history when the people should be more cautious—how and for whom they cast their votes in future. Several distinguished men have been proposed by political journalists, in different sections of the country as eminently qualified for the position, among whom are Crittenden, Fillmore, Dickinson, Dallas, Buchanan, Douglas and Wise. All of these are bright shining lights in the respective parties to which they belong, but whether the noble honors of the highest office in the gift of the people will fall upon one of these or whether the damnable and dangerous policy of availability will maintain calling some obscure individual not yet mentioned to this high post, and who shall come recommended only by his want of reputation and that nothing can be said against him remains to be seen.

It has been said that the time is past in the history of our country when a truly great man can be elected to the Presidency. It is a melancholy fact that the policy acted upon by both parties for the last several years been to select such men for their candidates whose qualifications are rather negative than positive—men against whom nothing can be said rather than those distinguished for services done their country. And when elected, such Presidents become mere things, party tools, pandering to party prejudices and ministering solely to party ends. Such a miserable policy is alike dangerous and disgraceful to our government.

The posture of affairs at this time in our country, it will not do to trifle with them—a statesman is required to be at the head of Government, characterized as much by patriotism, as he is by genius and devotion to the constitution. The present administration has been in many respects a failure, it is unpopular to some extent with the party in power. To correct the errors of the last four years, will devolve on the next President. The relation between England and our country is becoming less friendly, and an open rupture may ensue between them. Our next President should be a man equal to such an emergency.

The position of the Cuban question is assuming a grave and portentous aspect, something at once politic and decided, will have to be done in this quarter, during the next four years. But above all the difficulty which now exists in Kansas is the most important, and is likely, if not amicably adjusted, to seriously affect our condition and national welfare.

To select a chief Magistrate distinguished alike for talent, patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the country, one who may be well qualified to guide our ship of State safely through the storms, which are threatening our national existence is the great work now before the American people.

Since the old issues have been settled between the Whig and Democratic parties, nothing was left to be done but battle for the spoils of office. To elect their man was the only object parties had to consider to divide the spoils followed as the fruits of victory. But a change has come over the spirit of our national dream. We want a President, not one merely capable of dividing the good things, which are placed at his official disposal fairly and impartially among his own partisans, but one who is equal to the present emergency and who will discharge with wisdom and spirit the duties of the chief Magistracy in all their varied ramifications.

In choosing a President the first point to consider is to look out for a sound national distinguished statesman—one who has been thoroughly tried, and not found wanting. Not a mere available upstart, but one devoted to the union and to the constitution as it exists. One who will not disturb those old questions which have been passed upon again and again by the people, the principles of which have taken a place among the settled policies of the country.

We have no fears concerning the doctrines of Native Americanism, let the reins of Government fall into whatsoever hands they may. The present Administration, as imbecile as it is, has taken measures to prevent the importation of paupers and criminals into our country, and the necessity for a modification of the naturalization laws, is a matter so apparent that it is impossible to overlook or neglect it, let what party rule that may. Sooner or later, these reforms must and will be made by the whole American people, without distinction of party.

Of the distinguished names mentioned in connection with the Presidency, our first choice is DANIEL S. DICKINSON of the State of New York. Our second, MILLARD FILLMORE.

Dickinson has always been a Democrat of the "Hard Shell School," and has the independence and manly courage to condemn what he thinks to be wrong, even if this wrong has been done by his own party. This noble trait in his character is evidenced by the course which he has pursued towards the present ad-

ministration, which he has not hesitated to denounce in those particulars in which he conceived it to be in error.

Millard Fillmore has ever been an old national Whig, and has never been found wanting when duty called. His course during the short time he occupied the Presidential chair has given evidence the most conclusive of his soundness on all national questions and has endeared his name to thousands and tens of thousands of his countrymen.

With our Government under the guidance of either of these two men, we have nothing to fear. Their positions in regard to all the great issues of the day are before the people and cannot be doubted.

They are both Union, Constitutional, National men in every sense in which these terms can be used.

Let us have either Dickinson or Fillmore for our next President.

Stealing.

Two negro boys—one belong to the estate of A. H. Ripley, deceased, and the other one to Capt. G. A. Neafus, were tried last week for stealing goods from several merchants in our town. The evidence was pretty conclusive against them—strong enough to convict—and they were sentenced to thirty days close confinement—to be whipped every other day for that length of time, and to wear an iron for one year.

In the course of the investigation, facts were developed which leads to the belief that white men were engaged with the negroes in their depredations, but as negro testimony cannot avail against white men, such characters cannot be reached by the law.—Our citizens however have adopted a summary process to rid the town of such useless and dangerous members, and several suspected ones have been ordered to leave the place.

There are others who are believed to be deeply engaged in trafficking illegally with slaves.—Let them take warning from the past, and look well to their ways in future.

The familiar association of white men with negroes is calculated to do injury both to the slave and the master, producing insubordination in the slave, which cannot but end in his severe punishment, and giving the master much trouble, that otherwise might be avoided.

What is There in A Name?

At a meeting of the Alabama Legislature some short time since, a Mr. Walker, an anti-American Whig, one who had ever been violently opposed to the old democratic party and its doctrines, was proposed as a suitable candidate of the pseudo Democratic party for speaker. He was approached on the subject, but positively refused to have his name used as a democrat in the nomination. He declared that he was as much opposed to the democrats now as he ever had been and could not allow his name to be submitted as a candidate before a Democratic caucus. If, said he, "you will abandon the name Democratic, and call your caucus an anti-Know-Nothing one, I will be the candidate." To win was the game, and to ensure success, the members of the so called Democratic party in this case willingly abandoned their Democracy, dubbed their caucus "Anti-Know Nothing," nominated Walker, and elected him speaker. Thus was the old term "Democracy" thrown overboard when it was necessary to succeed and still many claim to call the opposition to the Native American Party the true old democracy.

Things About Town.

The Fire Company turned out in full uniform last Monday, and made quite a display. The dress consisting of deep red shirts trimmed with black velvet, black pants, leather belts, and firemen's caps, is very rich and beautiful. The company attended the Thespian performance the same evening which was given for the benefit of the Fire Department, the house was crowded to an overflowing. Many were not able to get seats, and had to remain standing during the whole play. The comedy of "The Toodles" was the piece acted, and passed not with the eclat of some of the preceding plays. However it was very well acted, and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much. The Corps will probably go to Woodville in a short time, to give the good people in that town, the benefit of a hearing. We predict for the company in that place, full houses, and a brilliant career.

The Society will give their next performance in Clinton, on or about the Christmas holy days, when, by general request, will be performed the Tragedy of "Douglas," and the comedy of "The Omnibus," in which Mr. Nicholls will appear as "Pat Rooney," the Irish Blockhead.

The meeting of planters on the subject of direct trade, which was to have been held at Memphis on the 1st inst., was postponed to some future time in consequence of the slim attendance.

THE LEGISLATURE of Virginia assembled on the 3d at Richmond. Both branches adopted a resolution agreeing to go into the election of a United States Senator, in place of the Hon. James M. Mason, on Saturday, the 8th instant.

At a business meeting of the "Shakespearean Society" of Clinton, held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12th, it was unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the "Clinton Protection Fire Company" for its patronage—with our best wishes for the continued popularity of the Company, and the health and happiness of each and every member.

Resolved, That the Shakespearean Society place its property and prosperity under the "Protection." S. H. BUTLER, Sec'y.

The Washington Union will hereafter be conducted under the firm of A. O. P. Nicholson and J. W. Forney, as joint editors and proprietors, in accordance with a previous arrangement.

**[Communicated.]
A Warning.**

There is that state of feeling predominant—and becoming daily more so in this community, which indicates that sooner or later, the slow process of the law will be dispensed with,—or signally added by that "out-side pressure" which, once put in motion it may be difficult to control. We are not the advocates in any degree of the violation of law, yet we are nevertheless, the advocates of any procedure which will effectually "close up"—and "crush out" what is morally believed to be, more than one great evil among us. What the law cannot be made to reach and punish, can be prevented by means, *personal in themselves*, and to which the "law officers" can take no exception, and to whom the aggrieved parties, if aggrieved they be, cannot, with any legal or moral honesty, appeal.

The "Clintonians" are not alone interested in the matters about which we give an "inkling." The country round about, have also theirs—and as great. And it behooves them, as well as those to keep a sharp look out. Identity of interest creates unity of action, and whatever eventual means may be resorted to, they will not doubt be guided by wise counsels, as they will be wielded by no unwilling hands.

We are throwing no "tub to the whale,"—but rather come broad-side at once—and say, as Uncle Toby did to the fly—"Go—the world is large enough both for thee and me."

An Eloquent American.

One of the Kentucky Breckenridges, who is a member of the Missouri Legislature, and inherits the proverbial eloquence of his family, thus alluded to the American party, in a speech the other day, on a bill referring to the regulation of elections and the purification of the ballot box:

"Time does not now permit me, Mr. Speaker, nor is this the proper occasion to enter upon the defence of the principles of this great party, (the American.) I shall eagerly avail myself of that opportunity at some more appropriate season of the session. The secrecy at which gentlemen seem to be so much pained, has been removed, thank God. I may be permitted to say, as a matter personal to myself, that while good reasons can be given for the adoption of this plan of secrecy—it was never agreeable to me; and further, I may say, that though I was not able for some time to announce the fact of my connection with it, I never availed myself of any evasion to conceal it. That party at no distant day would prevail. The great heart of the people was fully touched and fully aroused. It had proved its faith in the doctrines of that party, by various and wonderful manifestations. He believed that the great masses of his countrymen would be found standing on the platform of conservative principles, which that party had proclaimed. From the teeming cities the people were coming up to attest their fealty to those principles—from the hillsides, and the cabins and the green pastures, were they coming in myriads to the American banner, and when they had acquired the power to reward and punish—when they had reaped the rich harvest of victory—they would remember those who had deserted, and opposed them, in the struggle, and bartered away their cause for temporary advantages."

THE WILL OF GREEN, THE MURDERER AND SUICIDE.—We copy the following from the Chicago Democrat of November 23:

"An interesting case is to come on at the present session of the Circuit Court of this country. It is that brought in by the two sons of the late George W. Green, *alias* Gavitt, who was found guilty of poisoning his wife, and who terminated an extraordinary and eventful life by suicide in our jail some months since. Green's son intended to prove that he was insane when he made the will, which cuts them off from enjoying any portion of his large property, transferring all for the benefit of his youngest son, and, in case of his death, to the Mechanics' Institute and Young Men's Association of this city. If they are able to do so, they will come in for a share of Green's estate under the general laws of the State.—Green's second son, Andrew, made a trip to Rhode Island recently, and was fortunate enough to find his father's mother alive and in good health. He also found his brothers living. The family name is Gavitt.

"Green left his parents at the age of fifteen years, of his own choice, to seek his fortune. What he went through after doing so, his family had little or no knowledge. In 1843, Green went back to Rhode Island, saw his friends, and drew up a paper in his own handwriting, giving one of his brothers the title to some property which had been left him by his father. The hand writing is the same as that of his will made here. The document was signed Oliver Gavitt. He told his friends, when asked where he lived, that it was under the setting sun, and that was all they could get out of him. His mother was, of course, greatly shocked at hearing of his wicked career in life, and untimely and awful death. More than one of his brothers, it appears, were deranged. A large mass of evidence will be brought forward in the case on the side of Green's sons to prove his insanity, and no doubt we shall have another very interesting trial."

RECEIPTS AT THE LEVER.—The receipts of cotton, as of produce generally, at the levee since our last issue have been large. Western produce has come down in large quantities, as have sugar and molasses.

The total quantity of cotton reported is 17,573 bales, of which the Magnolia, on Vicksburg, brought 5,013 bales; the Princess, also from Vicksburg, 4,103 bales; the Planter, from Natches, 1,800 bales; the P. F. Kimball, from Fort Adams, 1,445 bales; and the J. M. Relf, from Ouchita, 1,097 bales.—Pioneyne.

The following clipped from the "Exponent," we indorse in full, marked as it is both by wholesome truths and sound discretion.

We must remodel our organization. Many parts of it—senseless and odious—must be lopped off. But it is to be hoped that the next National American Convention will set all these things to rights, and that our cause will be made to rest on the merits of its political principles alone, without any assistance from those means (the secrecy and obligation) which have tended so much to defeat the realization of our party hopes. Let all that clap-trap machinery be done away with and our cause will yet prove victorious. This good move has been made in many States, and we should follow their example.

Americanism—Its Future.

The Foreign Party continues to grow lustily over our late defeat in this State, and boldly proclaims that the American party is dead. The wish, no doubt, is father to the thought. We believe, and have no hesitancy in publishing the fact, THAT THE AMERICAN PARTY IS STRONGER, AND DECIDEDLY MORE UNITED AT THIS DAY than it was the day before the late election.

Various causes have contributed to this desired end. The late defeat is one of them—the haughty air of our opponents another; and the fear of Americans eventually losing the rule of their own destinies, another.

Discontent in our own ranks was the cause of our overthrow. The American character, always to proud to bear dictation, revolted at many of the party's nominations, and repudiated them. Not so with the Foreign party; they swallowed all that was set before them, and, consequently, swept the platter.

If the American party has been defeated it has, nevertheless, effected much good. They have forced their opponents to a great point in their platform—to place none but native-born Americans on their State ticket. They have done more—forced them to admit that there are great radical defects in the Naturalization laws, and that they must be altered, to secure a proper expression of our State and National will at the great palladium of our liberties—the ballot-box.

The City Election, which is drawing upon us apace, and which comes off in March next will be another grand contest, of the importance of which, the Order is fully aware; nor are they unminded of the approaching Presidential contest. This latter will unite the States, the former will cement the party in the City. We reiterate, the Order here "is not dead, but only sleeping," to awake again with renewed vigor, to carry out their dearly cherished principles, and to assist their brethren of other States to prepare more liberal views for our future government and our high destinies.

Another great object has been obtained to our party. It has learnt, beyond a cavil, that none but our very best, pure and patriotic citizens must be selected for office; that the office must emphatically select the man. But in this connection, a still greater lesson has been taught us—that is, that we must select men for public trust who are, in every respect, deeply interested in the State—men who, because of their interests, will lay the hand of taxation but lightly on their constituents; who will spare the people's money because of their own sensibilities on the subject; and who will make laws alike for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich.

And yet, the greatest of all lessons taught us, is, that our people are too republican by far, to brook the idea of religion and politics sleeping in the same bed! The proofs of this fact are, in the votes cast in the various parts of the State. Take this Congressional district, for instance, which has always been largely opposed to our opponents, and where the Philadelphia platform and the religious test was used against us, and what do we see? A large majority against our candidates! Go to the other parishes of the State, where we were led to believe that we had an overwhelming vote, and where the Democracy has always held the sway, and we find that the same causes have had their weight! and that too, in Parishes largely Protestant. We therefore, say, and we say it with pride, that the American people will not have politics mixed with religion. Though our own platform is as free from religious intolerance as the air, yet other States recognize such a distinction, and we were the sufferers for their bigotry and intolerance.

The whole party must be reorganized. The religious test must be abolished. Secrecy must now, in our strength be revoked, and we must become, as of old, the Native American party of the country, where we took all good naturalized citizens by the hand, and wished them God speed. And we must also act strictly to the rule, "let the office seek the man," and let us seek such only as are worthy of our name and of our cause. Property holders require this; men of family require this; a good and virtuous community require it; and when we shall have accomplished it, our success is as sure as our cause is just.

THE RISE IN SUGARS.—It appears that sugars had gone up in England within a week, at last dates, 6s. a7. the hundred, equal to 13a 14 cents here. Coffee is also reported in quick demand. In the article of sugar in England the cost to the country, at present prices, of its supply for the coming year, would be no less a sum than £7,000,000 sterling, in excess of the cost for last year's supply.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—At Reading Pa., a few days ago, in an action brought against Reubin Gering by Abraham Becker, for seduction of his daughter—under promise of marriage, the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of \$1,500 damages.

The American party in the Northern District of Arkansas will hold its Congressional Convention at Jacksonport, on the second Monday in May next.

Sound and True Doctrine.

In a late speech delivered by Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky—than whom a noble man and truer patriot does not breathe—the following passage occurs, which is so beautiful, true and just, and in such exact consonance with the American sentiment, that we copy it with pleasure:

I feel no unkindness, no hostility to foreigners whatsoever—I am willing to offer him everything, every blessing our country affords, I will tell him, 'come and share them with us. If you have been the object of oppression in a foreign land, come here and free. If in another land you have suffered from want, come and share our plenty. Our laws will protect you; our laws will give you such freedom as you cannot enjoy elsewhere in the world beside. But we reserve to ourselves the right to govern our country. Leave that to us. You shall have all the benefits our free institutions afford.' That is the great boon we offer. What other country in the world offers the same? None. Can any of you go to a foreign land and become invested with the poor political privileges conceded to the people of it? No, not one. Let the foreigner, therefore, come here, and take everything but the right to govern us. We must take care that we do not become aliens in our own land. This liberty is ours. Our blood and that of our fathers has been shed for it. It is ours by our right and our title; and this land we intend to govern, and we will govern.

If any man has an indefeasible right to speak plainly to naturalized citizens and aliens, without calling forth expressions of disapprobation, John J. Crittenden is the man. When the famine in Ireland was more than decimating the population, he rose in his place in the United States Senate and proposed a resolution appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in the procurement of the necessaries of life to be forwarded to the starving. His motion although, it did not finally prevail, showed the overflowing kindness of his heart, and, although it is questionable whether it would gain him a single vote were he a national candidate, still it ought to relieve him from the attacks of carping, ill-natured criticism, on account of a frank and manly expression of his honestly entertained sentiments.

We are not aware, personally, whether Mr. Crittenden belongs to what is termed the American organization. Whether so or not, he has embodied, in a few brief sentences, the leading paramount idea of the organization. And it is done, too, in a style as truthful as it is void of offence to all reflecting, unprejudiced men, we care not what soil was their national soil.—Why, here, by way of a practical illustration, in the State of Louisiana, hundreds of intelligent naturalized citizens voted the entire American ticket, from a sincere conviction that the great principle, of which it was the exemplar, was right and ought to prevail—that it was recognized and enforced in all civilized countries, and that, as a natural consequence, it should be recognized and enforced here.—We have not the smallest doubt that but for the patriotic aid afforded by well-informed and disposed naturalized citizens, the city of New Orleans would have gone for our opponents by five or six hundred majority.—The aid we received from them counterbalanced about fifty per cent, of the desertions of the old liners, many of whom, we understand, do not feel as though they had succeeded in getting into particularly enviable political quarters.—N. O. Crescent.

ANOTHER DEFECTION.—Ex-Senator Dickinson, of New York, has declined to lecture on the slavery question in Boston. He says:—

"The lecture upon this disturbing subject, unless it is proposed to act upon it, would seem to be a barren and profitless gratuity; and if action is proposed, it must have relation to the domestic concerns of our sovereign equals, with which we have no right to interfere. They left this question in other times, according to the true sense of the constitution, to the people of New York and Massachusetts, with all its responsibilities and irritations, to dispose of in their own good time and manner; and may we not, in the same confiding spirit, leave to those upon whom it rests? Determined, long since, to leave this question where the constitution left it, were I to accept your invitation, I would choose for my theme 'The Duty of the People of these Free States,' and would endeavor to inculcate the vglued admonitions of the Father of our Country upon sectional disturbances. Let, however, a formal lecture, as proposed by your course, even invoking non-intervention in the affairs of sovereign States, might be construed into an admission that it was an open question, and that by the same rule others might arraign or assail I have determined that I shall best contribute to preserve the public peace by declining to take part in the proposed discussion."

SAM STILL ALIVE.—In the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, in Virginia, a special election was held, a few days since, to fill a vacancy, when J. D. Armstrong, Esq., American, was elected by 283 majority.—Last April, Wise's majority for Governor in this district was 67.

CRIME IN DELAWARE.—The laws in Delaware punish with severity all manner of crime. A man named Loberly has just been convicted at Wilmington of horse stealing, and sentenced to restore to the owner \$250, to pay a fine of \$100 to the State, to stand in the pillory for one hour and be whipped with twenty lashes. The same man has also been convicted of larceny, for which the sentence is to be whipped with fifty lashes, to be imprisoned one day after the expiration of his sentence in the former case, to restore \$344.50, and to wear a convict's jacket six months and pay the cost.

The Kansas Troubles.

The Jefferson City, (Mo.) Inquirer publishes the following dispatch, which contains further particulars in regard to the circumstances which produced the present threatened condition of things in Kansas:

Lawrence, Nov. 29.—Near Independence, on the Santa Fe road, three Abolitionists, with Sharp's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and ordered him to leave. He was allowed ten minutes to leave, or he would be shot. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met with one of the three men, who renewed his threats and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gun missed fire. Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial. A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles repaired to Coleman's house, and ordered other pro-slavery men to leave, and burned their houses.

Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty Jones is now at Leecompton with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty assistants. The Abolitionists are gathering at Leecompton, demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers. Last night and this morning many persons from this city and county started to Leecompton for the purpose of joining their services at the disposal of the Governor. A letter from one of the editors of the Western Dispatch dated at Shawnee Missouri to day states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at Hickory Point, and that sixteen or more houses had been burned. The Governor calls on the law-abiding citizens to suppress the outbreak. Dispatches from Weston and St Joseph last night state that large meetings of the citizens have been held, and companies formed to go to Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following later dispatches:

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 30.—A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who stated that Marshal Jones had fifty-two men with him at Leecompton; that Lawrence is up to arms, drilling constantly, and has five pieces of artillery. Our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men.

WASCO, Nov. 30.—The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses and driven a number of families, women and children to Missouri for refuge.

Latest accounts represent that the law-abiding people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the law. He has by this time an overwhelming force. Sheriff Jones is acting as U. S. Deputy Marshal for Douglas and Johnson Counties.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Nov. 30.—The Marshal has a requisition from the Governor to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers. The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones and hang both of them. They are drilling in open prairie every day, and have five fine pieces of artillery. They openly bid defiance to the law.

Large numbers of the law-breakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leavenworth yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the Legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and for cannon, immediately.—Crescent.

Can One Have Yellow Fever Twice?

Dr. Warren Stone, of New Orleans, the great Yellow Fever doctor of all the world, answers this question in these words:

"In my opinion, Yellow Fever is a specific disease, the same in all latitudes and longitudes, unmodified by typographical causes or changes of climate, but under all circumstances the same, identical and unchanged. I am not prepared to say that one cannot have it a second time, but these cases are very rare, during a twenty-three year's residence in New Orleans, I have not seen a single instance. Those who believe in second attacks call other diseases Yellow Fever, as the Billious Fever of the South, &c. When that fever is epidemic anything which disturbs the system develops it; at such seasons it is impossible to have any other disease. At such times many have the disease in a light manner—known to be such by the symptoms peculiar to its convalescence—yet such never have it again. Even accidents and injuries occurring at such times are sure to be followed by Yellow Fever in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The young Creoles are many of them educated in Paris, but after many years, ten or more, absent, on their return do not have it, if they have been acclimated before their departure. All children have to be acclimated, but the disease may be run out in several generations—it certainly is less virulent."—Daily Delta.

MR. FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States, who is now on a visit to Holland, spent two days at Amsterdam, and one at the Hague, The King received him a private audience, and accorded him, it is said, with great affability.

JOHN WILSON, formerly of the General Land Office in Washington, has, it is stated, been elected to manage the immense landed estate of the great Chicago Railroad Company. It is rumored that his salary will be \$8000 per annum.

NOVEL SUBJECT OF TAXATION.—A bill has been presented to the Legislature of Tennessee levying a fine of five dollars on every gentleman who wears a moustache, and a fine of five dollars upon bachelors over thirty years of age, for the purpose of raising money to increase the school fund.